SUPPLEMENT TO

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## OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

## REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

### REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 3rd APRIL 1883.

GENERAL REMARKS.—During the week under report there has been slight rain in most districts of the Punjab, in two or three districts of Central and Eastern Bengal, in Assam, and in South Coorg. Light showers also fell in three districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, in two districts of the Madras Presidency, and at Bhopal. Elsewhere there has been no rain to report, and dry, hot weather has generally set in.

In the Madras Presidency cotton, sugarcane, and dry grains are still being harvested, and general prospects are good. In the Bombay Presidency the *rabi* harvest is generally over. In the Punjab crops are ripening and harvest prospects are good, except in Umballa, where the *rabi* is expected to be below the average. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the *rabi* crops are either being cut or have been harvested in most districts, and prospects are generally good. In the Central Provinces the harvest is almost completed, and threshing is well in hand. In Bengal the *rabi* harvest is still progressing generally with a fair outturn; the crops on the ground are doing well, though in North Bengal and in a few other parts rain is said to be much wanted. From Burma the reports of the paddy crop are favourable. In Berar the threshing of *rabi* has been completed, while in the Nizam's territories the *rabi* crops are still being reaped. In the Central India States and in Rajputana the *rabi* crop has been generally a good one, and prospects are favourable.

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Madras—(April 4th)** | | |
| Bellary ... | ·75 (one station) | Standing crops generally good, but cotton diseased in parts; harvest dry grains, sugarcane, and cotton, yield average. |
| Kurnool ... | ..... | Standing crops in good condition; harvest cotton, yield below average; small-pox and cattle-disease in parts. |
| Ganjam ... | ..... | No report received. |
| Kistna ... | ..... | Standing crops affected by blight and grubs in parts, elsewhere in good condition; harvest dry grains, outturn below average; small-pox in parts. |
| Chingleput (Madras) ... | ..... | Standing crops in good condition; harvest paddy, outturn below average; small-pox and cattle-disease in parts. |
| Coimbatore ... | ..... | No report received. |
| Tanjore ... | ..... | Standing crops in good condition; harvest paddy and dry grains, outturn below average; cholera abating. |
| Madura ... | ..... | Harvest paddy; standing crops paddy failed in parts; cholera in parts. |
| Malabar ... | ..... | Third crop paddy growing; small-pox general; fever and slight cholera in parts. |
| Travancore, .. | ·05 | Preparations for cultivation commenced; fever and small-pox continue. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—No rain, except in Bellary and Travancore; general prospects good. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Bombay—(April 4th)** | | |
| Kurrachee ... | ..... | River at Kotri on 1st, 2 feet 7 inches against 3 feet 4 inches on same date last year; *rabi* harvesting going on; fever in seven talukas; cattle-disease in six talukas; small-pox prevalent in following localities in Kurrachee—Bagdadi lines, old town, and Frasabagh quarters, 60 fresh cases, 10 deaths from 18th to 31st March, total to latter date 427 cases, 109 deaths, 128 remaining sick; also 22 cases in eight villages in district; wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Kurrachee 25, 32 and 34 lbs., in Dadu 32 and 50 lbs., in Tatta 24, 32 and 40 lbs., and in Mirpur Botoro 20, 36 and 40 lbs. per rupee, respectively. |
| Hyderabad ... | ..... | *Rabi* harvesting continues; small-pox in seven, fever in four, and cattle-disease in three talukas; wheat 24, *bajri* 39, *juari* 48, red rice 30, and white rice 22 lbs. per rupee. |
| Ahmedabad ... | ..... | Reaping of *rabi* crops over; public health good; wheat 27½ and *bajri* 32 lbs. per rupee. |
| Baroda ... | ..... | Harvesting of *rabi* completed in some places; slight fever in Naosari and Kadi divisions; small-pox in Naosari and Baroda cities; cattle-disease in Kalol and Sidhpur; *bajri* 30 and common rice 25¾ lbs. per rupee. |
| Surat ... | ..... | *Rabi* harvest mostly completed; preparations for *kharif* commenced; small-pox in Surat, daily average deaths 5; *juari* 42 and *nagli* 52 lbs. per rupee. |
| Násik ... | ..... | *Rabi* harvesting almost completed; 6 persons died from cholera in Násik, most of them attacked in neighbouring villages; wheat 28½, *bajri* 36, and rice 25 lbs. per rupee. |
| Colaba (Bombay) ... | ..... | Abnormal temperature rose from 1° cool on 28th to degree warm on 31st, and then gradually fell to 2° cool on 3rd; vapour in air normal; abnormal wind northerly on 31st and 1st; wind normal on all other days. |
| Poona ... | ..... | Public health good; *bajri* 42 and *juari* 56 lbs. per rupee, in Poona *bajri* 37 and *juari* 48 lbs. per rupee. |
| Ahmednagar ... | ..... | *Bajri*—maximum 57 lbs. per rupee in Sheogaon, minimum 39 lbs. in Sangamner; *juari*—maximum 72 lbs. per rupee in Parner, minimum 54 lbs. in Akola; cattle-disease in taluka Parner. |
| Sholapur ... | ..... | *Rabi* harvest almost completed; small-pox continues in Kurmala taluka; *juari* 69 lbs. 38 tolas, and *bajri* 56 lbs. 10 tolas per rupee. |
| Dharwar ... | ..... | Harvesting of late crops in progress; scarcity of drinking-water in six villages of Nargund; fever and small-pox in one taluka; rice minimum 30 and *juari* 45 lbs. per rupee. |
| Kanara ... | ..... | Second crop harvest continues; preparing grounds for monsoon crop above ghât; small-pox in Sirsi and Sidhapur; fever and cattle-disease partial; common rice in Karwar 13¼ seers per rupee, in district, average 15½ seers per rupee; weather hot and cloudy. |
| Rajkot ... | ..... | General health good; weather warm; some cases of measles in Rajkot; small-pox in Rajula, Und, and Bantwa; cholera in Katda Nayani, Und, and Lodhika thanas, 19 cases, 8 fatal; *bajri* 29 and *juari* 37 lbs. per rupee. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—*Rabi* harvest generally over; scarcity of drinking-water in parts of taluka Nargund in Dharwar; locusts in parts of Belgaum, Ratnagiri, and Satara, in which last district they are stated to be troubling cattle; fever, small-pox, and cattle-disease in a few districts. |
| **Bengal—(April 4th)** | | |
| Chittagong ... | *Nil* | Weather fine and seasonable; prospects of crops improving; prices steady; cattle-disease and small-pox still continue; public health generally good. |
| Dacca ... | ·06 | Harvesting of *rabi* crops continues; prospects of standing crops good; early rice and *til* being sown. |
| 24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta) | Alipore, ·42 | No crops on the ground; low lands being prepared for *amun* paddy; price of common rice stationary; public health good, though isolated cases of cholera reported from Barrackpore and Basirhat subdivisions. |
| Moorshedabad ... | *Nil* | Prospects of crops good; harvesting of winter crops continue, and land being prepared for *aus* rice; health generally good, except a few cases of small-pox and cholera. |
| Rajshahye ... | ·81; Nattore, 83 | Hailstones on 29th, did slight damage; ploughing and sowing of paddy and jute continue; slight cholera here and there. |
| Burdwan ... | *Nil* | Weather hot; outturn of sugarcane very fair; cholera reported from various parts of the district. |
| Rungpore ... | *Nil* | Weather hot, rain wanted; prospects of crops favourable; early rice still being sown; public health good. |
| Bhagálpur ... | *Nil* | *Rabi* harvest continues with excellent results, but outturn of peas poor; *mohwa* and mango blossoms suffered from cloudy weather in beginning of March; rain much needed for rice and indigo sowings; public health good. |
| Purneah ... | *Nil* | Prospects of crops very fair; *kaon* millet and *bhadoi* paddy being sown; mango crop promising; health good. |
| Patna ... | *Nil* | Prospects of crops good; *rabi* harvest in progress; public health good. |
| Durbhunga ... | *Nil* | Weather cloudy with lightning in the north; prospects of crops fair; health also fair; prices stationary. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| | Slight shower on night of 2nd. | Weather fair and seasonable, very high winds; *mohwa* crop being gathered; general health good. |
| | *Nil* | Weather hot; ploughing commenced; *dalua* rice in ear and in some places being cut; wheat being reaped; cases of cholera reported; public health generally good. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Slight rain fell in parts of Central and Eastern Bengal attended by hail in Rajshahye, Pubna, and Furreedpore; ploughing and sowing making good progress, and crops on the ground doing well, but in North Bengal and a few other parts rain is said to be much wanted; *rabi* harvest is still progressing, generally with a fair outturn; sporadic cases of cholera and small-pox reported from several districts, and fever lingers in Nuddea. |
| **N. W. Provinces and Oudh—** | | |
| Benares (April 3rd) | No rain | All crops good average, except mustard; no sickness; prices steady; bazars well supplied. |
| Allahabad ( „ 4th) | No rain | Crops harvested, average outturn 14 to 16 annas, except *sarson* which is only 7 annas; prices of *rabi* products falling slightly. |
| Gorakhpur ( „ 2nd) | ..... | Weather fine; harvesting in progress, outturn good except for barley and oilseeds; sporadic small-pox and cattle-disease prevalent; prices stationary. |
| Jhánsi ( „ „ ) | ..... | Weather seasonable; harvesting in progress; slight injury is reported from hail, investigations as to its extent are still in progress; health good; cattle-disease of a mild form continues; prices fluctuating. |
| Agra ( „ 3rd) | Slight hail and rain on 2nd. | *Rabi* harvest progressing; small-pox in five and fever in three parganas; general health good; prices steady. |
| Bareilly ( „ „ ) | ..... | Harvest proceeding; prices stationary; condition of people and cattle good. |
| Meerut ( „ „ ) | No rain | Weather cool; health good; crops ripening; harvest promising. |
| Kumaún ( „ „ ) | ..... | Clouds gathered but have gone off, giving only a sprinkle of rain; crops ripening; barley being reaped in warm valleys; prospects fair, but a fall of rain would be beneficial; health good, but *mahamari* reported in two villages; prices rising. |
| Lucknow ( „ „ ) | No rain | Strong west wind; prospects of crops good; harvesting of *rabi* going on; people healthy; small-pox in Mahabad disappearing. |
| Partabgarh ( „ „ ) | ..... | Prices stationary; barley and wheat cut; general health good. |
| Sitapur ( „ „ ) | ..... | The *rabi* outturn promises to be a good average; supplies plentiful; prices slightly fluctuating; small-pox in Sitapur tahsil. |
| Fyzabad ( „ „ ) | No rain | Prospects of crops good; prices stationary; public health good. |
| Rae Bareli ( „ 2nd) | ..... | Weather seasonable, heat increasing; harvesting of *rabi* crops going on; small-pox abating; condition of cattle good; prices stationary. |
| Cawnpore ( „ 3rd) | No rain | Weather clear; small-pox in town and in two parganas; indigo, sugar-cane, *ghuran*, and extra crops being sown; markets well supplied with food-grain; prices almost stationary. |
| Farukhabad ( „ „ ) | ..... | Weather seasonable; prices steady; health of the people good, though small-pox still prevails in some parts; harvest nearly over. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—A little rain has fallen in Kumaun, Agra, and Jhánsi, with slight hail in two latter districts; the *rabi* crops are either being cut or have been harvested in most districts; prices are normal; prospects and health are generally good. |
| **Punjab—(April 3rd)** | | |
| Delhi ... | ·10 | Health fair; reaping commenced; prices stationary. |
| Hissar ... | No rain | Weather cloudy; health good; crops ripening; prices almost stationary. |
| Umballa .. | No rain | Health good; *rabi* harvest expected to be below the average; standing crops somewhat injured by recent wind; prices stationary. |
| Jullundur ... | No rain | Health and crop prospects good; prices stationary. |
| Amritsar .. | ·50 | Health and harvest prospects good; prices steady. |
| Lahore .. | Slight rain | Health and state of crops good; prices steady. |
| Ferozepore ... | ·10 at Sadr | Health and harvest prospects good; slight rise in prices. |
| Sialkot ... | ·20 at Zafarwal | Health and condition of crops good; slight fall in prices. |
| Rawalpindi ... | Slight rain | A few cases of fever in Kahuta tahsil; state of crops good; prices stationary. |
| Peshawar ... | ·10 | Health and *rabi* prospects good; prices stationary. |
| Mooltan ... | Drizzle at Sadr | Health and condition of crops good; slight fall in prices. |
| Dera Ismail Khan ... | Slight rain | Health good; harvest prospects fair; prices almost stationary. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Health and harvest prospects are generally good; most districts have had slight rain during the week. |
| **Central Provinces—** | | |
| Nagpur (April 4th) | ..... | Weather warm; *rabi* harvested; health unchanged; prices falling. |
| Jubbulpore ... | ..... | Weather hot; reaping progressing; threshing begun; prospects good; small-pox slight; prices steady. |
| Saugor (April 2nd) | ..... | Crops excellent; harvesting almost finished; winnowing in progress; health good; prices falling. |
| Seoni ( „ 3rd) | ..... | Weather very hot; threshing and winnowing progressing; health good; prices of wheat fallen, rice stationary. |
| Hoshangabad ( „ „ ) | ..... | Weather hot and windy; winnowing progressing; fever prevalent; 144 cases of small-pox; wheat 16 and rice 10½ seers per rupee. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Central Provinces—** *contd.* | | |
| Raipur (March 31st) | ..... | Weather warm; health good; prices rising. |
| Sambalpur ( „ 29th) | ..... | Weather sultry, with thunderstorm at close of week; sugarcane-planting nearly completed; fever and ague diminishing; rice 56 seers per rupee. |
| Khandwa ... | ..... | Weather hot; prospects good; 199 cases of small-pox, 23 deaths; prices of wheat fallen, *juar* and rice stationary. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Weather warm and dry; harvesting of *rabi* almost completed; threshing well in hand; prospects favourable; small-pox in few districts, otherwise health generally good; prices show a tendency to fall. |
| **British Burma—** (March 31st)— | | |
| Akyab ... | *Nil* | Total rainfall 1·35 inches; 11 cases of cholera in town, of which 10 fatal; 1 death from small-pox in district, otherwise public health good; slight cattle-disease in one township. |
| Rangoon ... | *Nil* | Total rainfall ·14 inches; 6 deaths from small-pox and 1 from cholera, otherwise public health good. |
| Bassein ... | ..... | Eight deaths from cholera in one township, otherwise public health good. |
| Prome ... | ..... | Public health good. |
| Amherst (Moulmein) ... | *Nil* | Total rainfall ·27; 1 death from cholera in Moulmein, otherwise public health in Moulmein and district good; cattle-disease in one township. |
| Toungoo ... | ..... | Total rainfall ·03 inch; public health good. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Sharp cholera in Akyab, but as yet limited in extent, with this exception and slight small-pox, public health is good; cattle-disease insignificant; reports of paddy crop favourable, more extended and detailed enquiries being made. |
| **Assam—** | | |
| Gauhati (April 3rd) | 1·14 | Weather warm in the day but cool at night; cholera still in Gauhati; sowing of *aus* crop in progress. |
| Sylhet ( „ 4th) | 3·49 | Cultivation going on; more rain wanted in south-west; cholera and small-pox still reported; *boro* paddy promising well. |
| Cachar ( „ „ ) | 4·02 | Common rice 22¾ seers per rupee; much small-pox prevails in the south of the district, but only 2 deaths are reported; a few cases of cholera with 1 death reported. |
| Dibrugarh ... | 0·27 | Weather seasonable; ploughing for *aus*; sugarcane crushing in progress; cholera and small-pox reported. |
| **Mysore and Coorg—** (April 4th) | | |
| Bangalore ... | ..... | Crops in good condition; prospects favourable. |
| Mysore ... | Tumkur, ·11 | Crops in good condition; prospects favourable. |
| Mercara ... | ..... | Heavy shower of rain in South Coorg, was useful for coffee blossoms, but more rain is needed in North Coorg; prices of food-grains falling; small-pox prevalent. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Crops in good condition; planting of sugarcane continues in some districts; prospects favourable; public health good; no material change in prices. |
| **Berar & Hyderabad—** (April 4th) | | |
| Amráoti ... | ..... | Weather hot; ploughing operations in progress; wheat 16 and *juari* 26 seers per rupee. |
| Akola ... | ..... | Threshing of *rabi* completed; preparations for *kharif* sowings commenced. |
| Hyderabad ... | ..... | *Tabi* crops prospering; *rabi* reapings continue; small-pox still prevalent; cholera increasing; prices—wheat 16¾, coarse rice 10¼, white *juari* 24¼, yellow *juari* 28¾, and *tur* 23 seers per current sicca rupee. |
| **Central India States—** (April 4th) | | |
| Indore ... | ..... | Weather seasonable; the *rabi* crop generally has been a good one; health good. |
| Morar (Gwalior) ... | ..... | Health and prospects good; weather hot and cloudy. |
| Neemuch ... | ..... | Weather seasonable; public health good; wheat crops gathered; grain being gathered. |
| Goona ... | ..... | Weather warmer; health and crops good. |
| Bhopal ... | ·39 | Weather seasonable; crops and public health good. |
| Agar ... | ..... | Opium being collected; agricultural prospects and public health good. |
| Sutna ... | ..... | No rain; cholera at Rewah. |
| Rutlam ... | ..... | No report received. |
| Nowgong ... | ..... | Weather hot; *rabi* crop is being reaped; prices steady; health good. |
| Manpur ... | ..... | No rain; prospects good. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Rajputana—** | | |
| Abu (April 4th) | ..... | Weather pleasant and seasonable. |
| Sirohi ( „ 1st) | ..... | Weather warm and seasonable; wells full; health good; barley and corn nearly all cut. |
| Marwar (March 30th) | ..... | Weather partially cloudy, heat increasing; tanks all empty, water obtained from wells; small-pox prevails; crops good; prices stationary. |
| Meywar ( „ „ ) | ..... | Weather seasonable; wells and tanks fair; health good; crops being harvested. |
| Harowti ( „ 31st) | ..... | Weather hot, high winds; wheat being harvested. |
| Jhallawar ( „ 28th) | ..... | Northerly cool winds; health good. |
| Ajmere (April 3rd) | ..... | Weather seasonable; harvest proceeding. |
| Jeypore ( „ „ ) | ..... | Harvesting commenced in some districts; prospects and health good; prices lower. |
| Ulwur ( „ „ ) | ..... | *Rabi* crops being harvested; small-pox in three tahsils; wells failing. |
| **Nepal—(March 29th)** | | |
| Katmandu ... | *Nil* | Weather rapidly becoming warm; prospects good. |

ABSTRACT SHOWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1883.

*No. I.—As to age and sex.*

| | Demerara. | | | | Mauritius. | | | | French W. I. Colonies. | | | | Total. | | Grand Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Males. | Females. | Total. | Proportion of women to men. | Males. | Females. | Total. | Proportion of women to men. | Males. | Females. | Total. | Proportion of women to men. | Males. | Females. | |
| Under 2 years ... ... | 16 | 10 | 26 | 40·36 women to every 100 men. | 6 | 6 | 12 | 48·95 women to every 100 men. | 5 | 7 | 12 | 40 women to every 100 men. | 27 | 23 | 50 |
| From 2 to 10 years ... ... | 26 | 15 | 41 | | 15 | 7 | 22 | | 15 | 7 | 22 | | 56 | 29 | 85 |
| „ 10 „ 20 „ ... ... | 83 | 29 | 112 | | 42 | 16 | 58 | | 83 | 20 | 103 | | 208 | 65 | 273 |
| „ 20 „ 30 „ ... ... | 229 | 93 | 322 | | 122 | 54 | 176 | | 220 | 101 | 321 | | 571 | 248 | 819 |
| „ 30 „ 40 „ ... ... | 14 | 11 | 25 | | 27 | 19 | 46 | | 2 | 1 | 3 | | 43 | 31 | 74 |
| „ 40 „ 50 „ ... ... | 6 | 1 | 7 | | 1 | 5 | 6 | | ... | ... | ... | | 7 | 6 | 13 |
| Above 50 ... ... ... | ... | ... | . | | ... | ... | .. | | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... |
| GRAND TOTAL ... | 374 | 159 | 533 | | 213 | 107 | 320 | | 325 | 136 | 461 | | 912 | 402 | 1,314 |

ABSTRACT SHOWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1883.

*No. II.—As to places whence emigrants come to Calcutta for embarkation.*

| | Demerara. | | | Mauritius. | | | French W. I. Colonies. | | | Total. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Orissa ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Western Bengal ... ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Central ditto ... ... | 2 | 1 | 3 | 10 | 17 | 27 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 16 | 20 | 36 |
| Eastern ditto ... ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Behar ... ... | 51 | 19 | 70 | 73 | 25 | 98 | 21 | 15 | 36 | 145 | 59 | 204 |
| North-Western Provinces ... | 137 | 66 | 203 | 89 | 40 | 129 | 184 | 88 | 272 | 410 | 194 | 604 |
| Oudh ... .. | 73 | 18 | 91 | 32 | 22 | 54 | 68 | 20 | 88 | 173 | 60 | 233 |
| Central India ... ... | 17 | 4 | 21 | ... | ... | ... | 29 | 8 | 37 | 46 | 12 | 58 |
| Punjab ... ... | 7 | 1 | 8 | 3 | ... | 3 | 8 | 2 | 10 | 18 | 3 | 21 |
| Nepal ... ... | 14 | 1 | 15 | 1 | ... | 1 | 8 | 1 | 9 | 23 | 2 | 25 |
| Mixed, Madras & Bombay, &c.... | 73 | 48 | 121 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | ... | 3 | 77 | 49 | 126 |
| GRAND TOTAL ... | 374 | 159 | 533 | 213 | 107 | 320 | 325 | 136 | 461 | 912 | 402 | 1,314 |

*No. III.—As to caste and religion.*

| | Demerara. | | | Mauritius. | | | French W. I. Colonies. | | | Total. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brahmins, high caste ... | 78 | 27 | 105 | 51 | 15 | 66 | 66 | 26 | 92 | 195 | 68 | 263 |
| Hindoos: Agriculturist ... | 86 | 29 | 115 | 62 | 19 | 81 | 98 | 27 | 125 | 246 | 75 | 321 |
| Hindoos: Artisans ... | 20 | 3 | 23 | 11 | 5 | 16 | 23 | 5 | 28 | 54 | 13 | 67 |
| Hindoos: Low castes ... | 139 | 76 | 215 | 57 | 48 | 105 | 84 | 31 | 115 | 280 | 155 | 435 |
| Musulmans ... ... | 51 | 24 | 75 | 32 | 20 | 52 | 54 | 47 | 101 | 137 | 91 | 228 |
| Christians ... ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. |
| Grand Total ... | 374 | 159 | 533 | 213 | 107 | 320 | 325 | 136 | 461 | 912 | 402 | 1,314 |

*Memo.*

| | Male. | Female. | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Hindoos ... .. | 775 | 311 | 1,086 |
| 2. Musulmans ... ... | 137 | 91 | 228 |
| 3. Christians ... .. | ... | .. | ... |
| Total ... | 912 | 402 | 1,314 |

## Abstract showing the Result of Emigration from the Port of Calcutta during the month of February 1883.

*No. I.—As to age and sex.*

| | Jamaica. | | | | Total. | | Grand Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Males. | Females. | Total. | Proportion of women to men. | Males. | Females. | |
| Under 2 years ... ... ... | 5 | 7 | 12 | 37·07 women to every 100 men. | 5 | 7 | 12 |
| From 2 to 10 years ... ... ... | 12 | 8 | 20 | | 12 | 8 | 20 |
| „ 10 „ 20 „ ... ... ... | 94 | 30 | 124 | | 94 | 30 | 124 |
| „ 20 „ 30 „ ... ... ... | 171 | 66 | 237 | | 171 | 66 | 237 |
| „ 30 „ 40 „ ... ... . | 2 | 3 | 5 | | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| „ 40 „ 50 „ ... .. ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... |
| Above 50 ... ... ... .. | ... | ... | ... | | ... | .. | ... |
| Grand Total ... ... | 284 | 114 | 398 | ... | 284 | 114 | 398 |

*No. II.—As to places whence emigrants come to Calcutta for embarkation.*

| | Jamaica. | | | Total. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Orissa ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Western Bengal ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Central ditto ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Eastern ditto ... ... ... | ... | .. | ... | | ... | ... |
| Behar ... ... ... ... | 4 | 5 | 9 | 4 | 5 | 9 |
| North-Western Provinces ... ... | 151 | 54 | 205 | 151 | 54 | 205 |
| Oudh ... ... ... ... | 76 | 37 | 113 | 76 | 37 | 113 |
| Central India ... ... .. | 12 | 5 | 17 | 12 | 5 | 17 |
| Punjab ... ... .. ... | 39 | 13 | 52 | 39 | 13 | 52 |
| Nepal ... ... ... ... | 2 | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | 2 |
| Mixed, Madras & Bombay, &c. .. ... | ... | . | ... | ... | ... | .. |
| Grand Total ... | 284 | 114 | 398 | 284 | 114 | 398 |

*No. III.—As to caste and religion.*

| | Jamaica. | | | Total. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brahmins, high caste ... ... | 92 | 22 | 114 | 92 | 22 | 114 |
| Agriculturist ... } Hindoos ... | 50 | 24 | 74 | 50 | 24 | 74 |
| Artisans ... } Hindoos ... | 17 | 2 | 19 | 17 | 2 | 19 |
| Low castes ... } Hindoos ... | 74 | 27 | 101 | 74 | 27 | 101 |
| Musulmans ... ... ... | 49 | 38 | 87 | 49 | 38 | 87 |
| Christians ... ... ... | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Grand Total ... | 284 | 114 | 398 | 284 | 114 | 398 |

*Memo.*

| | Male. | Female. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Hindoos ... ... | 233 | 75 | 308 |
| 2. Musulmans ... ... | 49 | 38 | 87 |
| 3. Christians ... ... | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Total ... | 284 | 114 | 398 |

E. C. BUCK,
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

*Printed and Published for the* Government of India *at the* Government Central Branch Press, *Simla.*

SUPPLEMENT TO

# The Gazette of India.

No. 15.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1883.

## OFFICIAL PAPERS.

*A* SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

[TELEGRAPH.]

### ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER 1882.

| CLASS OF MESSAGES. | ROUTE. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | TOTAL. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | WEST. | | | | | | | | EAST. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | VIA TEHERAN. | | VIA TURKEY. | | PERSIAN GULF. | | VIA SUEZ. | | VIA AMUR. | | VIA MADRAS. | | VIA RANGOON. | | NATIVE BURMA. | | VIA PAUMBEN. | | | |
| | No. | Indian Value. | No. | Indian Value. | No. | Indian Value. | No. | Indian Value. | No. | Indian Value. | No. | Indian Value. | No. | Indian Value. | No. | Indian Value. | No. | Indian Value. | No | Indian Value. |
| | | R a | | R a. | | R a. | | R a | | R a. | | R a | | R a. | | R a. | | R a. | | R a. |
| **INDIAN.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sent | 1,884 | 8,816 9 | 105 | 334 9 | 45 | 341 0 | 4,967 | 11,238 1 | 10 | 18 2 | 818 | 2,891 11 | 163 | 431 4 | 345 | 507 10 | 1,603 | 3,144 12 | 9,940 | 27,723 10 |
| Received | 1,826 | 10,208 14 | 161 | 540 4 | 58 | 171 12 | 4,442 | 17,963 9 | 12 | 32 11 | 789 | 2,280 10 | 234 | 282 14 | ... | ... | 1,712 | 3,248 8 | 9,234 | 34,729 [illegible] |
| TOTAL | 3,710 | 19,025 7 | 266 | 874 13 | 103 | 512 12 | 9,409 | 29,201 10 | 22 | 50 13 | 1,607 | 5,172 5 | 397 | 714 2 | 345 | 507 10 | 3,315 | 6,393 4 | 19,174 | 62,452 12 |
| **TRANSIT.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| From East to West— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Received. *Vid* Madras | 210 | 1,203 [illegible] | 3 | 8 14 | 11 | 37 5 | 4,470 | 18,015 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4,694 | 19,265 12 |
| " Rangoon | 6 | 35 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 103 | 352 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 109 | 387 9 |
| " Laingha | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| " Paumben | 194 | 648 6 | 2 | 7 3 | ... | ... | 234 | 764 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 430 | 1,420 9 |
| From West to East— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sent. *Vid* Madras | 2,663 | 10,646 14 | 95 | 275 2 | 3 | 5 10 | 1,827 | 7,530 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4,588 | 18,459 12 |
| " Rangoon | 2 | 4 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 8 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 13 13 |
| " Laingha | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| " Paumben | 89 | 296 14 | 14 | 46 7 | ... | ... | 238 | 796 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 341 | 1,139 9 |
| From West to West— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Vid* Bombay and Karachi. | ... | ... | 4 | 16 5 | 6 | 24 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 41 1 |
| *Vid* Karachi and Bombay. | ... | ... | 2 | 5 3 | 2 | 10 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 15 9 |
| From East to East— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Vid* Paumben | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 66 | 331 9 | 2 | 6 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 68 | 337 15 |
| " Madras | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 58 | 217 10 | 58 | 217 10 |
| " Rangoon | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 15 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 15 |
| TOTAL | 3,164 | 12,638 4 | 120 | 359 2 | 22 | 78 1 | 6,874 | 27,467 10 | ... | ... | 66 | 331 9 | 2 | 6 6 | 1 | 1 15 | 58 | 217 10 | 10,307 | 41,300 9 |
| GRAND TOTAL | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 29,481 | 1,03,753 5 |

### ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC WITH INDIA BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN AND RED SEA ROUTES FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER 1882.

| ROUTE. | | NUMBER OF MESSAGES BY EACH ROUTE (EXCLUSIVE OF TRANSIT). | | | PERCENTAGE OF NUMBER. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | To India. | From India. | TOTAL. | To India. | From India. | TOTAL. |
| INDO-EUROPEAN | *Vid* Teheran | 1,826 | 1,884 | 3,710 | 28·15 | 26·91 | 27·51 |
| | " Turkey | 161 | 105 | 266 | 2·48 | 1·50 | 1·97 |
| | Persian Gulf *vid* Karachi | 58 | 45 | 103 | 0·89 | 0·64 | 0·76 |
| RED SEA | *Vid* Suez | 4,442 | 4,967 | 9,409 | 68·48 | 70·95 | 69·76 |
| TOTAL | | 6,487 | 7,001 | 13,488 | 100·00 | 100·00 | 100·00 |

GOVERNMEN

DEPARTMENT OF FI

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOU

QUANTITIES PER RUPE

| Provinces. | Districts. | Wheat. Present fortnight. | Wheat. Past fortnight. | Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Barley. Present fortnight. | Barley. Past fortnight. | Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Rice (best sort). Present fortnight. | Rice (best sort). Past fortnight. | Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Rice (common). Present fortnight. | Rice (common). Past fortnight. | Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight. | Great Millet. Past fortnight. | Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight. | Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight. | Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1882. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | S. Ch | S. Ch | S. Ch | S. Ch | S. Ch | S. Ch | S. Ch | S. Ch | S. Ch | S. Ch | S. Ch | S. Ch | S. Ch | S. Ch | S. Ch | S. Ch | S. Ch | S. Ch |
| Madras | Ganjam | 8 13 | 8 13 | 13 5 | ... | ... | ... | 19 6 | 19 6 | 16 8 | 24 6 | 21 3 | 21 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Vizagapatam | 12 0 | 11 8 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 2 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 12 6 | 11 14 | 11 14 | 25 14 | 25 14 | 25 14 | 24 11 | 27 11 | 25 11 |
| | Godavery | 9 0 | 9 0 | 16 3 | ... | ... | ... | 11 14 | 13 14 | 13 14 | 15 0 | 17 0 | 18 0 | 26 14 | 28 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Kistna | 13 3 | 10 5 | 13 3 | ... | ... | ... | 19 6 | 17 13 | 19 6 | 21 3 | 18 11 | 21 3 | 32 13 | 25 0 | 32 13 | .. | ... | ... |
| | Nellore | 7 3 | ... | 10 11 | .. | ... | ... | 12 14 | 12 14 | 15 13 | 14 0 | 14 0 | .. | 23 0 | 23 0 | 38 6 | 22 3 | 22 3 | ... |
| | Cuddapah | 14 11 | 14 11 | 16 14 | ... | ... | ... | 12 6 | 12 6 | 12 0 | 13 5 | 13 11 | 14 2 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 31 10 | 33 5 | 33 5 | 36 3 |
| | Anantapur | 13 6 | 13 6 | 14 6 | ... | ... | ... | 12 13 | 12 13 | 13 14 | 15 2 | 15 2 | 15 2 | 33 0 | 33 0 | 36 0 | 30 2 | 30 2 | 18 13 |
| | Bellary | 17 5 | 19 3 | 18 3 | ... | ... | ... | 12 5 | 12 5 | 12 5 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 41 3 | 41 3 | 35 0 | 32 0 | 30 2 | 26 5 |
| | Kurnool | 15 3 | 13 5 | 14 10 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 10 6 | 11 6 | 11 6 | 11 6 | 12 2 | 35 10 | 37 0 | 35 10 | 31 3 | 31 3 | 30 0 |
| | Madras | 11 10 | 11 10 | 10 13 | ... | ... | ... | 13 14 | 13 14 | 14 3 | 15 13 | 15 2 | 15 13 | 23 0 | 23 13 | 24 8 | 26 6 | 26 6 | 26 6 |
| | Chingleput | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | 16 8 | 16 8 | 15 0 | 17 6 | 17 5 | 16 10 | ... | .. | ... | 21 2 | ... | ... |
| | North Arcot | 9 5 | 9 11 | 11 14 | ... | .. | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 15 14 | 16 14 | 16 0 | 16 14 | 26 6 | 25 8 | 31 13 | 32 3 | 33 0 | 33 0 |
| | South Arcot | 8 10 | 9 0 | 8 10 | ... | ... | ... | 15 3 | 15 3 | 17 0 | 18 6 | 18 6 | 17 14 | ... | ... | 30 3 | 35 13 | 35 13 | 32 5 |
| | Tanjore | 9 8 | 9 8 | 10 5 | ... | ... | ... | 20 5 | 20 11 | 21 10 | ... | ... | ... | 41 5 | 41 5 | 42 14 | 34 13 | 37 11 | 37 11 |
| | Trichinopoly | 8 10 | 8 10 | 9 3 | ... | ... | ... | 18 0 | 18 11 | 18 0 | 18 8 | 19 10 | 18 13 | ... | 30 13 | ... | 33 0 | 31 11 | 29 3 |
| | Madura | 12 8 | 11 5 | 10 2 | ... | ... | ... | 17 10 | 17 3 | 16 13 | 20 5 | 18 3 | 18 3 | 35 10 | 34 0 | 29 3 | 33 13 | 32 5 | 30 14 |
| | Tinnevelly | 9 14 | 9 14 | 9 3 | ... | ... | ... | 19 14 | 15 2 | 15 8 | 20 2 | 20 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Coimbatore | 14 13 | 11 14 | 10 11 | ... | ... | ... | 14 6 | 15 5 | 14 6 | 15 6 | 16 5 | 15 6 | 27 13 | 28 11 | 25 3 | 31 13 | 35 0 | 35 0 |
| | Nilgiris | 9 14 | 8 8 | 9 14 | ... | ... | ... | 10 6 | 9 10 | 11 3 | 11 3 | 12 0 | 12 13 | 21 10 | 20 0 | 21 10 | 19 10 | 19 10 | 21 0 |
| | Salem | 12 6 | 11 0 | 11 14 | ... | ... | ... | 15 8 | 15 8 | 13 2 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 15 0 | 30 14 | 30 14 | 25 8 | 26 8 | 26 8 | 22 2 |
| | South Canara | 9 0 | 9 3 | 9 8 | ... | ... | ... | 10 3 | 9 11 | 10 11 | 14 3 | 15 11 | 15 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Malabar | 9 0 | 8 10 | 9 6 | ... | ... | ... | 15 6 | 16 3 | 16 10 | 16 3 | 17 3 | 17 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bombay | Bombay | 10 6 | 10 2 | 11 14 | 15 4 | 17 0 | 18 7 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 12 | 13 9 | 13 13 | 13 13 | 19 2 | 18 14 | 21 4 | 21 3 | 20 2 | 17 6 |
| | Ahmedabad | 13 8 | 13 8 | 15 8 | 26 8 | 26 8 | 19 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 7 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 10 8 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 21 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 15 8 |
| | Kaira | 12 7 | 14 11 | 13 5 | 20 0 | 21 5 | 24 9 | 10 11 | 10 0 | 9 2 | 15 4 | 16 0 | 15 4 | 18 13 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 15 4 | 15 4 | 15 4 |
| | Surat | 12 1 | 12 1 | 13 6 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 6 3 | 7 7 | 7 4 | 7 7 | 8 7 | 8 7 | 8 5 | 18 13 | 18 13 | 15 9 | 14 3 | 14 3 | 11 3 |
| | Broach | 11 12 | 11 12 | 12 13 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 9 11 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 12 13 | 17 8 | 17 8 | 18 13 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 13 14 |
| | Tanna (Salsette) | 9 12 | 9 12 | 10 5 | ... | ... | ... | 8 2 | 8 2 | 8 2 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 11 4 | 18 10 | 18 10 | 18 10 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 18 0 |
| | Colába (Alibág) | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | 15 0 | 15 0 | 14 0 |
| | Khandesh (Dhulia) | 15 12 | 14 14 | 19 7 | ... | ... | ... | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 4 | 12 10 | 12 10 | 10 15 | 18 9 | 20 4 | 27 3 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 23 6½ |
| | Násik | 11 6 | 11 6 | 17 12 | ... | ... | ... | 7 7 | 7 7 | 7 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 10 | 22 6 | 22 6 | .. | 18 6 | 18 6 | 22 9 |
| | Ahmednagar | 14 4 | 13 8 | 14 6 | ... | ... | .. | 9 9 | 9 5 | 10 5 | 12 11 | 12 4 | 12 0 | 27 4 | 27 4 | 32 12 | 20 6 | 20 6 | 25 0 |
| | Poona | 14 6 | 14 15 | 13 13 | 9 4 | 9 4 | ... | 9 13 | 9 13 | 11 0 | 11 9 | 11 9 | 12 4 | 23 15 | 22 13 | 26 2 | 18 6 | 18 6 | 20 11 |
| | Sholápur | 14 5 | 14 8 | 14 15 | ... | ... | ... | 10 7 | 10 15 | 10 7 | 11 5 | 11 9 | 11 5 | 31 15 | 32 5 | 34 1 | 25 12 | 26 10 | 28 0 |
| | Kaládgi (Bagalkot) | 21 0 | 19 8 | 21 0 | 17 8 | 17 8 | 15 0 | 6 12 | 6 12 | 7 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 9 0 | 31 0 | 31 0 | 35 0 | 29 8 | 29 8 | 32 0 |
| | Satara | 13 6 | 13 6 | 12 1 | ... | ... | . | 8 14 | 8 14 | 9 11 | 11 7 | 11 7 | 11 7 | 22 10 | 21 5 | 28 0 | 19 6 | 19 6 | 24 0 |
| | Belgaum | 19 0 | 18 6 | 20 8 | 12 0 | 13 0 | 11 8 | 12 0 | 12 8 | 10 8 | 12 8 | 13 0 | 11 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 28 6 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 27 0 |
| | Dharwar (Hubli) | 23 0 | 23 0 | 24 0 | .. | ... | ... | 14 0 | 13 0 | 11 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 12 0 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 26 12 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 26 0 |
| | Ratnágiri | 11 3 | 11 3 | 11 14 | .. | ... | ... | 8 9 | 8 9 | 11 6 | 16 4 | 16 4 | 16 15 | 20 13 | 20 13 | 20 13 | 15 15 | 15 15 | 19 10 |
| | Kanara (Karwar) | 11 6 | 11 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 16 0 | 15 0 | 16 0 | 20 13 | 15 0 | ... | 16 0 |
| | Pánch Mahals (Godhra) | 10 0 | 10 0 | 11 6 | .. | ... | ... | 11 6 | 11 6 | 11 6 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 26 10 | 26 10 | 32 0 | 17 12 | 17 12 | 17 12 |
| | Aden | 9 5 | 9 5 | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | 6 3 | 6 3 | 6 3 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 12 7 | 12 7 | 11 3 | 11 3 | 11 3 | 9 5 |
| | Asirgarh | 15 0 | 15 2 | 16 7 | ... | .. | .. | 12 0 | 12 3 | 10 15 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 12 6 | 23 0 | 22 13 | 20 0 | 23 0 | 23 3 | 27 7 |
| | Baroda | 9 11 | 9 11 | 12 0 | 11 7 | 11 7 | 14 9 | 8 13 | 9 11 | 8 0 | 11 7 | 11 7 | 12 0 | 16 0 | ... | 16 0 | 14 5 | 14 5 | 14 9 |
| | Diza | 15 8 | 15 8 | 16 0 | ... | ... | | 7 6 | 7 6 | 6 6 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 8 6 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 18 0 | 19 0 | 20 4 | 18 0 |
| | Nimach | 14 8 | 15 0 | 17 8 | 17 0 | 13 0 | 21 0 | 8 0 | 9 0 | 8 8 | 9 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 20 0 | 22 0 | 23 0 | 17 0 | 18 0 | 20 0 |
| | Nasirabad | 16 6 | 16 11 | 18 4½ | 22 5½ | 22 11 | 25 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 24 1½ | 25 6½ | 28 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 19 4½ |
| | Rajkot | 15 8 | 17 14 | 14 4 | .. | ... | .. | 6 8 | 6 8 | 6 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 0 | 18 8 | 20 8 | 18 8 | 15 0 | 17 0 | 16 0 |
| | Upper Sindh Frontier | 14 4 | 14 4 | 15 0 | 22 8 | 23 8 | 29 0 | 12 8 | 13 0 | 12 4 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 22 8 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 35 8 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 32 0 |
| | Karachi | 13 10 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 20 0 | 10 0 | 9 8 | 10 0 | 15 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 23 0 | 17 0 | 18 0 | 19 0 |
| | Haidarabad (Nakur) | 16 0 | 16 0 | 13 0 | 24 0 | 27 0 | 20 0 | 13 0 | 12 8 | 12 0 | 20 0 | 18 4 | 20 0 | 26 0 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 24 0 | 25 12 | 25 0 |
| | Shikarpur | 12 12 | 12 10 | 13 12 | 27 6 | 26 4 | 24 10 | 12 12 | 12 8 | 12 12 | 17 6 | 19 0 | 20 0 | 28 4 | 27 12 | 23 0 | 27 12 | 26 0 | 31 14 |
| | Sukkur | 14 0 | 14 0 | 15 8 | 27 8 | 29 8 | 30 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 19 8 | 19 8 | 14 8 | 26 8 | 29 0 | 29 0 | 23 8 | 23 8 | 27 0 |
| | Thar and Parkar (Umarkot) | 13 4 | 14 8 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 11 14 | .. | ... | ... | 18 12 | 18 8 | 21 6 |
| Bengal | *Western Districts.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Burdwan | 18 12 | 18 0 | 14 0 | 22 8 | 30 0 | 70 0 | 20 0 | 20 8 | 30 12 | 23 4 | 23 12 | 33 0 | .. | .. | .. | ... | ... | ... |
| | Bancoorah | 14 0 | 13 8 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 25 0 | 26 8 | 26 8 | 37 0 | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... |
| | Beerbhoom | 13 8 | 13 12 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | 16 8 | 16 8 | 24 0 | 22 8 | 22 8 | 30 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Mirzapore | 14 0 | 13 0 | 14 8 | 16 0 | 16 0 | ... | 21 0 | 21 0 | 20 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Hooghly | 16 0 | 15 8 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Howrah | 13 0 | 13 4 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 18 0 | 21 0 | 22 0 | 25 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

a In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Ostwa and Ranee range 13 seers, and Culna 15 seers.
b Retail price of salt at Raipore 11 seers, at Ouda, Mejia, Bishenpore, Lidas, and Kotulpore 13 seers, and at Sonamukhi 12 seers.
c In the interior retail prices of salt range from 12 to 16 seers.

)F INDIA.

ANCE AND COMMERCE.

NDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF MARCH 1883.

N SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

| Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Cornloo, Murnwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. | | | Grain. | | | Firewood. | | | Salt | | | | | | | | | Districts. | Provinces. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | Wholesale. | | | Retail. | | | | | | | |
| Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | | | | | |
| Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | | | | | |
| 3 | 35 3 | 35 3 | 36 10 | 33 5 | 26 10 | 215 13 | 215 13 | 215 13 | ... | ... | .. | 10 5 | 13 13 | 12 0 | Ganjam | | | Madras. |
| 3 | 24 3 | 26 5 | 33 14 | 35 2 | 35 2 | 93 5 | 93 5 | 90 6 | 15 3 | 14 0 | 11 11 | 14 10 | 13 6 | 11 2 | Vizagapatam | | | |
| 2 | 29 2 | 36 6 | 29 6 | 33 10 | 33 10 | 194 6 | 194 6 | 194 6 | 14 10 | 14 10 | 12 8 | 14 10 | 14 10 | 12 8 | Godavery | | | |
| 3 | 31 5 | 30 3 | 33 10 | 30 13 | 33 10 | 145 13 | 155 8 | 145 13 | 14 14 | 16 5 | 14 14 | 14 10 | 15 11 | 14 10 | Kistna | | | |
| 8 | 27 5 | 36 6 | 22 0 | 23 2 | 29 6 | 93 5 | 93 5 | 93 5 | 15 6 | 15 6 | 12 11 | 14 18 | 14 13 | 12 11 | Nellore | | | |
| 0 | 33 0 | 33 11 | 37 13 | 37 13 | 38 11 | 194 6 | 194 6 | 194 6 | 17 2 | 17 2 | 14 6 | 16 10 | 16 10 | 13 14 | Cuddapah | | | |
| 14 | 34 14 | 37 13 | 38 2 | 35 13 | 39 3 | ... | ... | ... | 15 8 | 15 8 | 11 14 | 14 5 | 14 5 | 11 14 | Anantapur | | | |
| 0 | 33 0 | 31 0 | 37 0 | 38 2 | 31 6 | 94 13 | 94 13 | 97 3 | 15 13 | 15 13 | 12 13 | 15 8 | 15 8 | 12 8 | Bellary | | | |
| 3 | ... | ... | 31 8 | 26 3 | 30 0 | 182 11 | 198 3 | 198 5 | 14 18 | 14 13 | 12 14 | 14 6 | 14 6 | 12 8 | Kurnool | | | |
| 13 | 29 2 | 30 2 | 26 14 | 26 2 | 28 2 | 83 13 | 83 13 | 81 6 | 16 14 | 16 14 | 15 6 | 16 8 | 16 8 | 14 6 | Madras | | | |
| 6 | 27 6 | 28 13 | 26 8 | 25 11 | 26 8 | 92 5 | 92 5 | 77 13 | 17 5 | 17 5 | 14 5 | 16 14 | 16 14 | 13 14 | Chingleput | | | |
| 3 | 34 3 | 34 3 | 33 8 | 32 5 | 36 6 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 15 6 | 15 6 | 12 11 | 14 13 | 14 13 | 12 5 | North Arcot | | | |
| 6 | 37 6 | 32 10 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 201 11 | 201 11 | 201 11 | 18 14 | 18 14 | 15 11 | 18 6 | 18 6 | 15 5 | South Arcot | | | |
| 13 | 41 8 | 42 5 | 36 11 | 36 11 | 35 0 | 194 6 | 194 6 | 194 6 | 15 10 | 15 10 | 12 14 | 15 3 | 15 3 | 12 14 | Tanjore | | | |
| 11 | 36 11 | 32 11 | 37 0 | 37 0 | 35 6 | 97 3 | 97 3 | 97 3 | 17 0 | 17 13 | 14 10 | 16 3 | 17 0 | 13 13 | Trichinopoly | | | |
| 8 | 41 13 | 34 2 | 40 0 | 42 11 | 42 11 | 121 8 | 121 8 | 121 8 | 17 5 | 17 5 | 13 13 | 16 13 | 16 13 | 13 8 | Madura | | | |
| . | ... | ... | 34 10 | 34 10 | 27 13 | 73 0 | 73 0 | 81 10 | 18 11 | 18 11 | 15 3 | 18 5 | 18 5 | 14 13 | Tinnevelly | | | |
| 13 | 32 13 | 29 8 | 42 11 | 38 0 | 38 0 | 131 3 | 131 3 | 131 3 | 14 10 | 15 2 | 12 11 | 14 10 | 14 10 | 12 3 | Coimbatore | | | |
| 10 | 21 10 | 22 5 | 23 3 | 21 10 | 24 14 | 161 13 | 161 13 | 121 8 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 9 3 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 9 3 | Nilgiris | | | |
| 13 | 30 13 | 30 13 | 41 6 | 39 6 | 39 6 | 151 10 | 151 10 | 151 10 | 16 0 | 16 6 | 14 5 | 15 6 | 15 6 | 13 5 | Salem | | | |
| 3 | 21 2 | 22 0 | 23 3 | 24 3 | 20 3 | 116 10 | 109 5 | 116 10 | 16 14 | 16 14 | 13 2 | 15 13 | 15 13 | 12 2 | South Canara | | | |
| 6 | 23 6 | 23 6 | 26 14 | 27 11 | 26 14 | 121 8 | 121 8 | 121 8 | 15 5 | 15 5 | 13 8 | 14 6 | 14 6 | 12 10 | Malabar | | | |
| 6 | 18 14 | 17 3 | 19 4 | 18 12 | 19 2 | 62 6 | 62 6 | 61 7 | 12 9 | 12 9 | 12 9 | 12 9 | 12 9 | 11 2 | Bombay | | | Bombay. |
| ... | ... | ... | 19 8 | 19 8 | 25 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 16 8 | 16 8 | 15 8 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 15 0 | Ahmedabad | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | Kaira | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 14 3 | 14 3 | 15 9 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 13 9 | 13 9 | 11 6 | 13 9 | 13 9 | 11 6 | Surat | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 15 4 | 15 4 | 16 13½ | 106 0 | 106 0 | 106 0 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 12 12½ | 14 6 | 14 6 | 12 12½ | Broach | | | |
| 11 | 25 11 | 25 11 | 13 4 | 13 4 | 17 3 | 71 1 | 71 1 | 71 1 | 14 5 | 14 5 | 11 7 | 13 4 | 13 4 | 10 2 | Tanna (Salsette) | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 14 8 | 14 8 | 15 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 110 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 13 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 12 8 | Colaba (Alibag) | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 19 10 | 19 10 | 21 9 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 13 2 | 14 12 | 14 12 | 13 0 | Khandesh (Dhulia) | | | |
| 6 | 28 6 | 34 8 | 18 5 | 16 15 | 23 8 | 128 0 | 128 0 | 114 0 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 12 4 | 14 4 | 14 4 | 12 0 | Násik | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 22 0 | 22 11 | 23 11 | 91 5 | 85 1 | 91 5 | 14 14 | 14 14 | 12 3 | 14 10 | 14 10 | 12 1 | Ahmednagar | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 16 2 | 18 6 | 20 11 | 68 0 | 68 0 | 68 0 | 14 6 | 14 11 | 12 8 | 14 2 | 14 7 | 12 4 | Poona | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 23 12 | 25 1 | 25 9 | 94 13 | 94 13 | 106 0 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 12 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 11 12 | Sholápur | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 18 8 | 18 0 | 16 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 110 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 11 13 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 11 0 | Kaládgi (Bagalkot) | | | |
| ... | ... | . | 19 8 | 19 8 | 18 3 | 129 7 | 129 7 | 137 1 | 13 13 | 13 13 | 12 6 | 13 2 | 13 2 | 11 10 | Satara | | | |
| 0 | 32 6 | 35 0 | 17 0 | 15 0 | 16 8 | 75 0 | 75 0 | 70 0 | 12 8 | 12 11 | 11 0 | 12 0 | 12 2 | 10 8 | Belgaum | | | |
| 0 | 32 0 | 36 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 14 0 | 80 0 | 89 0 | 80 0 | 9 8 | 9 8 | 9 13 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | Dharwar (Hubli) | | | |
| 2 | 21 2 | 23 8 | 15 6 | 15 6 | 14 0 | 150 0 | 150 0 | 150 0 | 14 4 | 14 4 | 11 13 | 14 4 | 14 4 | 11 10 | Ratnágiri | | | |
| 0 | 22 0 | 22 5 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 15 6 | 213 5 | 213 5 | 213 5 | 14 0 | 16 0 | 11 8 | 13 0 | 15 0 | 11 0 | Kánara (Karwar) | | | |
| 10 | 26 10 | 32 0 | 26 10 | 26 10 | 32 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 12 13 | 15 4 | 15 4 | 12 4 | Pánch Mahals (Godhra) | | | |
| .. | ... | ... | 9 5 | 9 5 | 9 5 | 65 5 | 65 5 | 65 5 | ... | ... | ... | 32 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | Aden | | | |
| .. | ... | ... | 21 0 | 19 10 | 24 5 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 15 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 15 | Asirgarh | | | |
| .. | ... | ... | 16 9 | 14 14 | 17 2 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 85 0 | 14 15 | 14 15 | 13 2 | 14 14 | 14 14 | 13 2 | Baroda | | | |
| .. | ... | ... | 9 12 | 9 12 | 16 6 | 137 8 | 137 8 | 137 8 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 11 8 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 8 | Dísa | | | |
| .. | ... | ... | 20 0 | 22 0 | 23 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 8 | 13 0 | 11 0 | Nimach | | | |
| .. | ... | ... | 24 7 | 24 15 | 24 0 | 90 0 | 86 2½ | 85 0 | 16 2* | 16 2* | 14 6* | 15 12 | 15 12 | 13 12½ | Nasirabad | | | |
| .. | ... | ... | 19 6 | 21 4 | 20 8 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 80 0 | 60 0 | 60 0 | 60 0 | 50 0 | 50 0 | 50 0 | Rájkot | | | |
| ... | ... | 40 0 | 19 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 12 13† | 12 13† | 10 5† | 12 8† | 12 8† | 10 5† | Upper Sindh Frontier | | | |
| 8 | 9 8 | 13 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 18 0 | 105 0 | 105 0 | 105 0 | 17 13 | 17 13 | 14 3 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 14 0 | Karachi | | | |
| 0 | 24 0 | ... | 16 0 | 17 0 | 11 0 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 13 0 | 14 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | 14 0 | 12 0 | Haidarabad (Nakur) | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 20 9 | 21 0 | 22 2 | 270 0 | 220 0 | 250 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 11 4 | 13 14 | 13 14 | 11 0 | Shikarpur | | | |
| ... | ... | .. | 22 8 | 22 0 | 23 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 160 0 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 11 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 11 0 | Sukkur | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 120 0 | 120 0 | 160 0 | 12 0 | 11 5 | 9 10 | 12 0 | 11 5 | 9 10 | Thar and Parkar (Umarkot) | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Prices per md. of 40 seers. | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | R a. p. | R a. p. | R a. p. | | | | *Western Districts.* | | | Bengal. |
| ... | ... | ... | 26 4 | 20 0 | 26 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 3 0 0 | 3 0 8 | 3 5 6 | 12 0a | 12 6 | 10 12 | Burdwan | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 19 0 | 19 0 | 31 0 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 320 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0b | 12 0 | 9 8 | Bancoorah | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 19 6 | 18 0 | 22 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 180 0 | ... | 3 4 0 | 4 5 0 | 12 0c | 12 0 | 9 0 | Beerbhoom | | | |
| ... | ... | .. | 16 0 | 17 0 | 19 0 | 155 0 | 155 0 | 160 0 | 2 14 0 | 2 14 0 | 3 13 0 | 13 0d | 13 0 | 10 0 | Midnapore | | | |
| ... | .. | | 19 0 | 18 0 | 21 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 100 0 | 2 14 0 | 2 14 0 | 3 15 0 | 13 9e | 13 9 | 9 0 | Hooghly | | | |
| ... | .. | .. | 19 0 | 18 8 | 22 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 2 14 0 | 2 14 0 | 3 12 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 10 8 | Howrah | | | |

d In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follows:—Ghattal 12-8 seers, Tumlook 13 seers, and Contai 10 seers.
e In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follows:—Serampore 13 seers and Jehanabad 15-8 seers.

* Sambhur Salt.
† In common use.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

| Provinces. | Districts. | Wheat. Present fortnight. | Wheat. Past fortnight. | Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Barley. Present fortnight. | Barley. Past fortnight. | Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Rice (best sort). Present fortnight. | Rice (best sort). Past fortnight. | Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Rice (common). Present fortnight. | Rice (common). Past fortnight. | Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight. | Great Millet. Past fortnight. | Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Baira), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight. | Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight. | Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1882. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. |
| | *Central Districts.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bengal—*continued.* | Calcutta | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 16 0 | 20 0 | 18 12 | 10 0 | 10 12 | 10 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 17 12 | 24 8 | 24 8 | 32 0 | 16 0 | 17 0 | ... |
| | 24-Pergunnahs | 13 0 | 13 0 | 11 4 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 23 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 10 0 | 17 12 | 17 12 | 20 0 | 21 12 | 21 12 | 26 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | ... |
| | Nuddea | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | 32 0 | 17 4½ | 17 4 | 22 15 | 18 12 | 18 12 | 24 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Khoolna | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 0 | 19 0 | ... | 26 0 | 26 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Jessore | 11 12 | 13 0 | 14 8 | ... | ... | ... | 18 0 | 20 0 | 22 0 | 22 11 | 25 8 | 29 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Moorshedabad | 16 0 | 16 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 18 0 | 23 8 | 23 8 | 28 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Dinagepore | 16 4 | 13 2 | 12 12 | 13 4 | 14 0 | 22 12 | 19 4 | 20 4 | 22 12 | 23 8 | 24 0 | 30 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Rajshahye | 17 8 | 17 4 | 13 8 to 16 0 | 37 8 | 37 8 | 48 12 | 16 4 to 19 0 | 16 8 to 19 4 | 21 0 to 22 8 | 20 8 to 21 4 | 20 4 to 21 0 | 26 4 to 29 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Rungpore | 16 0 | 16 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 5 | 13 5 | 15 0 | 16 0 | 20 0 | 25 14 | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Bogra | 15 15 | 13 8 | 21 0 | ... | ... | ... | 15 0 | 15 12 | 18 0 | 26 4 | 28 2 | 31 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Pubna | 17 4 | 16 8 | 22 0 | | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 22 8 | 24 0 | 26 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Darjeeling | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 6 0 | 10 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Jalpáiguri | 11 8 | 11 8 | 9 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 16 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 23 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | *Eastern Districts* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Dacca | 14 8 | 14 8 | 13 12 | 27 8 | 27 8 | 42 8 | 19 0 | 20 8 | 22 10 | 24 0 | 25 0 | 35 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Furreedpore | 20 0 | 20 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 35 0 | 33 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 20 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 26 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Backergunge | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 0 | 19 0 | 23 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 29 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Mymensingh | 12 8 | 13 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | 23 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 30 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Tipperah | 13 0 | 13 4 | 11 8 | ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 23 0 | 26 10 | 27 4 | 32 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Chittagong | 12 0 | 11 0 | 9 0 | ... | ... | ... | 17 0 | 17 0 | 18 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 23 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Noakholly | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 22 0 | 22 0 | 28 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 32 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Chittagong Hill Tracts | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 8 | 14 8 | 13 5 | 17 8 | 17 8 | 17 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Hill Tipperah | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 21 0 | 26 0 | 28 0 | 30 0 | 38 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | *Behar.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Patna | 17 8 | 17 0 | 19 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 50 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 13 6 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 21 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Gya | 20 0 | 20 0 | 18 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 31 0 | 12 8 | 12 0 | 11 8 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 22 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Shahabad | 18 8 | 16 0 to 18 8 | 14 0 to 17 0 | 26 0 | 30 0 | 36 0 | 11 8 | 11 0 to 11 8 | 20 0 to 21 0 | 18 0 to 19 0 | 18 0 to 18 8 | 23 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | ... | 30 0 | 31 0 | ... |
| | Durbhunga | 14 0 | 14 0 | 13 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 35 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 19 0 | 20 0 | 22 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Mozufferpore | 17 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 30 0 | 32 0 | 40 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 19 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Sarun | 15 8 | 16 8 | 14 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 38 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 11 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 22 0 | 32 0 | 31 0 | 36 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Chumparun | 16 0 | 16 0 | 11 0 | 26 0 | 28 0 | ... | 15 0 | 15 0 | 12 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 23 0 | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Monghyr | 16 12 | 18 12 | 16 0 | 29 7 | 32 0 | 40 0 | 13 10 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 12 | 18 12 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... |
| | Bhágalpur | 16 6 | 16 6 | 12 10 | ... | ... | ... | 17 0 | 18 5 | 20 3 | 20 3 | 21 7 | 25 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Purneah | 16 0 | 17 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | 19 0 | 20 0 | 28 0 | 20 0 | 22 0 | 32 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Maldah | 17 0 | 15 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | 19 0 | 15 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 22 0 | 27 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Sonthal Pergunnahs | 15 0 | 15 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 25 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 30 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | *Orissa.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Cuttack | 14 17 | 11 13 | 18 6 | ... | ... | ... | 17 1 | 18 6 | 17 1 | 26 4* | 27 9 | 30 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... |
| | Pooree | 13 2 | 13 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | 26 4 | 27 9 | 25 0 | 32 8 | 32 8 | 35 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Balasore | 14 0 | 14 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 26 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Chota Nagpore. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | *South-Western Frontier Agency.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Hazáribágh | 15 0 | 14 0 | 15 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 23 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Lohardugga | 17 0 | 15 0 | 16 0 | 26 0 | 18 0 | 24 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 22 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 26 0 | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... |
| | Singbhoom | 16 0 | 16 0 | 21 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 40 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 36 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Manbhoom | 13 0 | 13 0 | 15 8 | ... | ... | ... | 18 0 | 16 0 | 22 0 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 35 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

* In the interior retail price of common rice varies from 31-8 to 42 seers per rupee.
*f* In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Baraset 13 seers, Bussirhat 10 seers, Diamond Harbour 10-8 seers, Barrackpore 12-12 seers, and Dum-Dum 12 seers.
*g* In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Kooshtea and Choondanga 12-12 seers, Meherpore 11 seers, Ranaghat 11-8 seers, and Bongong 13 seers.
*h* In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Satkhira 12 seers and Bagirhat 11 seers.
*i* In Jhenidah, Magoorah, and Narail sub-divisions retail price of salt is 12 seers.
*j* In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Lalbagh 11 seers, Jungypore 10-14 seers, and Kandi 12 seers.
*k* Retail price of salt at Raigunge 11-8 seers and Nitpore 12 seers.
*l* In Nattore and Nowgong sub-divisions retail price of salt is 12 seers.
*m* In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Nilphamari 12 seers, Gaibanda 14 seers, and Kurigram 10 seers.
*n* In Serajgunge retail price of salt is 13 seers.
*o* Retail price of salt at Kurseong 8 seers, and Silliguree 10 seers.
*p* Retail price of salt at Fallacotta in Alipore sub-division is 10-8 seers.
*q* In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Manickgunge 12 seers, Moonshegunge 10 seers 5½ chittacks, and Naraingunge 13-8 seers.
*r* In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Goalundo 12 seers, Madaripore 13 seers, and Bhanga 11 seers.
*s* In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Patuakhali 10-10 seers, Bhola 9 seers, and Perozepore 11 seers.
*t* In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Kishoregunge 10-10 seers, Attea 12 seers, Jamalpore 11 seers, and Netrokona 12-5 seers.
*tt* In Brahmunberiah and Chandpore sub-divisions retail price of salt is 12-8 seers.

IDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF MARCH 1883—*continued.*

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

| Inferior Millets, Ragi, &c. Kovaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee, *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Gram. Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Firewood. Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Salt. Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers. Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Salt. Retail. Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | DISTRICTS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch | S. Ch. | S. Ch | R a. p. | R a. p. | R a. p. | S. Ch | S. Ch | S. Ch | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Central Districts.* |
| ... | ... | ... | 18 13 | 18 13 | 22 14 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 2 10 0 | 2 10 0 | 3 4 0 | 14 9 | 14 9 | 8 0 | Calcutta . . . |
| ... | ... | ... | 17 12 | 17 12 | 22 8 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 100 0 | 2 14 0 | 2 14 0 | 4 0 0 | 13 5*f* | 13 5 | 9 0 | 24-Pergunnahs . . . |
| ... | ... | ... | [illegible] | 22 15 | 29 0 | .. | ... | 160 0 | 3 1 10 | 3 1 10 | 3 12 0 | 11 10½*g* | 11 10½ | 9 2 | Nuddea . . . |
| ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | ... | 200 0 | 200 0 | ... | 3 2 0 | 3 2 0 | 4 0 0 | 11 0*h* | 11 0 | .. | Khoolna . . . |
| ... | ... | ... | 18 0 | 17 8 | 20 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 110 0 | 3 0 0 | 3 0 0 | 4 0 0 | 11 8*i* | 11 8 | 8 8 | Jessore . . . |
| ... | ... | ... | 22 0 | 22 0 | 30 8 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 3 2 0 | 3 2 0 | 3 12 0 | 12 8*j* | 12 8 | 9 8 | Moorshedabad . . . |
| ... | ... | ... | 16 12 | 16 12 | 17 8 | 180 0 | 160 0 | 180 0 | 3 6 0 | 3 8 0 | 4 2 0 | 11 8*k* | 11 7 | 9 8 | Dinagepore . . . |
| ... | ... | ... | 22 0 | 21 0 | 24 0 to 26 4 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 3 2 0 | 3 2 0 | 4 1 6 | 12 12*l* | 12 12 | 9 12 | Rajshahye . . . |
| ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 20 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 135 0 | 3 5 0 | 3 5 0 | ... | 11 14*m* | 11 14 | 10 0 | Rungpore . . . |
| ... | ... | ... | 13 8 | 13 8 | 15 0 | 67 8 | 67 8 | 67 8 | 3 2 0 | 3 4 0 | 4 4 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 8 10 | Bogra . . . |
| ... | ... | ... | 18 0 | 18 0 | 21 5 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 3 1 3 | 3 1 3 | 3 10 0 | 12 6*n* | 12 12 | 10 8 | Pubna . . . |
| 0 | 8 0 | 9 0 | 10 0 | 9 0 | 8 0 | 128 0 | 128 0 | 160 0 | 4 6 0 | 4 6 0 | 6 0 0 | 8 0*o* | 8 0 | 6 0 | Darjeeling . . . |
| ... | ... | ... | 14 8 | 14 8 | 16 0 | 128 0 | 128 0 | 120 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 4 0 | 4 0 0 | 11 0*p* | 11 0 | 9 4 | Jalpáiguri . . |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Eastern Districts.* |
| ... | ... | ... | 17 0 | 17 8 | 22 10 | 80 0 | 90 0 | 91 4 | 3 2 0 | 3 1 0 | 3 12 0 | 12 4*q* | 12 8 | 10 8 | Dacca . . . |
| ... | ... | ... | 16 8 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | ... | 3 4 0 | 3 4 0 | 4 3 4 | 12 0*r* | 12 0 | 9 0 | Furreedpore . . . |
| ... | ... | ... | 18 0 | 18 0 | 21 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 100 0 | 2 11 0 | 2 11 0 | 4 8 0 | 13 0*s* | 13 0 | 8 0 | Backergunge . . . |
| ... | ... | ... | 18 8 | 20 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | 3 4 0 | 3 4 0 | 4 0 0 | 12 4*t* | 12 4 | 10 0 | Mymensingh . . . |
| ... | ... | ... | 17 10 | 17 12 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | 3 4 0 | 3 4 0 | ... | 12 4*t*1 | 12 0 | 10 0 | Tipperah . . . |
| ... | . | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 18 0 | 120 0 | 160 0 | 80 0 | 4 0 0 | 3 8 0 | 3 12 0 | 9 0*u* | 11 4 | 9 0 | Chittagong . . . |
| ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | 3 2 0 | 3 2 0 | 4 6 0 | 10 0*u*1 | 10 0 | 8 8 | Noakholly . . . |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 320 0 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 4 8 0 | 4 8 0 | 4 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | Chittagong Hill Tracts . |
| ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | 3 4 0 | 3 4 0 | 4 4 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 8 0 | Hill Tipperah . . |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Behar.* |
| ... | ... | ... | 29 8 | 29 8 | 42 8 | 130 0 | 130 0 | 130 0 | 3 0 0 | 3 0 0 | 3 15 6 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 9 1 | Patna . . . |
| ... | ... | ... | 21 0 | 22 0 | 31 0 | 160 0 | 180 0 | 140 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 10 0 | 12 0*v* | 12 0 | 11 0 | Gya . . . |
| ... | ... | ... | 27 0 | 27 0 | 32 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 3 1 0 | 3 1 0 | 2 14 0 | 12 8*w* | 12 8 | 13 0 | Shahabad . . . |
| 5 0 | 35 0 | 40 0 | 20 0 | 21 0 | 28 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 3 10 0 | 3 10 0 | 4 6 10 | 11 0*x* | 11 0 | 9 0 | Durbhunga . . . |
| ... | ... | ... | 25 0 | 22 0 | 27 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 3 8 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 8 0 | 11 0*y* | 12 0 | 11 0 | Mozufferpore . . |
| 2 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 25 0 | 27 0 | 30 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 3 6 0 | 3 6 0 | 3 8 0 | 11 0*z* | 11 0 | 10 0 | Sarun . . . |
| ... | ... | ... | 19 0 | 19 0 | 23 0 | ... | ... | .. | 3 5 0 | 3 5 0 | 4 8 0 | 11 0*z*1 | 11 0 | 8 12 | Chumparun . . |
| ... | ... | ... | 25 3 | 24 8 | 32 0 | 147 0 | 100 0 | 120 0 | 3 2 6 | 3 1 0 | 4 0 0 | 12 1*z* | 12 4 | 9 0 | Monghyr . . . |
| ... | ... | ... | 26 8 | 26 8 | 31 9 | 138 14 | 151 8 | 137 8 | 3 2 9 | 3 3 0 | 3 1 0 | 12 10*z*3 | 12 10 | 10 1 | Bhágalpur . . . |
| ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 3 12 0 | 3 10 0 | 4 4 6 | 10 0*z*4 | 10 0 | 8 0 | Purneah . . . |
| ... | ... | ... | 22 0 | 21 0 | 24 0 | 160 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 3 10 0 | ... | 4 6 0 | 11 0 | ... | 9 0 | Maldah . . . |
| ... | ... | ... | 17 0 | 18 0 | 20 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 3 7 0 | 3 7 0 | 4 8 0 | 11 0*z*5 | 11 0 | 8 0 | Sonthal Pergunnahs . |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Orissa.* |
| 3 12 | 14 7 | 13 2 | 22 5 | 22 5 | 23 10 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 160 0 | 2 12 0 | 2 12 0 | 3 8 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 11 0 | Cuttack . . . |
| ... | ... | ... | 18 6 | 19 11 | 17 8 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 105 0 | 2 12 0 | 2 12 0 | 3 6 0 | 11 4 | 11 4 | 11 0 | Pooree . . . |
| ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 160 0 | 3 2 0 | 3 2 0 | ... | 12 3*z*6 | 12 12 | 13 0 | Balasore . . . |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | CHOTA NAGPUR. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *South-Western Frontier Agency.* |
| 7 0 | 27 0 | 40 0 | 18 0 | 17 0 | 25 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | ... | 3 10 0 | 4 0 0 | 10 0*z*7 | 10 0 | 9 0 | Hazáribágh . . |
| 2 0 | 32 0 | 40 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 20 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 140 0 | 3 10 0 | 3 10 0 | 4 1 0 | 10 0*z*8 | 10 0 | 9 0 | Lohardugga . . . |
| ... | ... | ... | 24 0 | 24 0 | 21 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 3 12 0 | 3 12 0 | 5 8 3 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 7 0 | Singbhoom . . |
| ... | ... | ... | 18 0 | 18 0 | 15 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 3 6 0 | 3 6 0 | 3 15 0 | 10 8*z*9 | 10 8 | 10 0 | Manbhoom . . |

PROVINCES.

BENGAL—*continued.*

*u* Retail price of salt at Hathazaree 9 seers, and Cox's Bazar 8 seers.
*u*1 In the interior retail prices of salt range from 9 to 12-4 seers per rupee.
*v* In Nowada retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
*w* In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Buxar 11-8 seers, Sasseram 11 seers, and Bhaboua 10-8 seers.
*x* In Tajpore and Madhubani sub-divisions retail price of salt is 12 seers.
*y* In the interior retail prices of salt range from 8 to 12 seers.
*z* In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Sewan 11-4 seers, and Gopalgunge 12 seers.
*z*1 In the interior retail prices of salt range from 10 to 12 seers.
*z*2 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Jumai 12 seers, and Boguserai 10-8 seers.
*z*3 In Banka and Soopole sub-divisions retail price of salt is 10 seers.
*z*4 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Kissengunge 10 seers, and Itanogunge in Arrareah sub-division 11 seers.
*z*5 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Deoghur 12 seers, and Godda 10 seers.
*z*6 In Bhadrak retail price of salt is 12 seers.
*z*7 Retail price of salt at Chutra 10 seers, and Khurruckdiha 12 seers.
*z*8 Retail price of salt at Daltonganj 18 seers.
*z*9 Retail price of salt at Burrabazar 11-8 seers, and Govindpore 12 seers.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOU

QUANTITIES PER RUPI

| Province | Districts. | Wheat. Present fortnight. | Wheat. Past fortnight. | Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Barley. Present fortnight. | Barley. Past fortnight. | Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Rice (best sort). Present fortnight. | Rice (best sort). Past fortnight. | Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Rice (common). Present fortnight. | Rice (common). Past fortnight. | Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight. | Great Millet. Past fortnight. | Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight. | Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight. | Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. |
| Assam | Sylhet | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | 17 8 | 17 8 | 17 0 | 31 8 | 31 8 | 35 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Cachar | 9 2 | 9 6 | 10 10 | 16 0 | 13 5 | 16 0 | 22 12 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 26 10 | 22 12 | 29 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Goálpára | 20 0 | 20 0 | 26 9 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 12 4 | 20 0 | 22 0 | 18 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Gáro Hills | 4 0 | 4 0 | 4 0 | ... | ... | ... | 5 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Kámrúp | 16 0 | 16 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 15 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Darrang | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Nowgong | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 8 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Sibságar | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 8 | 6 8 | 7 0 | 8 0 | 18 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Lakhimpur | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 5 8 | 16 0 | 15 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Khási & Jaintiá Hills | ... | ... | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 10 0 | 9 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Nága Hills | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 0 | 6 0 | 4 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| N. W. Provinces. | Dehra Dún | 19 0 | 19 0 | 19 8 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 33 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 24 0 | 26 0 | 27 0 | 26 |
| | Saháranpur | 19 13½ | 20 7 | 21 9 | 27 15 | 29 0½ | 32 5 | 9 11 | 10 12 | 10 12 | 12 15 | 12 14½ | 14 0 | 32 4 | 34 6½ | 26 15 | 27 15 | 27 15 | 29 |
| | Muzaffarnagar | 19 12 | 19 4 | 21 8 | 27 8 | 28 11 | 35 5 | 6 9 | 6 9 | 6 9 | 14 5 | 15 6 | 14 5 | 30 4 | 30 4 | 30 4 | 26 6 | 26 6 | 27 |
| | Meerut | 17 8 | 18 8 | 19 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 27 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 6 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 28 8 | 23 8 | 23 8 | 25 |
| | Bulandshahr | 19 14 | 19 15 | 20 4 | 26 8 | 27 0 | 27 8 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 15 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 24 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 22 |
| | Aligarh | 18 4 | 18 0 | 17 0 | 23 8 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 7 8 | 7 0 | 5 8 | 12 8 | 13 0 | 16 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 24 0 | 21 8 | 24 0 | 22 |
| | Kumaun | 13 8 | 15 0 | 18 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 20 0 | 9 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Garhwál | 20 0 | 20 0 | 22 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 28 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 10 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Bijnor | 17 7 | 18 0 | 19 2 | 27 0 | 26 2 | 27 9 | 11 4 | 11 13 | 11 4 | 13 12 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 24 12 | 25 14 | 24 8 | 21 6 | 21 2 | 21 |
| | Moradabad | 18 12 | 18 12 | 20 10 | 26 14 | 26 4 | 25 0 | 11 4 | 11 4 | 8 2 | 16 4 | 16 4 | 15 0 | 24 6 | 28 2 | 27 8 | 23 12 | 24 6 | 23 |
| | Budaun | 17 6 | 18 14 | 18 12 | 25 3 | 27 0 | 26 6 | 9 9½ | 9 9½ | 9 9½ | 16 0½ | 16 12½ | 16 0 | 21 0 | 24 9½ | 23 1½ | 19 8 | 21 12 | 21 |
| | Bareilly | 16 14 | 17 8 | 17 13 | 21 14 | 22 8 | 26 4 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 16 4 | 16 14 | 15 10 | 21 4 | 23 12 | 23 12 | 20 0 | 21 4 | 22 |
| | Sháhjahánpur | 19 0 | 20 0 | 18 12 | 24 8 | 27 4 | 26 0 | 9 12 | 9 12 | 9 4 | 18 12 | 18 12 | 16 12 | 25 8 | 30 4 | 23 8 | 24 8 | 26 4 | 23 |
| | Tarái Pergunnahs | 19 0 | 20 8 | 18 0 | 30 0 | 35 0 | 35 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 16 0 | 17 0 | 15 0 | 25 0 | 30 0 | 37 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 25 |
| | Muttra | 17 0 | 18 0 | 17 12 | 24 8 | 28 0 | 23 8 | ... | ... | 8 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 15 8 | 25 0 | 27 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 22 8 | 22 |
| | Agra | 16 12 | 16 12 | 17 12 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 23 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 23 |
| | Farukhabad | 18 3 | 18 2 | 18 9 | 22 8 | 23 8 | 27 13 | 7 5 | 7 5 | 7 2½ | 14 5 | 14 15 | 16 0 | 23 9 | 25 2½ | 24 12½ | 22 5 | 23 3 | 23 |
| | Mainpuri | 17 8 | 19 0 | 16 0 | 24 0 | 23 8 | 23 0 | 4 0 | 4 0 | 5 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 13 0 | 22 8 | 24 0 | 25 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 22 |
| | Etáwah | 17 8 | 18 0 | 16 8 | 22 8 | 22 0 | 25 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 23 0 | 24 0 | 25 0 | 23 0 | 24 0 | 24 |
| | Etah | 19 0 | 20 0 | 18 0 | 24 0 | 25 0 | 26 0 | 8 0 | 7 0 | 6 0 | 13 0 | 15 0 | 11 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 23 0 | 22 |
| | Jalaun | 18 0 | 19 0 | 22 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 14 0 | 25 0 | 28 0 | 30 0 | 25 0 | 27 0 | 27 |
| | Jhánsi | 21 8 | 21 8 | 24 12½ | 39 15 | 40 0 | 34 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 9 8 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 15 0 | 34 0 | 34 0 | 30 11 | 26 0 | 27 0 | 23 |
| | Lalitpur | 21 8 | 21 12 | 26 0 | 45 0 | 42 0 | 35 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 9 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 14 8 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 34 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 30 |
| | Cawnpore | 18 8 | 18 8 | 19 8 | 27 0 | 28 8 | 29 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 8 | 15 8 | 16 0 | 17 8 | 29 0 | 29 0 | 33 0 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 28 |
| | Fatehpur | 15 8 | 16 14 | 15 0 | 24 4 | 27 0 | 28 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 10 | 17 8 | 18 0 | 19 4 | 29 0 | 30 0 | 32 0 | 24 4 | 28 4 | 29 |
| | Bánda | 17 0 | 18 0 | 19 8 | 29 0 | 32 0 | 25 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 10 0 | 17 8 | 18 0 | 17 8 | 31 0 | 36 0 | 35 0 | 28 0 | 32 0 | 33 |
| | Allahabad | 16 0 | 16 10 | 17 4 | 27 0 | 28 0 | 28 8 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 17 0 | 19 0 | 18 8 | 32 0 | 33 12 | 32 4 | 30 8 | 32 0 | 31 |
| | Hamírpur | 16 0 | 17 0 | 19 10 | ... | ... | 22 8 | 10 0 | 12 0 | 13 8 | ... | ... | 15 12 | 24 0 | 28 0 | 31 2 | 21 0 | 23 0 | 31 |
| | Jaunpur | 19 0 | 19 0 | 17 10 | 23 4 | 27 9 | 31 1 | 7 12 | 7 12 | 8 7 | 15 8 | 15 8 | 17 10 | 28 4 | 28 4 | 32 7 | 25 6 | 26 14 | 25 |
| | Gorakhpur | 18 7 | 18 0 | 19 13 | 23 6½ | 25 3 | 28 13 | 16 3 | 15 5 | 16 3 | 17 9½ | 17 1½ | 21 9½ | 30 9½ | 30 9½ | 36 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Basti | 19 0 | 19 8 | 17 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 46 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 17 0 | 17 8 | 20 0 | 23 0 | ... | 28 0 | 49 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Azamgarh | No return received | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Mirzapur | 15 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 24 0 | 27 0 | 26 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 16 0 | 17 0 | 18 0 | 32 0 | 28 0 | 27 0 | 29 0 | 28 0 | 25 |
| | Benares | 16 0 | 16 4 | 16 4 | 22 3 | 22 3 | 28 12 | 11 15 | 11 15 | 12 7 | 17 14 | 19 4 | 17 14 | 27 10 | 27 10 | 28 12 | 28 12 | 27 10 | 27 |
| | Gházipur | 14 5 | 18 0 | 17 6 | 25 12 | 25 12 | 32 13½ | 10 15½ | 10 15½ | 11 0 | 17 6½ | 17 6½ | 19 15 | 33 7 | 33 7 | 41 3 | 27 0½ | 25 12 | 30 |
| | Balia | 16 4 | 16 4 | 15 4 | 26 4 | 26 4 | 30 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 18 12 | 18 12 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Pilibhít | 17 6½ | 18 2 | 18 12 | 30 12 | 31 0 | 30 10 | 15 0 | 16 4 | 15 4 | 17 8 | 18 0 | 17 8 | 28 4 | 28 0 | 23 0 | 22 14 | 25 0 | 21 |
| Oudh. | Lucknow | 18 0 | 18 0½ | 18 8½ | 26 2½ | 27 8 | 28 12½ | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 15 6½ | 15 10 | 16 1½ | 26 4½ | 27 9 | 26 14½ | 26 1½ | 27 2 | 26 |
| | Unáo | 17 8 | 18 0 | 17 2½ | 24 0 | 25 0 | 27 7½ | 12 0 | 12 8 | 11 7½ | 17 0 | 18 0 | 17 0 | 32 0 | 34 0 | 33 6½ | 26 0 | 27 0 | .. |
| | Bára Banki | 19 8 | 18 0 | 19 8 | 25 0 | 27 0 | 28 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 19 0 | 33 0 | 36 0 | 34 0 | 22 0 | 27 0 | 26 |
| | Sitapur | 20 8 | 21 10 | 20 0 | 35 0 | 30 2 | 31 9½ | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 19 8 | 19 0 | 16 9½ | 32 0 | 33 8 | 27 9½ | 27 12 | 29 0 | 27 |
| | Baraui | 17 13 | 7 13 | 20 6 | 23 7 | 23 7 | 27 11 | 6 9 | 6 9 | 5 10 | 12 3 | 11 2 | 13 3 | 23 7 | 24 6 | ... | 23 0 | 23 7 | .. |
| | Kheri | 20 0 | 19 10 | 19 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 27 0 | 7 0 | 8 0 | 7 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 16 0 | 42 0 | 42 0 | 47 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | .. |
| | Fyzabad | 17 0 | 16 10 | 17 12 | 25 0 | 24 0 | 26 8 | 11 8 | 12 0 | 11 12 | 16 8 | 17 10 | 16 0 | 35 0 | 35 8 | 31 4 | ... | 22 0 | .. |
| | Bharaich | 20 0 | 16 8 | 15 0 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 37 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 9 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 45 0 | 42 0 | 40 0 | 30 0 | 28 0 | 16 |
| | Gonda | 20 2 | 20 9 | 18 0 | 32 8 | 32 12 | 31 0 | 16 0 | 15 6 | 18 8 | 18 8 | 18 12 | 21 0 | 46 0 | 44 0 | 46 0 | 28 8 | 28 12 | 27 |
| | Rai Bareli | 18 12 | 19 12 | 14 12 | 26 8 | 27 8 | 24 0 | ... | ... | ... | 17 8 | 18 0 | 18 8 | 28 0 | 30 0 | 28 8 | 24 0 | 30 0 | 28 |
| | Sultánpur | 20 0 | 20 0 | 21 0 | 35 0 | 31 0 | 35 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 18 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 31 0 | 26 |
| | Partábgarh | 18 12 | 18 4 | 17 8 | 32 9 | 33 0 | 31 9 | 17 10 | 18 5 | 17 9 | 19 0 | 19 8 | 19 5 | 32 0 | 33 12 | 29 0 | 29 8 | 21 6½ | 29 |
| Punjab. | Delhi | 18 8 | 19 0 | 18 12 | 27 0 | 28 0 | 26 0 | ... | ... | ... | 15 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 29 0 | 28 8 | 25 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 21 |
| | Gurgaon | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 8 | 29 0 | 29 0 | 27 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 28 0 | 29 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 23 |
| | Karnal | No return received | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. |
| | Hissar | 20 0 | 19 0 | 19 8 | 35 0 | 37 0 | 30 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 0 | 34 0 | 34 0 | 34 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 28 |
| | Rohtak | 17 8 | 18 8 | 21 8 | 29 0 | 30 0 | 25 0 | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 28 0 | 27 0 | 30 0 | 25 0 | 24 0 | 25 |
| | Sirsa | 23 8 | 23 0 | 21 8 | 51 0 | 49 0 | 45 0 | ... | ... | ... | 15 0 | 16 0 | 14 0 | 45 0 | 45 0 | 45 0 | 36 8 | 36 0 | 34 |
| | Umballa | 24 0 | 24 0 | 23 0 | 36 0 | 38 0 | 38 0 | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 15 0 | 14 0 | 36 0 | 36 0 | 36 0 | 28 0 | 26 0 | 32 |
| | Ludhiana | 26 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 42 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 8 | 12 8 | 12 0 | 40 0 | 41 0 | 42 0 | 32 0 | 33 0 | 32 |
| | Simla | 18 8 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | .. | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. |
| | Jullundur | 24 4 | 24 0 | 25 8 | 44 0 | 42 0 | 40 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 9 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 35 0 | 28 0 | 27 0 | 24 |
| | Hoshiarpur | 25 8 | 26 0 | 25 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 11 0 | 36 0 | 40 0 | 29 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 23 |
| | Kangra | 24 0 | 24 0 | 21 8 | 36 0 | 36 0 | 34 0 | ... | ... | ... | 17 0 | 17 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. |

DIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF MARCH 1883—*continued.*

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

| Kaser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Corsloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* | | | Gram. | | | Firewood. | | | Salt. Wholesale. | | | Salt. Retail. | | | Districts. | Provinces. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | | |
| S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | R a. | R a. | R a. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | | |
| | | | | | | | | | per maund. | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 17 8 | 17 12 | 22 0 | 108 0 | 108 0 | 108 0 | 3 4 | 3 6 | 4 4 | 10 10 | 11 13 | 9 4 | Sylhet | Assam. |
| ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 17 12 | 20 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 3 6 | 3 8 | 4 4 | 10 10 | 10 10 | 9 2 | Cachar | |
| ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 15 0 | 14 8½ | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 3 8 | 3 4 | 4 4 | 11 0 | 12 0 | 9 4½ | Goálpárá | |
| ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 5 6 | 5 6 | 6 4 | 6 6 | 6 6 | 5 5 | Gáro Hills | |
| ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 10 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 200 0 | 3 8 | 3 8 | 4 4 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 8 12 | Kámrúp | |
| ... | ... | ... | 7 3 | 7 6 | 9 3 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 4 8 | 4 8 | 5 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | Darrang | |
| ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 120 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | Nowgong | |
| ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 4 8 | 4 8 | 6 4 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 7 0 | Sibságar | |
| ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 120 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 5 4 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 7 8 | Lakhimpur | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 0 | 5 0 | 7 8 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 5 5 | Khási & Jaintiá Hills | |
| ... | ... | ... | 2 0 | 2 0 | 2 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 15 0 | 3 0 | 3 0 | 2 11 | Nága Hills | |
| | | | | | | | | | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 26 0 | 26 0 | 25 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 10 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 9 8 | Dehra Dún | N. W. Provinces. |
| ... | ... | ... | 27 15 | 27 15 | 28 0 | 118 4 | 129 0 | 150 0 | 12 15 | 13 2½ | 10 4 | 12 15 | 12 14½ | 10 4 | Saháranpur | |
| ... | ... | ... | 26 6 | 26 14 | 26 6 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 132 0 | 12 4 | 12 4 | 9 14 | 12 2 | 12 2 | ... | Muzaffarnagar | |
| ... | ... | ... | 27 0 | 28 0 | 26 0 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 0 | Meerut | |
| ... | ... | ... | 26 0 | 26 0 | 22 8 | 130 0 | 130 0 | 120 0 | 11 0 | 12 8 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | Bulandshahr | |
| ... | ... | ... | 24 0 | 24 0 | 23 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 130 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | ... | 12 4 | 12 4 | ... | Aligarh | |
| ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 14 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 8 8 | 9 0 | 7 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 6 0 | Kumaun | |
| ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 280 0 | 280 0 | 240 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 6 4 | Garhwál | |
| ... | ... | ... | 22 12 | 24 8 | 23 10 | 135 0 | 135 0 | 135 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 6 | 12 6 | 10 2 | Bijnor | |
| ... | ... | ... | 23 12 | 25 0 | 23 12 | 125 0 | 125 0 | 125 0 | 12 8 | 12 12 | ... | 12 3 | 12 8 | 12 8 | Moradabad | |
| ... | ... | ... | 21 9½ | 24 0 | 22 12½ | 192 0 | 192 0 | 192 0 | 9 14 | 11 6 | 10 8 | 9 9½ | 10 12½ | 11 6 | Budaun | |
| ... | ... | ... | 21 14 | 23 2 | 21 4 | 125 0 | 125 0 | 125 0 | 11 14 | 12 8 | ... | 11 4 | 11 14 | 10 0 | Bareilly | |
| ... | ... | ... | 24 4 | 26 4 | 19 12 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 200 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 10 12 | 9 6 | Sháhjáhánpur | |
| ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 22 8 | 20 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 13 0 | 12 8 | ... | 12 8 | 12 0 | 10 0 | Tarái Pergunnahs | |
| ... | ... | ... | 25 0 | 28 0 | 22 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 140 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | ... | 12 8 | 12 8 | 10 0 | Muttra | |
| ... | ... | ... | 25 0 | 25 0 | 23 0 | 100 0 | 80 0 | 100 0 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 12 8 | Agra | |
| ... | ... | ... | 24 6 | 26 2 | 23 8 | 156 8 | 156 8 | 149 14 | 11 12 | 12 8 | 10 8½ | 11 2 | 12 0 | 18 8½ | Farukhabad | |
| ... | ... | ... | 23 8 | 25 0 | 21 8 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | Mainpuri | |
| ... | ... | ... | 26 0 | 28 0 | 24 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 120 0 | 11 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 10 0 | 12 0 | 9 8 | Etáwah | |
| ... | ... | ... | 23 5 | 24 0 | 21 0 | 150 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | ... | 11 0 | 11 8 | 10 8 | Etah | |
| ... | ... | ... | 33 0 | 34 0 | 32 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | Jalaun | |
| ... | ... | ... | 35 12½ | 34 8 | 32 11½ | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 10 8 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 10 0 | Jhánsi | |
| ... | ... | ... | 36 12 | 34 0 | 38 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | ... | 11 12 | 11 8 | 10 0 | Lalitpur | |
| ... | ... | ... | 29 0 | 30 0 | 28 8 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 150 0 | 12 12 | 13 4 | ... | 12 8 | 13 0 | 12 8 | Cawnpore | |
| ... | ... | ... | 27 0 | 28 4 | 26 4 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | ... | 10 12 | 10 12 | 9 10 | Fatehpur | |
| ... | ... | ... | 31 0 | 42 0 | 33 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | ... | 11 8 | 12 8 | 10 0 | Bánda | |
| ... | ... | ... | 29 0 | 30 8 | 30 0 | 145 0 | 120 0 | 160 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | ... | Allahabad | |
| ... | ... | ... | 28 0 | 29 0 | 30 11 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 11 4 | 12 6 | 10 2 | 11 0 | 10 0 | ... | Hamírpur | |
| ... | ... | ... | 26 14 | 25 6 | 25 6 | 148 12 | 148 12 | 141 4 | 10 12 | 10 12 | ... | 10 10 | 10 10 | 8 15 | Jaunpur | |
| ... | ... | ... | 18 7 | 21 9½ | 28 13 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 11 9½ | 11 9½ | ... | 10 13 | 10 13 | 9 9½ | Gorakhpur | |
| ... | ... | ... | 23 0 | 23 0 | 28 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 9 8 | 9 8 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 7 8 | 7 0 | Basti | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | No return received | | | Azamgarh | |
| ... | ... | ... | 24 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 8 0 | Mirzapur | |
| ... | ... | ... | 23 5 | 23 5 | 25 8 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | ... | 11 4 | ... | 10 2 | 10 2 | 8 11½ | Benares | |
| ... | ... | ... | 27 0½ | 26 6½ | 31 8½ | 128 12 | 103 0 | 130 0 | 10 15½ | 11 9½ | 9 10½ | 10 5 | 10 5 | 9 0 | Gházipur | |
| ... | ... | ... | 26 4 | 27 8 | 28 12 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 10 0 | 11 4 | ... | 10 4 | 11 8 | ... | Balia | |
| ... | ... | ... | 20 0½ | 22 0 | 21 12 | 150 0 | 150 0 | 150 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | Pilibhít | |
| ... | ... | ... | 24 11½ | 25 14½ | 20 10½ | 110 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 9 2½ | 10 8 | 10 8 | 8 10½ | Lucknow | Oudh. |
| ... | ... | ... | 25 0 | 27 8 | 23 5½ | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 9 1 | Unáo | |
| ... | ... | ... | 23 0 | 26 0 | 21 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 130 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 9 8 | Bára Banki | |
| ... | ... | ... | 25 4 | 27 8 | 24 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | Sitapur | |
| ... | ... | ... | 20 3 | 20 10 | 22 8 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 240 0 | 8 7 | 9 6 | 8 8 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 8 7 | Hardui | |
| ... | ... | ... | 21 0 | 21 0 | 20 8 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 200 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 9 8 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 8 8 | Kheri | |
| ... | ... | ... | 24 0 | 25 0 | 21 12 | 120 0 | 140 0 | 120 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 9 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 8 8 | Fyzabad | |
| ... | ... | ... | 24 0 | 21 0 | 25 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 4 | 8 4 | 8 4 | Bharaich | |
| ... | ... | ... | 27 2 | 27 8 | 26 8 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | ... | 11 12 | 11 12 | 10 0 | Gonda | |
| ... | ... | ... | 22 0 | 24 0 | 18 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 8 0 | Rai Bareli | |
| ... | ... | ... | 25 0 | 25 0 | 27 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | ... | 12 0 | 12 4 | 10 0 | Sultánpur | |
| ... | ... | ... | 23 14 | 24 2½ | 21 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 9 8 | 10 10 | 10 13 | 8 10 | Partábgarh | |
| ... | ... | ... | 24 12 | 25 0 | 22 8 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 85 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | ... | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 0 | Delhi | Punjab. |
| ... | ... | ... | 25 0 | 25 0 | 24 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 0 | Gurgáon | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | No return received | | | Karnál | |
| ... | ... | ... | 32 8 | 33 0 | 28 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | Hissar | |
| ... | ... | ... | 26 8 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 12 12 | 12 12 | ... | 12 4 | 12 4 | 8 0 | Rohtak | |
| ... | ... | ... | 44 0 | 43 0 | 40 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 11 8 | 13 0 | ... | 11 0 | 12 8 | 10 8 | Sirsa | |
| ... | ... | ... | 33 8 | 31 12 | 31 0 | 130 0 | 130 0 | 130 0 | 14 4 | 14 4 | ... | 13 12 | 14 0 | 12 8 | Umballa | |
| ... | ... | ... | 36 8 | 37 0 | 36 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | ... | 14 12 | 14 8 | 11 12 | Ludhiana | |
| ... | ... | ... | 22 0 | 23 0 | ... | 80 0 | 80 0 | 100 0 | 11 5 | 11 5 | ... | 10 10 | 10 10 | 9 6 | Simla | |
| ... | ... | ... | 35 0 | 35 0 | 32 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | ... | 14 8 | 14 8 | 11 8 | Jullundur | |
| ... | ... | ... | 33 0 | 33 0 | 29 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | ... | 13 12 | 13 12 | 12 8 | Hoshiarpur | |
| ... | ... | ... | 23 0 | 23 0 | 20 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 9 0 | Kángra | |

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOU

QUANTITIES PER RUPI

| Provinces | Districts | Wheat. Present fortnight | Wheat. Past fortnight | Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Barley. Present fortnight | Barley. Past fortnight | Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Rice (best sort). Present fortnight | Rice (best sort). Past fortnight | Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1882 | Rice (common) Present fortnight | Rice (common) Past fortnight | Rice (common) Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), Holcus Sorghum. Present fortnight | Great Millet. Past fortnight | Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1882 | Bulrush Millet (Cumboo Bajra), Penicillaria Spicata. Present fortnight | Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight | Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fort- |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | S Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S Ch | S Ch | S. Ch | S. Ch | S Ch | S Ch. | S. Ch | S. Ch | S. Ch. | S. Ch | S. Ch | S. Ch | S. Ch | S. C |
| Punjab—continued | Amritsar | 24 8 | 24 8 | 23 8 | 42 0 | 44 0 | 46 0 | ... | . | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 13 8 | 45 0 | 43 0 | 33 4 | 26 8 | 26 0 | 27 |
| | Siálkot | 27 0 | 28 0 | 22 8 | 47 0 | 45 0 | 41 0 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 37 0 | 37 0 | [illegible] 0 | 39 0 | 39 0 | 24 |
| | Gurdáspur | No return received | | | .. | .. | | ... | ... | .. | .. | | ... | . | [illegible] | .. | ... | | |
| | Lahore | 24 0 | 22 0 | 23 0 | 43 0 | 45 0 | 42 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 10 0 | 45 0 | 48 0 | 36 0 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 26 |
| | Ferozepore | 23 8 | 23 0 | 21 0 | 44 0 | 44 0 | 40 0 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 14 0 | 11 0 | 48 0 | 46 0 | 40 0 | 36 0 | 38 0 | 34 |
| | Gujranwála (a) | 26 4 | 25 0 | 22 8 | 50 0 | 46 0 | 45 0 | ... | ... | ... | 18 0 | 18 0 | 16 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 30 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 20 |
| | Rawalpindi | 22 12 | 22 0 | 20 8 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | ... | ... | ... | 16 8 | 17 1 | 13 12 | 35 0 | ... | 32 0 | 45 0 | 42 0 | 22 |
| | Jhelum | No return received | | | . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | .. | .. | | | | .. | ... | |
| | Gujrat | 28 0 | 29 0 | 23 12 | 48 0 | 48 0 | 40 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 14 0 | 11 12 | 46 8 | 46 0 | 33 0 | 46 8 | 46 0 | 30 |
| | Shahpúr | 25 0 | 24 8 | 19 4 | 43 0 | 43 0 | 32 0 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 13 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 23 0 | 42 8 | 42 8 | 21 |
| | Mooltan (b) | 17 0 | 16 4 | 17 8 | 29 0 | 29 0 | 26 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 29 0 | 32 0 | 24 0 | 28 0 | 25 0 | 24 |
| | Jhang | No return received | | | .. | . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | ... | ... | . | . | ... | .. | |
| | Montgomery | 18 0 | 18 8 | 21 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 29 0 | ... | ... | ... | 5 8 | 6 0 | 5 8 | 35 0 | 32 0 | 24 0 | .. | ... | 24 |
| | Muzaffargarh | 18 0 | 18 0 | 19 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | ... | .. | ... | 6 0 | 6 0 | 5 0 | 24 0 | 23 0 | 21 0 | 24 0 | 22 0 | 22 |
| | Dera Ismail Khán (c) | 21 13 | 21 9 | 16 9 | 32 8 | 32 8 | 29 0 | ... | ... | ... | 9 11 | 9 11 | 8 2 | 40 5 | 40 15 | 30 10 | 34 3 | 34 11 | 23 |
| | Dera Ghazi Khan | No return received | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | . |
| | Bannu | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Peshawar | 18 0 | 18 2 | 12 10 | 39 8 | 36 11 | 28 12 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 11 6 | 9 0 | 35 6 | 35 6 | 22 0 | 28 4 | 27 10 | 13 |
| | Kohát | 18 8 | 18 12 | 13 11 | 30 10 | 30 10 | 25 8 | ... | ... | ... | 12 12 | 12 12 | 12 2 | 36 15 | 38 4 | 19 12 | 35 11 | 36 15 | 19 |
| | Hazara | ... | ... | ... | 47 0 | 48 0 | 26 8 | ... | ... | ... | 17 0 | 16 8 | 15 0 | ... | .. | ... | ... | . | |
| Central Provinces | Nágpur | 17 8 | 17 4 | 21 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 8 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 17 4 | 17 4 | 17 4 | 26 12 | 26 12 | 30 12 | ... | ... | .. |
| | Bhandára | 21 4 | 21 0 | 24 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 8 | 10 8 | 10 0 | 23 12 | 23 12 | 22 8 | 35 0 | 35 0 | 23 0 | ... | ... | .. |
| | Chánda | 19 0 | 17 0 | 21 0 | ... | ... | ... | .. | .. | | 15 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 33 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | ... | ... | .. |
| | Wardha | 20 0 | 20 0 | 23 4 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 8 0 | 8 12 | 15 0 | 13 0 | 12 8 | 31 0 | 36 0 | 34 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Bálaghát | 20 0 | 17 0 | 24 0 | ... | ... | | 18 0 | 18 0 | 17 3 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 26 0 | | | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Jubbulpore | 18 0 | 19 8 | 21 8 | 19 0 | 20 0 | 16 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | 18 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 26 0 | 27 0 | 26 0 | 20 0 | 22 0 | 20 |
| | Saugor | 21 0 | 21 8 | 26 0 | .. | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 8 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 37 0 | 34 0 | 32 0 | ... | | 26 |
| | Damoh | 22 0 | 22 8 | 30 4 | 31 0 | ... | ... | 15 12 | 15 12 | 13 8 | 16 12 | 16 8 | 14 8 | 49 0 | 44 0 | ... | 44 0 | 31 8 | |
| | Seoni | 21 0 | 20 0 | 22 8 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 14 0 | 13 0 | 21 0 | 22 0 | 19 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Mandla | 24 0 | 21 0 | 25 0 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 14 8 | 22 8 | 22 8 | 21 0 | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Betúl | 16 0 | 17 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 29 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Chhindwára | 19 0 | 18 0 | 23 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 31 0 | ... | .. | ... |
| | Hoshangabad | 16 9 | 16 9 | 21 4 | ... | ... | ... | 4 8 | 5 10 | 4 0 | 10 11 | 13 8 | 11 0 | 19 8 | 19 8 | 27 0 | 19 8 | 19 11 | 24 |
| | Narsinghpur | 19 8 | 19 8 | 21 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 8 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 12 8 | ... | 29 0 | ... | ... | 23 8 | |
| | Nimar | 16 0 | 16 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | . | .. | ... | 14 12 | 14 0 | 12 8 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 30 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 27 |
| | Raipur | 24 0 | 24 0 | 40 0 | ... | ... | .. | 18 0 | 18 0 | 23 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 48 8 | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Sambalpur | 15 0 | 15 0 | 28 0 | ... | ... | ... | 44 0 | 44 0 | 38 0 | 52 8 | 52 8 | 54 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . |
| | Bilaspur | 22 0 | 31 0 | 40 0 | ... | ... | ... | 37 0 | 36 0 | 40 0 | 66 0 | 66 0 | 64 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| British Burma | *Arakan Division* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Akyab | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . |
| | Northern Arakan | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . |
| | Kyoukpyoo | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | .. | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | . |
| | Sandoway | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 22 14 | 22 14 | 27 7 | 26 13 | 26 13 | 33 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. |
| | *Pegu Division.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Rangoon Town | 15 5 | 15 5 | 9 10 | ... | ... | ... | 13 13 | 13 13 | 15 4 | 15 4 | 15 4 | 18 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . |
| | Thurrawaddy | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 4 1/4 | 14 9 11/16 | 16 5 1/16 | 16 5 11/16 | 13 13 3/4 | 17 13 3/4 | | ... | . | ... | .. | |
| | Prome | 12 2 | 12 2 | 12 2 | ... | ... | ... | 14 15 | 14 15 | 16 2 | 19 10 | 17 2 | 18 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. |
| | *Irrawaddy Division.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Henzada | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 5 | 17 14 | 17 14 | 19 8 | 26 0 | 26 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. |
| | Bassein | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 0 | 18 9 | 19 8 | 20 4 | 20 2 | 20 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Thonegwa | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 9 | 15 1 | 15 1 | 14 11 | 18 6 | 18 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Thayetmyo | 10 1 | 10 1 | 10 1 | ... | ... | ... | 11 11 | 11 11 | 11 11 | 15 9 | 15 9 | 15 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | *Tenasserim Division.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Moulmein Town & Amherst | 12 2 | 12 2 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 14 | 13 14 | 12 4 | 15 10 | 15 10 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Tavoy | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . |
| | Meigui | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 5 | 15 6 | 17 5 | 21 12 | 21 12 | 20 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . |
| | Toungoo | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 5 | 16 0 | 18 5 | 21 5 | 18 5 | 21 5 | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | |
| | Shwaygyin | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 10 | 15 15 | 12 12 | 12 7 | 20 12 | 13 13 | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Salween | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . |
| Hyderabad Assigned Districts | Secunderabad | 17 12 | 16 12 | 17 4 | ... | ... | ... | 7 8 | 7 11 | 6 13 | 9 13 | 10 3 | 9 13 | 24 14 | 25 14 | 24 14 | 27 0 | ... | 27 |
| | Bolarum | 18 15 | 18 1 | 22 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 1 | 7 12 | 7 11 | 10 2 | 9 9 | 9 10 | 25 11 | 22 9 | 25 11 | .. | .. | |
| | Chudderghat | 14 0 | 15 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | 7 8 | 7 8 | 6 8 | 9 8 | 9 8 | 8 8 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 33 0 | 34 0 | 33 |
| | Amraoti | 17 0 | 17 0 | 18 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 28 0 | 30 0 | 33 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 26 |
| | Akola | 17 0 | 16 0 | 21 0 | ... | ... | . | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 27 |
| | Ellichpur | 16 0 | 16 0 | 18 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 12 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 6 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 8 0 | 25 0 | 24 0 | 29 0 | 24 0 | 22 0 | 28 |
| | Buldana | 20 0 | 17 0 | 25 0 | | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 40 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 30 |
| | Wun | 18 8 | 18 0 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 7 0 | 14 0 | 13 0 | 10 0 | 31 8 | 36 0 | 38 0 | ... | ... | |
| | Basim | 20 0 | 20 0 | 23 0 | ... | ... | ... | 5 8 | 5 4 | 5 4 | 14 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | ... | ... | |

(a) Barle falling. (b) Jowar falling. (c) Firewood falling.

INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF MARCH 1883—*continued.*

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

| Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murawa, Nugree), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. | | | Grain. | | | Firewood. | | | Salt. Wholesale. | | | Salt. Retail. | | | Districts. | Provinces. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | | |
| S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 38 0 | 39 8 | 30 8 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 90 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | ... | 14 8 | 14 8 | 12 5 | Amritsar | Punjab—*continued.* |
| ... | ... | ... | 34 8 | 31 0 | 26 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 140 0 | 15 8 | 15 8 | ... | 15 0 | 15 0 | 12 12 | Siálkot | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | No return received | | | Gurdáspur | |
| ... | ... | ... | 35 0 | 35 0 | 30 0 | 70 0 | 70 0 | 70 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 11 0 | Lahore | |
| ... | ... | ... | 40 0 | 42 0 | 35 0 | 100 0 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 13 10 | 13 0 | ... | 13 8 | 13 0 | 11 8 | Ferozepore | |
| ... | ... | ... | 31 0 | 30 0 | 26 8 | 95 0 | 95 0 | 95 0 | 15 4 | 15 4 | ... | 15 0 | 15 0 | 12 0 | Gujránwála (*a*) | |
| ... | ... | ... | 27 4 | 27 8 | 24 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 90 0 | 15 12 | 16 0 | ... | ... | .. | 14 0 | Ráwalpindi | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | No return received | | | Jhelum | |
| ... | ... | ... | 30 0 | 30 0 | 28 4 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | * | * | ... | 15 8 | 15 8 | 12 10 | Gujrát | |
| ... | ... | ... | 31 0 | 32 0 | 22 8 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 13 0 | Shahpúr | |
| ... | ... | ... | 26 0 | 27 0 | 23 8 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 90 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | ... | 14 8 | 14 8 | 13 0 | Mooltan (*b*) | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | No return received | | | Jhang | |
| ... | ... | ... | 30 0 | 32 0 | 26 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 4 | Montgomery | |
| ... | ... | ... | 22 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | * | * | ... | 13 8 | 13 8 | 12 0 | Muzaffargarh | |
| ... | ... | ... | 26 1 | 25 0 | 23 13 | 100 0 | 125 0 | 100 0 | 65 0 | 65 0 | ... | 63 0 | 63 0 | 47 8 | Dera Ismail Khán (*c*) | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | No return received | | | | Dera Ghazi Khán<br>Bannu | |
| ... | ... | ... | 20 10 | 20 10 | 17 13 | 99 0 | 99 0 | 86 0 | 60 0 | 62 6 | ... | 58 0 | 60 0 | 52 0 | Peshawar | |
| ... | ... | ... | 20 6 | 22 4 | 17 14 | 127 8 | 127 8 | 114 0 | 102 0 | 102 0 | ... | 87 0 | 87 0 | 81 9 | Kohát | |
| ... | ... | ... | 21 0 | ... | 19 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 140 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | Házára | |
| ... | ... | ... | 18 8 | 18 8 | 24 12 | 150 0 | 150 0 | 150 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 10 8 | 12 4 | 12 4 | 10 4 | Nágpur | Central Provinces. |
| ... | ... | ... | 28 0 | 26 4 | 31 4 | ... | ... | ... | 11 8 | 11 8 | 10 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 9 12 | Bhandára | |
| ... | ... | ... | 28 0 | 29 0 | 30 0 | 360 0 | 360 0 | 360 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 9 0 | Chánda | |
| ... | ... | ... | 23 0 | 22 0 | 22 8 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 135 0 | 12 8 | 13 0 | 10 12 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 8 | Wardha | |
| ... | ... | ... | 25 0 | 25 0 | 35 0 | 275 0 | 275 0 | 275 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 10 0 | Bálaghát | |
| ... | ... | .. | 34 0 | 34 0 | 38 0 | 130 0 | 130 0 | 140 0 | 11 14 | 11 8 | 10 0 | 11 8 | 11 0 | 9 8 | Jubbulpore | |
| .. | ... | ... | 34 0 | 30 0 | 38 0 | 180 0 | 180 0 | 160 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 7 14 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 7 8 | Saugor | |
| ... | ... | ... | 39 0 | 36 0 | 45 8 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 10 8 | 10 0 | 8 4 | 10 0 | 9 12 | 8 0 | Damoh | |
| ... | ... | ... | 25 0 | 25 0 | 30 0 | 220 0 | 220 0 | 220 0 | 11 0 | 11 12 | 7 4 | 11 0 | 11 8 | 7 0 | Seoni | |
| 28 0 | 28 0 | 28 8 | 35 0 | 35 0 | 57 8 | 256 0 | 256 0 | 256 0 | ... | ... | ... | 9 8 | 9 0 | 8 0 | Mandla | |
| 15 8 | 14 8 | 21 0 | 19 0 | 16 0 | 28 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 9 8 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 9 0 | Betúl | |
| 19 0 | 19 0 | 24 0 | 29 0 | 23 0 | 38 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 8 8 | 8 0 | Chhindwára | |
| ... | ... | ... | 27 0 | 27 0 | 34 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 8 5 | 10 12 | 10 8 | 7 0 | Hoshangabad | |
| ... | ... | ... | 35 0 | 31 0 | 43 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 160 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 9 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 8 8 | Narsinghpur | |
| ... | ... | ... | 22 0 | 21 0 | 29 2 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 11 8 | 12 12 | 12 12 | 11 0 | Nimár | |
| ... | ... | ... | 28 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 11 4 | 11 4 | 8 10 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 8 4 | Raipur | |
| ... | ... | ... | 15 0 | 15 0 | 25 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 8 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 7 8 | Sambalpur | |
| 150 0 | 150 0 | 200 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 54 0 | 150 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 8 0 | Bilaspur | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Arakan Division.* | British Burma. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Akyab | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Northern Arakan | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Kyoukpyoo | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 469 11 | 469 11 | 469 11 | ... | ... | ... | 39 0 | 39 0 | 49 0 | Sandoway | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Pegu Division.* | |
| ... | ... | ... | 19 7 | 19 7 | 18 5 | 324 0 | 324 0 | 324 0 | 50 11 | 50 11 | 50 11 | 22 10 | 22 10 | 22 10 | Rangoon Town | |
| ... | ... | ... | 17 2¾ | 17 13¾ | 8 14¾ | 535 11¾ | 535 11¾ | 535 11¾ | ... | ... | 27 7 11/16 | 35 11¾ | 35 11¾ | 18 5¼ | Tharrawaddy | |
| ... | ... | ... | 12 7 | 12 7 | 8 14 | 139 11 | 139 11 | 139 11 | 29 9 | 29 9 | 29 9 | 18 10 | 18 10 | 18 10 | Prome | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Irrawaddy Division.* | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 183 8 | 183 8 | 183 8 | 29 9 | 29 9 | 29 9 | 29 9 | 29 9 | 29 9 | Henzada | |
| ... | ... | ... | 10 14 | 10 14 | 12 12 | 269 5 | 241 5 | 173 4 | 28 9 | 28 6 | 39 0 | 23 1 | 21 4 | 35 6 | Bassein | |
| ... | ... | ... | 22 7 | 26 15 | 14 15 | 147 10 | 123 0 | 147 10 | 39 6 | 41 12 | 47 5 | 35 7 | 39 6 | 44 5 | Thonegwa | |
| ... | ... | ... | 15 13 | 15 13 | 9 4 | 215 0 | 245 0 | 245 0 | 25 5 | 25 5 | 25 6 | 18 15 | 18 15 | 18 15 | Thayetmyo | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Tenasserim Division.* | |
| ... | ... | ... | 12 2 | 12 2 | 11 1 | 220 0 | 220 0 | 220 0 | 32 5 | 32 5 | 50 6⅔ | 22 12 | 22 12 | 22 6⅔ | Moulmein Town & Amherst | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Tavoy | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 428 0 | 428 0 | 428 0 | 30 6 | 24 5 | 36 8 | 14 7½ | 14 7½ | 29 3 | Mergui | |
| ... | ... | ... | 14 6 | 12 9 | 12 9 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 30 12 | 30 12 | 32 0 | 18 12 | 18 12 | 18 12 | Toungoo | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 250 0 | 250 0 | 250 0 | 32 3 | 32 3 | 27 3 | 18 14 | 18 14 | 18 14 | Shwaygyin | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Salween | |
| 28 15 | ... | 25 14 | 22 3 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 130 0 | 130 0 | 130 0 | 11 1¼ | 11 0 | 10 11 | 10 8½ | 10 7 | 10 3 | Secunderabad | Hyderabad Assigned Districts. |
| ... | ... | ... | 23 10 | 22 9 | 25 1 | 116 14 | 116 14 | 116 14 | ... | ... | ... | 10 15 | 11 1 | 9 10 | Bolarum | |
| ... | ... | ... | 23 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | ... | ... | ... | 9 12 | 9 12 | 9 8 | Chudderghat | |
| ... | ... | ... | 22 0 | 24 0 | 25 0 | 64 0 | 64 0 | 70 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 11 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 8 | Amraoti | |
| 7 0 | 7 8 | 7 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 26 0 | 64 0 | 64 0 | 64 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 9 0 | Akola | |
| ... | ... | ... | 19 0 | 17 0 | 30 0 | 64 0 | 64 0 | 64 0 | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | Ellichpur | |
| ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 30 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | Buldana | |
| ... | ... | ... | 23 8 | 23 0 | 18 0 | 300 0 | 300 0 | 100 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 8 0 | Wún | |
| ... | ... | ... | 25 0 | 26 0 | 32 0 | 64 0 | 64 0 | 64 0 | 10 0 | 9 8 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 8 0 | Basim | |

* No wholesale salt sold.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

QUANTITIES PER RUPE

| Provinces. | Districts. | Wheat. Present fortnight. | Wheat. Past fortnight. | Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Barley. Present fortnight. | Barley. Past fortnight. | Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Rice (best sort). Present fortnight. | Rice (best sort). Past fortnight. | Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Rice (common). Present fortnight. | Rice (common). Past fortnight. | Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight. | Great Millet. Past fortnight. | Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight. | Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight. | Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1882. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. |
| Mysore. | Bangalore | 11 9 | 11 6 | 11 13 | 12 8 | 12 12 | 13 8 | 10 2 | 10 2 | 10 2 | 11 4 | 11 2 | 11 6 | 28 9 | 31 5 | 27 12 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Kolar | ... | ... | ... | 11 7 | 11 2 | 11 7 | 12 14 | 13 7 | 12 6 | 14 2 | 17 6 | 15 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Túmkúr | 14 0 | 14 0 | 15 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Mysore | 12 8 | 12 8 | 10 8 | ... | ... | ... | 12 8 | 12 12 | 11 0 | 13 4 | 13 12 | 11 8 | ... | 32 0 | 18 8 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Hassan | No return received | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Shimoga | 16 13 | 14 11 | 13 10 | 17 14 | 16 13 | 15 12 | 14 11 | 15 12 | 11 9 | 17 14 | 18 14 | 13 10 | 36 12 | 40 15 | 27 5 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Kadur | 15 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 18 0 | 15 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 12 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Chitaldroog | No return received | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Coorg | Coorg | 9 9 | 9 14 | 8 5 | 9 14 | 10 4 | 8 14 | 15 9 | 13 9 | 11 2 | 20 8 | 18 2 | 14 10 | ... | .. | ... | .. | ... | ... |
| Rajpootana. | Jeypore | 16 0 | 16 0 | 17 0 | 23 0 | 25 0 | 23 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 22 |
| | Kishengurh | 14 12 | 15 12 | 17 12 | 24 4 | 24 8 | 25 8 | 9 4 | 9 8 | 8 0 | 11 0 | 10 8 | 10 0 | 24 0 | 25 4 | 30 0 | 19 8 | 19 12 | 22 |
| | Kerrowlee | * | 18 12 | 17 8 | * | 30 0 | 17 8 | * | 13 12 | 13 8 | * | 16 4 | 15 0 | * | 30 10 | 21 8 | * | 25 10 | 18 |
| | Ulwur | 18 8 | 19 5 | 16 10 | 27 11 | 28 2 | 21 10 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 12 8 | 26 15 | 27 0 | 22 3 | 25 1 | 25 3 | 19 1 |
| | Bhurtpore (City) | 17 12 | 19 3 | 17 8 | 29 4 | 31 3 | 22 8 | 8 2 | 8 2 | 6 7 | 11 0 | 11 4 | 7 0 | 25 8 | 26 8 | 22 8 | 24 4 | 24 8 | 21 |
| | Ajmere | 14 4 | 15 0 | 16 0 | 21 0 | 22 0 | 24 8 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 22 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 20 |
| | Deoli Cantonment | 17 10 | 18 5 | 19 5½ | 24 2 | 25 15 | 24 12 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 10 0 | 25 9 | 25 13 | 25 0 | 23 14½ | 22 12 | 21 |
| | Erinpura | 17 4 | 17 4 | 17 4 | 28 8 | 28 8 | 31 0 | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 8 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 25 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 23 |
| | Sirohee | 15 0 | 16 0 | 18 0 | 27 8 | 29 0 | 27 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 8 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 18 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 22 |
| | Abu | 13 8 | 13 12 | 16 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 24 0 | 6 12 | 6 8 | 5 12 | 8 6 | 8 0 | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | 15 8 | 15 12 | 18 |
| | Anadra | 15 4 | 15 10 | 18 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 28 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 6 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 8 8 | ... | ... | ... | 17 8 | 17 8 | 21 |
| | Hilly Tracts of Meywar | 19 0 | 18 0 | 23 0 | 26 0 | 22 0 | 38 0 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 15 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Meywar (Oodeypore) | 12 1½ | 13 10½ | 15 10 | 16 6½ | 18 12 | 18 12 | 10 2½ | 10 8½ | 10 2½ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. |
| | Partábgurh (Meywar Agency) | 19 6 | 20 0 | 25 0 | ... | ... | ... | 7 8 | 7 8 | 8 2 | 20 0 | 17 8 | 21 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. |
| | Partábgurh ( " ) | 13 14½ | 12 13 | 17 13 | ... | ... | ... | 10 15 | 10 15 | 9 0 | 14 1 | 14 1 | 14 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. |
| | Marwar (Jodhpore) | 16 4 | 16 9 | 16 9 | 21 4 | 21 4 | 23 12 | 6 4 | 6 4 | 6 4 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 21 4 | 21 4 | 25 0 | 18 12 | 18 12 | 20 |
| | Bikaneer | 13 0 | 14 0 | 12 10 | ... | ... | ... | 3 4 | 3 8 | 3 1 | 6 10 | 6 12 | 7 0 | ... | ... | ... | 21 6 | 22 12 | 21 |
| | Boondee | 19 0 | 17 12 | 23 12 | 27 0 | 28 0 | 30 12 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 27 0 | 27 4 | 28 8 | ... | ... | .. |
| | Kotah | 18 8 | 18 0 | 22 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 26 4 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 8 8 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 10 8 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 27 4 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 16 |
| | Tonk | 16 0 | 16 15 | 17 13 | 23 12 | 23 6 | 21 7 | 8 2 | 7 12 | 7 8 | 9 4 | 9 4 | 10 6 | 30 12 | 29 14 | 24 1 | 22 0 | 21 1½ | 23 |
| | Jhallawar | 17 3 | 17 2 | 19 2½ | 11 15 | 8 0 | 23 14 | ... | ... | ... | 11 3 | 10 2 | 8 13½ | 25 6 | 24 5 | 22 0 | 18 6 | 18 6 | 17 |
| | Shahpoora | 15 9 | 16 4 | 18 8 | 20 9 | 21 2 | 24 0 | 13 0 | 13 1 | 9 8 | 16 4 | 16 4 | 15 0 | 21 1 | 22 0 | 23 0 | 17 1 | 16 6 | 21 |
| | Dholpur | 17 9 | 17 8 | 17 11 | 31 6 | 32 4 | 25 1 | 10 2 | 10 2 | 10 2 | 12 6 | 12 6 | 13 8 | 25 7 | 26 2 | 22 9 | 25 5 | 26 4 | 21 |
| Central India. | Indore | 15 0 | 15 0 | 19 9 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 8 14 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 0 | 20 6 | 20 0 | 26 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 25 |
| | Gwalior | 17 1 | 16 15 | 19 5 | 21 8 | 21 8 | 21 0 | 7 11 | 7 13 | 7 11 | 10 3 | 10 5 | 10 1 | 25 9 | 26 4 | 22 3 | 22 7 | 22 9 | 18 |
| | Goona | 24 0 | 23 8 | 26 8 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 37 0 | 38 0 | 34 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 24 |
| | Baghelkhand (Sutna) | 19 13 | 20 0 | 22 0 | 38 13 | 36 4 | 35 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 7 0 | 22 5 | 23 0 | 20 0 | 42 8 | 40 0 | 35 0 | 35 0 | 35 0 | 25 |

* Not received.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(*Statistical Branch.*)

IA FOR THE 1st HALF OF MARCH 1883—*concluded.*

EERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

| r Millets, Ragi, (Kavaru, Voragu, es, Cheena, Cornicoo, hwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* | | Gram. | | | Firewood. | | | Salt. | | | | | | | | | Districts. | Provinces. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | Wholesale. | | | Retail. | | | | | | | |
| Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | | | | | |
| S. Ch | S. Ch. | S. Ch | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | | | | | |
| 35 1 | 25 1 | 34 4 | 33 3 | 33 0 | 84 0 | 96 0 | 90 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 10 6 | 12 12 | 12 12 | 10 2† | | | | Bangalore | Mysore. |
| 35 1 | 29 0 | 37 10 | 32 0 | 38 11 | 172 6 | 172 6 | 172 6 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 11 1 | 13 3 | 13 3 | 10 13† | | | | Kolar | |
| 41 0 | 26 0 | 38 0 | 38 0 | 36 0 | 340 0 | 340 0 | 340 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 10 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 9 8† | | | | Túmkúr | |
| 26 8 | 20 0 | 34 8 | 33 0 | 28 0 | 78 0 | 78 0 | 84 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 9 4 | 9 12 | 9 12 | 9 0† | | | | Mysore | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | No return received | | | | | | Hassan | |
| 36 12 | 28 14 | 36 12 | 36 12 | 26 4 | 480 0 | 480 0 | 480 0 | 11 9 | 11 9 | 9 7 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 8 15† | | | | Shimoga | |
| 39 0 | 22 0 | 32 0 | 33 0 | 22 0 | 64 0 | 64 0 | 64 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 10 0 | 8 0† | | | | Kadur | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | No return received | | | | | | Chitaldroog | |
| 26 12 | 22 6 | 30 5 | 29 3 | 25 5 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 11 6 | 10 15 | ... | 10 14 | 10 11 | 9 1 | | | | Coorg | Coorg |
| ... | ... | 20 0 | 22 0 | 21 0 | ... | ... | ... | 14 8 | 14 8 | 12 12 | 14 4 | 14 4 | 12 8 | | | | Jeypore | Rajpootana. |
| ... | ... | 23 0 | 23 12 | 23 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 12 8 | | | | Kishengurh | |
| ... | ... | ... | 30 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 3 | 12 1 | ... | 14 10 | 11 8 | | | | Kerrowlee | |
| ... | ... | 27 7 | 26 15 | 20 7 | ... | ... | ... | 15 12 | 15 12 | 15 13 | 15 4 | 15 4 | 15 9 | | | | Ulwur | |
| ... | ... | 29 0 | 29 8 | 21 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 10 | 12 10 | ... | 12 6 | 12 0 | 11 0 | | | | Bhurtpore (City) | |
| ... | ... | 21 8 | 22 0 | 24 0 | 60 0 | 60 0 | 70 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | ... | 15 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | | | | Ajmere | |
| ... | ... | 24 12 | 24 6 | 25 6 | ... | ... | ... | 14 12 | 14 12 | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 11 14 | | | | Deoli Cantonment | |
| | | | | | | | | R a. p. | R a. p. per md. | R a. p | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | 23 4 | 23 4 | 20 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 170 0 | 2 13 9 | 2 13 9 | 3 4 6 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | | | | Erinpura | |
| ... | ... | 18 0 | 18 0 | 20 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 3 0 0 | 3 0 0 | ... | 12 5 | 12 5 | 11 7 | | | | Sirohee | |
| ... | ... | 17 4 | 17 8 | 20 4 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 3 8 0 | 3 8 0 | ... | 11 8 | 11 8 | 10 8 | | | | Abu | |
| ... | ... | 19 4 | 19 12 | 21 0 | .. | ... | ... | 3 4 0 | 3 4 0 | ... | 12 4 | 12 4 | 11 8 | | | | Anadra | |
| ... | ... | 24 0 | 21 0 | 30 0 | ‡ | ‡ | ‡ | 3 5 8 | 3 6 0 | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 9 0 | | | | Hilly Tracts of Meywar | |
| | | | | | | | | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | 15 10 | 17 3 | 18 12 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 11 5½ | 11 5½ | ... | 10 15 | 10 15 | 8 13½ | | | | Meywar (Oodeypore) | |
| | | | | | | | | R a. p. | R a. p. per md. | R a. p. | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | 33 12 | 35 0 | 47 8 | ... | ... | ... | 3 2 6 | ... | ... | 12 8 | 11 14 | 9 6 | | | | Bánswára (Meywar Agency) | |
| ... | ... | 20 15 | 20 5 | 26 9 | ... | ... | ... | 2 3 3 | ... | ... | 18 2 | 18 2 | 9 6 | | | | Partábgarh ( „ ) | |
| ... | ... | 21 4 | 21 4 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | 2 8 0 | 2 8 0 | 2 10 0 | 15 0 | 15 10 | 15 0 | | | | Marwar (Jodhpore) | |
| | | | | | | | | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | 19 0 | 18 0 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 8 | | | | Bikaneer | |
| ... | ... | 28 0 | 26 12 | 30 12 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 13 4 | 13 0 | 12 8 | 13 0 | 12 8 | 12 4 | | | | Boondee | |
| ... | ... | 30 0 | 30 0 | 27 12 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 13 4 | 13 4 | 10 14 | 12 12 | 12 12 | 10 8 | | | | Kotah | |
| ... | ... | 24 0 | 22 10 | 21 5 | 165 0 | 160 0 | 110 0 | 14 10 | 13 10 | 13 0 | 14 6 | 13 6 | 11 15 | | | | Tonk | |
| ... | ... | 27 0 | 24 12 | 23 9 | ... | ... | ... | 10 14 | 10 14 | ... | 10 6 | 10 6 | 9 14 | | | | Jhallawar | |
| ... | ... | 20 14 | 23 0 | 24 8 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 14 4 | 14 6 | 12 4 | 14 1 | 14 4 | 12 0 | | | | Shahpoora | |
| ... | ... | 27 11 | 28 4 | 23 7 | ... | ... | ... | 13 8 | 13 8 | 10 11 | 12 10 | 12 10 | 10 1 | | | | Dholpur | |
| ... | ... | 20 0 | 17 12 | 26 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | ... | 11 6 | 12 0 | 8 14 | | | | Indore | Central India. |
| ... | ... | 24 14 | 5 3 | 21 6 | 123 11 | 109 8 | 109 8 | ... | ... | ... | 11 11 | 12 0 | 10 1 | | | | Gwalior | |
| ... | ... | 30 0 | 30 0 | 34 0 | 280 0 | 280 0 | 200 0 | 12 0 | 12 8 | ... | 11 8 | 12 0 | 9 8 | | | | Goona | |
| ... | ... | 37 0 | 35 0 | 32 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 12 1 | 12 8 | ... | 11 5 | 11 12 | 10 8 | | | | Baghelkhand (Sutna) | |

† Soa Salt. ‡ Eight pies per bundle.

D. BARBOUR,

*Secretary to the Government of India.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

## SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENTS OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2nd HALF OF DECEMBER 1882 AND 2nd HALF OF FEBRUARY 1883 PUBLISHED IN PAGES 106, 107, 696, 697, 698 AND 699 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 27th JANUARY AND 24th MARCH 1883.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS

| Provinces. | Districts. | Wheat. Present fortnight. | Wheat. Past fortnight. | Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of last year. | Barley. Present fortnight. | Barley. Past fortnight. | Barley. Corresponding fortnight of last year. | Rice. Best sort. Present fortnight. | Rice. Best sort. Past fortnight. | Rice. Best sort. Corresponding fortnight of last year. | Rice. Common. Present fortnight. | Rice. Common. Past fortnight. | Rice. Common. Corresponding fortnight of last year. | Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight. | Great Millet. Past fortnight. | Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of last year. | Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight. | Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight. | Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of last year. | Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum*, *Eleusine Coracana*, &c. Present fortnight. | Lesser Millets. Past fortnight. | Lesser Millets. Corresponding fortnight of last year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. |
| | 2nd half of December 1882. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rajpootana. | Abu | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Anadra | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Marwar (Jodhpore) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 2nd half of February 1883. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Central Provinces. | Nágpur | 17 4 | 18 8 | 19 12 | ... | ... | ... | 8 8 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 17 4 | 18 8 | 17 0 | 26 12 | 27 0 | 30 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Buandára | 21 0 | 18 8 | 21 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 8 | 10 8 | 10 0 | 23 12 | 23 12 | 19 0 | 35 0 | 35 0 | 26 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Chánda | 17 0 | 16 0 | 20 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 0 | 15 0 | 14 8 | 30 0 | 29 0 | 29 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Wardha | 20 0 | 20 0 | 23 0 | ... | .. | ... | 8 0 | 7 0 | 8 12 | 13 0 | 10 0 | 16 12 | 36 0 | 32 0 | 34 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Bálaghát | 17 0 | 17 0 | 24 0 | ... | ... | ... | 18 0 | 18 0 | 17 8 | 27 0 | 28 0 | 26 0 | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Jubbulpore | 19 8 | 19 0 | 21 8 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 16 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 17 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 27 0 | 29 0 | 25 0 | 22 0 | 23 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Saugor | 21 8 | 21 8 | 25 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 8 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 34 0 | 35 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Damoh | 22 8 | 22 8 | 29 0 | ... | 39 0 | ... | 15 12 | 15 12 | 13 8 | 16 8 | 16 8 | 14 8 | 44 0 | 44 0 | ... | 31 8 | 31 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Seoni | 20 0 | 19 8 | 24 0 | ... | . | ... | 14 0 | 13 8 | 13 0 | 22 0 | 21 8 | 19 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Mandla | 21 0 | 21 0 | 22 0 | ... | ... | .. | 16 0 | 16 0 | 15 0 | 22 8 | 22 0 | 22 0 | ... | 32 0 | ... | ... | 16 0 | ... | 28 0 | 28 0 | 32 8 |
| | Betúl | 17 0 | 16 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | 18 0 | 24 0 | 29 0 | ... | ... | ... | 14 8 | 15 8 | 21 0 |
| | Chhindwára | 18 0 | 18 0 | 24 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 14 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 31 0 | ... | . | ... | 19 0 | 18 0 | 23 0 |
| | Hoshangabad | 16 9 | 16 9 | 20 12 | ... | ... | ... | 5 10 | 5 10 | 4 0 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 10 12 | 19 8 | 21 0 | 27 8 | 19 11 | 19 4 | 24 8 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Narsinghpur | 19 8 | 18 8 | 20 8 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 4 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 12 4 | 29 0 | 27 8 | ... | 23 8 | 24 8 | . | ... | ... | ... |
| | Nimár | 16 0 | 15 0 | 17 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 12 8 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 33 13 | 24 0 | 24 13 | 28 9 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Raipur | 24 0 | 25 0 | 34 0 | ... | ... | ... | 18 0 | 20 0 | 22 0 | 32 0 | 34 0 | 45 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Sambalpur | 15 0 | 14 0 | 28 0 | ... | ... | ... | 44 0 | 45 8 | 46 0 | 52 8 | 52 8 | 54 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Bilaspur | 31 0 | 31 0 | 40 0 | ... | .. | ... | 36 0 | 32 0 | 36 0 | 66 0 | 60 0 | 63 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | ... |
| Coorg | Coorg | 9 14 | 9 12 | 8 13 | 10 4 | 10 2 | 9 11 | 13 9 | 13 14 | 11 0 | 18 2 | 17 6 | 15 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 26 12 | 25 8 | 22 13 |
| Rajpootana. | Bánswára (Meywar Agency) | 20 0 | 21 4 | 24 6 | ... | ... | ... | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 17 8 | 18 12 | 18 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Partábgarh (Meywar Agency) | 12 13 | 15 9 | 17 13 | ... | ... | | 10 15 | 10 5 | 9 1 | 14 1 | 12 13 | 14 6 | ... | ... | ... | . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

| Provinces. | Districts. | Firewood. Present fortnight. | Firewood. Past fortnight. | Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of last year. | Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight. | Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight. | Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of last year. | Salt. Retail. Present fortnight. | Salt. Retail. Past fortnight. | Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of last year. | Average wages per month. Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer. | Syce or Horse-keeper. | Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | R a. p. | R a. p. | R a. p. |
| | 2nd half of December 1882. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rajpootana. | Abu | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 4 0 | 6 ot 8 | 15 to 25 |
| | Anadra | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 to 10 | 8 0 0 | 15 to 25 |
| | Marwar (Jodhpore) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 0 | 5 0 0 | 10 0 0 |
| | 2nd half of February 1883. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Central Provinces. | Nágpur | 18 8 | 18 12 | 25 12 | 150 0 | 150 0 | 150 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 10 8 | 12 4 | 12 4 | 10 8 |
| | Buandára | 26 4 | 18 0 | 26 0 | ... | .. | ... | 11 8 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 11 0 | 10 12 | 9 12 |
| | Chánda | 29 0 | 24 0 | 29 0 | 360 0 | 360 0 | 360 0 | .. | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 9 8 |
| | Wardha | 22 0 | 22 8 | 22 8 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 135 0 | 13 0 | 12 8 | 10 12 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 8 |
| | Bálaghát | 25 0 | 18 0 | 35 0 | 275 0 | 275 0 | 275 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 10 0 |
| | Jubbulpore | 34 0 | 33 0 | 39 0 | 130 0 | 130 0 | 130 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 10 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 9 8 |
| | Saugor | 30 0 | 29 0 | 38 0 | 180 0 | 180 0 | 160 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 8 8 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 7 12 |
| | Damoh | 36 0 | 36 0 | 49 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 8 4 | 9 12 | 9 12 | 8 0 |
| | Seoni | 25 0 | 23 0 | 31 0 | 220 0 | 220 0 | 230 0 | 11 12 | 11 8 | 7 8 | 11 8 | 11 4 | 7 4 |
| | Mandla | 35 0 | 32 0 | 52 8 | 256 0 | 256 0 | 256 0 | ... | ... | .. | 9 0 | 9 0 | 8 0 |
| | Betúl | 16 0 | 22 0 | 32 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 9 8 |
| | Chhindwára | 23 0 | 18 0 | 37 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 8 0 |
| | Hoshangabad | 27 0 | 22 12 | 34 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 8 4 | 10 8 | 10 12 | 7 0 |
| | Narsinghpur | 31 0 | 28 8 | 41 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 160 0 | 11 0 | 10 12 | 9 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 8 8 |
| | Nimár | 21 0 | 21 0 | 26 11 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 11 8 | 12 12 | 12 12 | 11 0 |
| | Raipur | 32 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 11 4 | 11 8 | 8 12 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 8 8 |
| | Sambalpur | 15 0 | 16 0 | 25 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 130 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 8 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 7 8 |
| | Bilaspur | 40 0 | 32 0 | 50 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 0 | ... | ... | 9 0 | 10 0 | 8 0 |
| Coorg | Coorg | 29 3 | 28 0 | 26 1 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 10 15 | 10 9 | .. | 10 11 | 9 15 | 9 1 |
| Rajpootana. | Bánswára (Meywar Agency) | 35 0 | 40 0 | 42 8 | ... | ... | ... | R a. p. per maund. 3 5 4 | R a. p. ... | R a. p. .. | 11 14 | 11 4 | 9 6 |
| | Partábgarh (Meywar Agency) | 20 5 | 22 3 | 26 9 | ... | ... | ... | 2 3 3 | ... | ... | 18 2 | 17 1 | 9 6 |

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

## RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. IV OF 1883.

### APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

| Latest return received. | Railways. | Total mean length open. | Receipts for week ending 4th February 1882. Total. | Per mile open. | Total mean length open. | Receipts for week ending 3rd February 1883. Total. | Per mile open. | Total Receipts from 1st April 1881 to 4th February 1882. Total. | Per mile open per week. | Total Receipts from 1st April 1882 to 3rd February 1883. Total. | Per mile open per week. | Total Increase in 1882-83. | Total Decrease in 1882-83. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Guaranteed.* | | R | R | | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| 17th Mar. 1883 | Eastern Bengal | 172 | 87,157 | 507 | 193 | 1,01,522 | 526 | 46,14,051 | 606 | 50,35,327 | 655 | 4,21,276 | ... |
| 10th ditto . | Oudh and Rohilkhund | 547 | 1,23,012 | 225 | 547 | 81,077 | 148 | 43,91,005 | 181 | 46,40,822 | 192 | 2,49,817 | ... |
| 10th ditto . | Sind, Punjab & Delhi . | 676 | 1,89,644 | 281 | 676 | 1,79,530 | 266 | 80,52,766 | 269 | 83,43,139 | 279 | 2,90,373 | ... |
| 10th ditto . | Madras . . . | 858 | 1,33,196 | 155 | 861 | 1,14,793 | 133 | 53,19,416 | 139 | 58,35,273 | 153 | 5,15,857 | ... |
| 10th ditto . | South Indian . . | 655 | 71,413 | 109 | 655 | 61,140 | 93 | 31,68,171 | 109 | 32,16,169 | 111 | 47,998 | ... |
| 10th ditto . | Great Indian Peninsula | 1,447 | 9,57,710 | 662 | 1,458 | 8,22,783 | 564 | 2,83,10,477 | 441 | 2,71,63,553 | 423 | ... | 11,46,924 |
| 3rd ditto . | Bombay, Baroda and Central India . . | 444 | 1,78,570 | 402 | 461 | 2,08,441 | 452 | 79,75,629 | 405 | 83,56,841 | 410 | 3,81,212 | ... |
| | TOTAL . | 4,799 | 17,40,702 | 363 | 4,851 | 15,69,286 | 324 | 6,18,31,515 | 291 | 6,25,91,124 | 294 | 7,59,609 | ... |
| | *State.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 17th Mar. 1883 | East Indian . . | 1,504 | 11,36,162 | 755 | 1,507 | 8,31,836 | 552 | 3,91,89,926 | 588 | 3,76,89,000 | 566 | ... | 15,00,926 |
| 10th ditto . | Calcutta and South-Eastern . . . | 28 | 3,451 | 123 | 43 | 4,170 | 97 | 1,28,127 | 103 | 1,84,147 | 123 | 56,020 | ... |
| 17th ditto . | Nalhati . . | 27 | 1,584 | 59 | 27 | 1,554 | 58 | 55,788 | 47 | 59,287 | 50 | 3,499 | ... |
| 3rd ditto . | Northern Bengal . | 233 | 37,092 | 159 | 230 | 47,402 | 206 | 16,17,485 | 157 | 18,63,875 | 183 | 2,46,390 | ... |
| 10th ditto . | Tirhoot . . . | 55 | 18,583 | 219 | 159 | 13,897 | 84 | 4,91,627 | 131 | 5,51,995 | 145 | 60,368 | ... |
| ... | Patna-Gya . . . | 57 | 14,757 | 259 | ... | (a) | ... | 4,38,926 | 174 | (a) | ... | ... | — |
| 10th Mar. 1883 | Muttra-Hathras . . | 29 | 2,436 | 84 | 29 | 2,233 | 77 | 1,10,970 | 86 | 1,05,592 | 82 | ... | 5,378 |
| 10th ditto . | Cawnpore-Furrakhabad | 87 | 8,074 | 93 | 87 | 6,801 | 78 | 2,80,591 | 104 | 2,87,494 | 74 | 6,903 | ... |
| 10th ditto . | Dildarnagar-Ghazipur | 12 | 967 | 81 | 12 | 986 | 82 | 34,745 | 65 | 38,658 | 73 | 3,913 | ... |
| 10th ditto . | Rajputana-Malwa . | 1,117 | 2,40,905 | 216 | 1,116 | 2,24,520 | 201 | 80,11,426 | 162 | 87,75,762 | 178 | 7,64,336 | ... |
| 3rd ditto . | Wardha Coal . . | 45 | 9,606 | 213 | 45 | 14,351 | 319 | 4,24,756 | 213 | 5,05,576 | 254 | 80,820 | ... |
| 3rd ditto . | Nagpur & Chhattisgarh | 98 | 14,024 | 143 | 149 | 29,409 | 197 | 2,77,494 | 103 | 5,61,599 | 125 | 2,84,105 | ... |
| 3rd ditto . | Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley . . . | 161 | 33,806 | 210 | 161 | 47,830 | 297 | 11,31,203 | 159 | 12,05,783 | 169 | 74,580 | ... |
| 10th ditto . | Sindia . . . . | 75 | 6,960 | 93 | 75 | 5,550 | 74 | 2,72,339 | 82 | 2,62,281 | 79 | ... | 10,058 |
| 10th ditto . | Punjab Northern . | 368 | 53,057 | 144 | 422 | 43,754 | 104 | 25,49,807 | 159 | 24,59,768 | 136 | ... | 90,039 |
| 10th ditto . | Indus Valley and Kandahar . . . | 660 | 93,676 | 142 | 650 | 90,269 | 139 | 43,33,263 | 148 | 42,52,280 | 146 | ... | 50,983 |
| 10th ditto . | Muttra-Achnera . | 23 | 980 | 43 | 23 | 1,190 | 52 | (b) 12,501 | 45 | 56,824 | 56 | 44,323 | ... |
| 10th ditto . | Kauria-Dharla Tramway . . . | 19 | 1,633 | 86 | 32 | 2,499 | 78 | (c) 45,815 | 80 | 83,067 | 59 | 37,252 | ... |
| | TOTAL . | 3,124 | 5,41,591 | 173 | 3,260 | 5,35,915 | 164 | 2,02,16,863 | 149 | 2,12,83,988 | 154 | (d) 15,06,051 | .. |
| | *Native States.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10th Mar. 1883 | Bhavnagar-Goudal . | 193 | 16,438 | 84 | 193 | 13,935 | 72 | 6,57,252 | 90 | 6,84,686 | 80 | 27,434 | ... |
| 3rd ditto . | Nizam's . . . | 121 | 19,862 | 164 | 121 | 17,160 | 142 | 6,52,052 | 121 | 7,37,720 | 138 | 85,668 | ... |
| 3rd ditto . | Mysore . . . | 58 | 2,363 | 41 | 86 | 4,272 | 50 | 1,27,590 | 50 | 2,55,485 | 67 | 1,27,895 | ... |
| 10th ditto . | Jodhpore . . . | ... | ... | ... | 19 | 900 | 47 | ... | ... | (e) 18,970 | 31 | 18,970 | ... |
| | TOTAL . | 372 | 38,663 | 104 | 419 | 36,267 | 87 | 14,36,894 | 94 | 16,96,861 | 92 | 2,59,967 | .. |
| | GRAND TOTAL . | 9,799 | 34,57,118 | 353 | 10,037 | 29,73,304 | 296 | 12,26,75,198 | 286 | 12,32,60,973 | 283 | (d) 10,24,701 | ... |
| | GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | 6,15,33,052 | 144 | 5,94,05,168 | 136 | ... | ... |
| | NET RECEIPTS . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | 6,11,42,146 | 142 | 6,38,55,805 | 147 | (d) 31,52,585 | ... |

(a) Returns for 1883 have not been received.
(b) Total receipts from 14th November 1881 to 4th February 1882.
(c) Total receipts from 9th July 1881 to 4th February 1882.
(d) Excluding Patna-Gya Railway figures.
(e) Total receipts from 24th June 1882 to 3rd February 1883.

R. A. SARGEAUNT, *Major, R.E.,*
*Offg. Under-Secretary.*

SIMLA,
*The 2nd April 1883*

D

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

## IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI IN THE PUNJAB FOR 1882-83 UP TO 31st JANUARY 1883.

| Canal Division. | Water distributed during January 1883. Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauge. Full supply. | Actual throughout. | Gross Consumption, cubic feet per second. Estimated full supply. | Actual average throughout. | Navigation Return Canal. Principal items of Traffic. Up. | Down. | Land irrigated (approximate). Zila. | Acres. | Rainfall. Average | During month. | Chief crops (approximate). Name. | Area in acres | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bari Doab Canal. 1st Division | 4·9 | 3·0 | 3,073·60 | 689 | ... | ... | Gurdáspur | 10,619 | 1·48 | 3·4 | Wheat | 125,834 | 1,535 cubic feet per second entered the head of the Bari Doab Canal. General rain having fallen, the canal was closed at noon on the 29th January. There is a falling-off of 26,956 acres in the irrigation as compared with the same month of last year. The decrease is almost entirely in wheat and barley, and is due to the heavy September rain having permitted of the cultivation of mixed crops which require but little water. In those portions of the canal where the rainfall was the heaviest, the decrease is much greater than here shown, whilst at the tails of the branches where the rainfall was much less, there is a very considerable increase in irrigation. |
| 2nd Division, Main Branch, Lower | 4·6 | 1·4 | | 603 | ... | ... | Amritsar | 75,370 | 1·33 | 3·3 | Barley | 1,820 | |
| 2nd do., Lahore Branch | 3·0 | 1·4 | | 231 | ... | ... | Lahore | 104,718 | 0·95 | 2·9 | Mixed grains | 9,742 | |
| Passing through Escapes | ... | ... | ... | 12 | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | Miscellaneous | 53,311 | |
| Total Bari Doab Canal | ... | ... | 3,073·60 | 1,535 | ... | ... | ... ... | 190,707 | ... | ... | ... ... | 190,707 | |
| Corresponding period of last year | ... | ... | 3,073·60 | 640·52 | ... | ... | ... ... | 217,663 | ... | ... | ... ... | 217,663 | |
| Western Jumna Canal. Karnál Division | 4·33 | 3·78 | 2,546 | 224 | ... | 257,023 kurries, bullies, &c.; 4,471 mds. fuel; and 15,562 cubic feet timber. | Umballa | 489 | 1·06 | 3·81 | Wheat | 143,304 | The volume entering the Western Jumna Canal was 1,780 cubic feet per second. The operations of the month show an increase in the area irrigated of 31,197 acres, and of 67,817 acres as compared with last year. The greater part of the increase is in the Hissar District, and is due to the good arrangements made by Executive Engineer. |
| Delhi do. | 5·70 | 4·85 | | 420 | | | Karnál | 43,830 | 0·90 | 1·37 | Barley | 608 | |
| Hánsi do. | 9·00 | 8·08 | | 844 | | | Delhi | 28,689 | 0·60 | 1·80 | Mixed grains | 28,258 | |
| Do. Bulla Head | 8·80 | 7·02 | | 239 | | | Rohtak | 38,423 | 0·40 | 0·70 | Miscellaneous | 16,083 | |
| Passing through Escapes | ... | ... | ... | 53 | ... | | Hissár | 43,142 | 0·40 | 1·90 | ... ... | ... | |
| | | | | | | | Jhínd | 33,309 | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | |
| | | | | | | | Bíkaner | 167 | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | |
| | | | | | | | Kalsia State | 204 | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | |
| Total Western Jumna Canal | ... | ... | 2,546 | 1,780 | ... | 257,023 | ... ... | 188,253 | ... | ... | ... ... | 188,253 | |
| Corresponding period of last year | ... | ... | 2,546 | 1,495 | ... | 179,744 | ... ... | 120,436 | ... | ... | ... ... | 120,436 | |
| Inundation Canals. Upper Sutlej Division | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Lahore | 30,000 | ... | ... | Detail not obtainable for want of establishment. | ... | |
| Lower Sutlej and Chenab | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Montgomery | 70,000 | ... | 2·29 | | ... | |
| Indus Canals | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Mooltan | 180,428 | 0·22 | 1·00 | | ... | |
| Muzaffargarh Canals | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Dera Gházi Khan | 48,295 | 0·45 | 0·50 | ... ... | ... | |
| | | | | | | | Muzaffargarh | 157,330 | 5·2 | 0·30 | ... .. | ... | |
| Total Inundation Canals | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | 486,053 | ... | ... | ... ... | 486,053 | |
| Corresponding period of last year | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | 447,020 | ... | ... | ... ... | 447,020 | |
| Perennial Canals, Grand Total | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | 378,960 | ... | ... | ... ... | 378,960 | On the Perennial Canals there is an increase of 40,561 acres as compared with the corresponding period of last year. |
| Do. corresponding period of last year | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | 338,099 | ... | ... | ... ... | 338,099 | |

T. HIGHAM,

*Asst. Secy. to Govt., Punjab, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.*

Asst. Secy. to Govt., Punjab, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

## IRRIGATION BRANCH.

### IRRIGATIONS OPERATION OF THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES FOR THE KHARIF SEASON 1882-83.

No. 618 I., dated Camp, 3rd March 1883.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of the N.-W. P. and Oudh.

Read—

Statements A, B, and C—15, showing irrigation operations for kharif, 1882-83, of canals in the North-Western Provinces.

OBSERVATIONS.—The kharif season of 1882-83 (from 1st April to 30th September 1882) was not very favorable for canal irrigation owing to the early setting in of the rains. In the beginning of June heavy rain fell in almost all districts, but the break in September caused a demand for water on the Eastern Jumna and Upper Ganges Canals.

2. The returns, however, show an increase of 33,385 in acreage, and of R1,64,584 in assessments over the totals of last year. The total area irrigated during the season under review was 739,410 acres, or 7,825 acres more than the highest ever recorded, *viz.*, in 1877, a year of drought, when the irrigated area exceeded the highest previously attained by 229,960 acres.

The following statement shows in detail the areas of the principal crops irrigated during the last four years :—

TABLE I.

| | 1879. | 1880. | 1881. | 1882. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. |
| Sugarcane | 165,661 | 135,292 | 164,569 | 197,978 |
| Rice | 75,903 | 135,570 | 101,755 | 96,357 |
| Bajra and juar | 6,635 | 43,266 | 4,141 | 5,104 |
| Maize | 17,265 | 89,274 | 22,376 | 33,411 |
| Other food-grains | 12,535 | 9,207 | 6,887 | 5,989 |
| Fodder crops | 5,996 | 7,924 | 4,554 | 9,930 |
| Fibres | 59,580 | 63,680 | 63,247 | 49,722 |
| Dyes | 185,195 | 194,983 | 319,992 | 316,872 |
| Miscellaneous | 26,871 | 20,943 | 18,504 | 24,354 |
| TOTAL | 555,641 | 700,139 | 706,025 | 739,410 |

Sugarcane has far exceeded the area of last year, and the increase is fairly distributed over all divisions. Rice is slightly under the average of the last three years. The chief falling off is on the Rohilkhand Canals.

The increase in food-grains is due to the large area under maize, which cultivators were compelled to irrigate owing to the break in the rains in September. The increase in this crop alone is 11,000 acres.

3. The items given below exhibit the aggregate differences in the chief crops as compared with the prevous year :—

| | 1881-82. | 1882-83. |
|---|---|---|
| | Acres. | Acres. |
| Sugarcane | 164,569 | 197,978 |
| Food-grains | 135,159 | 150,784 |
| Dyes, fibres and others | 406,297 | 390,648 |
| TOTAL | 706,025 | 739,410 |

The rise in the acreage of sugarcane is alone equal to the total increase in the irrigated area on canals, whilst that in food-grains is counterbalanced by a

decrease in dyes, &c. The falling off, however, in the latter is not due to any appreciable diminution of the area under indigo, the total under which is 316,903 acres against 319,040 acres last year.

4. Table II compares the irrigated areas of the two years, 1881 and 1882, by canals :—

TABLE II.

| Canals. | 1881. | 1882. | More. | Less. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. |
| Upper Ganges | 296,554 | 335,570 | 39,016 | ... |
| Lower Ganges | 204,572 | 199,115 | ... | 5,457 |
| Agra | 56,497 | 52,263 | ... | 4,234 |
| Eastern Jumna | 104,197 | 112,483 | 8,286 | ... |
| Rohilkhand | 35,922 | 32,663 | ... | 3,259 |
| Dún | 5,315 | 5,520 | 205 | ... |
| Bijnor | 2,894 | 1,678 | ... | 1,216 |
| Hamírpur Lakes | 45 | 76 | 31 | ... |
| Jhánsi | 29 | 42 | 13 | ... |
| TOTAL | 706,025 | 739,410 | 47,551 | 14,166 |

The increase on the Upper Ganges Canal is in the four upper divisions, *viz.*, the Northern, Meerut, Anúpshahr and Bulandshahr, which, in round numbers, have extended their irrigation by 8,000, 17,000, 5,000, and 10,000 acres, respectively, over the figures of last year.

On the Lower Ganges Canal the falling off is entirely in the two old divisions, the Cawnpore and Etáwah, owing to short supply in the river in the early part of the season. The new divisions taken by themselves show a slight increase, 74,800 acres against 66,527; and this might have been greater had there been more water available for the tail portions.

The principal crops in these new divisions compare as follows :—

| Crops. | 1880. | 1881. | 1882. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. |
| Sugarcane | 2,739 | 6,652 | 9,415 |
| Indigo | 13,171 | 51,855 | 56,720 |
| Cotton | 1,220 | 250 | 80 |
| Others | 11,587 | 7,770 | 8,585 |
| TOTAL | 28,717 | 66,527 | 74,800 |

This clearly shows that the tendency is for sugarcane and indigo to increase. Cotton apparently is unable to obtain a footing.

There is a slight falling off on the Agra Canal, the decrease being about equal to that in cotton alone. There is, however, an increase in sugarcane, but almost the same decrease in indigo.

On the Rohilkhand Canals there is a rise in sugarcane and a falling off in rice, and, on the whole, there is a slight decrease. This is due to there being no demand for water for late kharif rice sowings.

On the Eastern Jumna Canal the increase is due to sugarcane.

5. Table III shows the assessment on account of occupier's rate for the last four years :—

TABLE III.

| | 1879-80. | 1880-81. | 1881-82. | 1882-83. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | R | R | R | R |
| Upper Ganges | 12,01,470 | 9,09,785 | 9,69,852 | 11,01,884 |
| Lower Ganges | 31,072 | 4,15 906 | 4,92,948 | 5,11,884 |
| Agra | 69,478 | 98,055 | 1,68,898 | 1,57,621 |
| Eastern Jumna | 3,99,739 | 3,99,757 | 4,29,219 | 4,55,995 |
| Rohilkhand | 20,106 | 46,857 | 33,527 | 32,800 |
| Dún | 19,219 | 17,115 | 15,752 | 16,839 |
| Bijnor | 1,146 | 4,781 | 5,378 | 3,019 |
| Bundelkhand | 469 | 479 | 131 | 116 |
| TOTAL | 17,42,699 | 18,92,735 | 21,15,706 | 22,80,290 |

The rate per acre is R 3·08, and is therefore better than that of last year, which was slightly under R3. This is due to the increase in the better class of crops, notably sugarcane.

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ORDER.—Ordered, that copies of this Resolution be submitted to the Government of India for information; that it be circulated as usual to other Governments and Departments; and that it be published in the Government Gazette.

By order, &c.,

J. G. FORBES, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*

*Joint Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh,*
*Public Works Dept. (Irrigation Branch.)*

*The 26th February 1883.*

# No. A 15.—Kharif Statement.

## IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE KHARIF SEASON 1882-83.

*Comparative Abstract of Irrigation and Rainfall in Canal Districts of the N.-W. Provinces.*

| Districts. | Number. | Area in acres. | Cultivated, acres. | Area irrigated. | | 1882-83 as compared with 1881-82. | | Rainfall in kharif months of 1882-81. | | | | | | | | | | | | Total. | | Number. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Kharif, 1882-83. | Kharif, 1881-82. | Increase. | Decrease. | April. | | May. | | June. | | July. | | August. | | September. | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | 1882. | 1881. | 1882. | 1881. | 1882. | 1881. | 1882. | 1881. | 1882. | 1881. | 1882. | 1881. | 1882. | 1881. | |
| Saháranpur | 1 | 1,418,880 | 805,120 | 57,019 | 52,473 | 4,546 | ... | ·2 | ·1 | ·2 | 1·0 | 2·0 | 4·7 | 18·5 | 11·6 | 10·8 | 7·8 | 4·8 | 1·1 | 36·5 | 26·3 | 1 |
| Muzaffarnagar | 2 | 1,061,989 | 699,622 | 86,325 | 76,931 | 9,394 | ... | ·6 | ·2 | ·5 | ·3 | ·9 | 2·0 | 16·7 | 9·0 | 4·6 | 10·1 | 5·4 | ... | 28·7 | 21·6 | 2 |
| Meerut | 3 | 1,510,664 | 1,071,493 | 1,37,061 | 1,13,339 | 23,722 | ... | ·2 | ·8 | ·5 | ... | 2·0 | ·9 | 13·3 | 8·5 | 6·0 | 16·8 | 3·3 | ... | 25·3 | 27·0 | 3 |
| Bulandshahr | 4 | 1,222,400 | 857,520 | 88,942 | 78,037 | 10,905 | ... | ·3 | ... | ·6 | ·1 | 3·3 | 2·4 | 10·7 | 9·8 | 1·9 | 6·7 | 2·9 | ·3 | 19·7 | 19·3 | 4 |
| Aligarh | 5 | 1,256,775 | 919,880 | 56,456 | 57,222 | ... | 766 | ·2 | ... | ·3 | ·4 | 8·1 | 2·5 | 10·8 | 10·1 | 2·6 | 12·0 | 1·8 | ·3 | 23·8 | 25·3 | 5 |
| Muttra | 6 | 1,031,538 | 827,843 | 22,863 | 26,831 | ... | 3,968 | ... | ·2 | ... | ·2 | 2·5 | 1·8 | 14·7 | 12·4 | 4·4 | 12·3 | 3·8 | 1·6 | 25·4 | 28·5 | 6 |
| Agra | 7 | 1,220,819 | 873,976 | 13,998 | 15,615 | ... | 1,617 | ·1 | ... | ·7 | ... | 1·1 | 1·5 | 19·3 | 18·7 | 3·4 | 16·1 | 2·5 | ... | 27·1 | 36·3 | 7 |
| Etah | 8 | 967,680 | 620,800 | 37,192 | 36,029 | 1,163 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ·2 | 8·9 | 4·5 | 17·5 | 13·0 | 7·3 | 14·9 | ·3 | ·7 | 34·0 | 33·3 | 8 |
| Mainpuri | 9 | 1,085,626 | 607,409 | 48,591 | 49,451 | ... | 860 | ... | ... | 2·0 | ·4 | 9·8 | 4·0 | 9·8 | 17·8 | 3·7 | 20·3 | ·6 | ·2 | 25·9 | 42·7 | 9 |
| Farukhabad | 10 | 1,116,633 | 687,361 | 22,083 | 21,493 | 590 | ... | ... | ... | 1·0 | 1·1 | 6·1 | 4·1 | 9·0 | 8·0 | 6·7 | 11·9 | ·6 | ·3 | 23·4 | 25·4 | 10 |
| Etáwah | 11 | 1,274,240 | 563,200 | 60,265 | 58,117 | 2,148 | ... | ... | ... | ·4 | ... | 4·8 | 1·8 | 10·2 | 11·4 | 8·6 | 16·3 | ·3 | ... | 24·3 | 29·5 | 11 |
| Cawnpore | 12 | 1,495,576 | 865,065 | 52,398 | 61,381 | ... | 8,983 | ·4 | ... | ·3 | 1·5 | 9·8 | 5·5 | 7·9 | 12·4 | 8·6 | 17·3 | 1·2 | ·4 | 28·2 | 37·1 | 12 |
| Delhi | 13 | 817,280 | 532,480 | 27 | 26 | 1 | ... | ... | ·2 | ... | ·1 | 1·1 | 2·2 | 12·2 | 11·5 | 4·1 | 8·8 | 5·5 | ·6 | 22·9 | 23·4 | 13 |
| Gurgaon | 14 | 1,267,200 | 967,680 | 16,211 | 14,875 | 1,336 | ... | ... | ·1 | ·2 | ·4 | ·8 | 1·3 | 7·9 | 8·3 | 1·8 | 9·5 | 3·2 | ... | 13·9 | 19·6 | 14 |
| Dehra Dún | 15 | 653,271 | 82,248 | 5,520 | 5,315 | 205 | ... | 1·4 | ·4 | 2·7 | 1·6 | 3·9 | 11·9 | 29·8 | 24·5 | 12·6 | 27·7 | ·8 | 14·5 | 51·2 | 80·6 | 15 |
| Bijnor | 16 | 1,217,886 | 663,135 | 1,678 | 2,894 | ... | 1,216 | ·2 | ... | 1·2 | 1·9 | 3·0 | 4·2 | 15·7 | 12·4 | 14·0 | 17·1 | 2·5 | 1·3 | 36·6 | 36·9 | 16 |
| Tarai | 17 | 588,793 | 144,230 | 3,749 | 3,592 | 157 | ... | ... | ... | ·7 | ·3 | 10·1 | 8·6 | 19·5 | 15·6 | 28·9 | 13·4 | 3·5 | 5·0 | 62·7 | 42·9 | 17 |
| Pilibhit | 18 | 873,094 | 1,228,040 | 4,055 | 6,379 | ... | 2,324 | ... | ... | 1·7 | ... | 5·7 | 1·4 | 17·0 | 13·9 | 15·3 | 5·1 | 5·8 | 3·2 | 45·5 | 23·6 | 18 |
| Bareilly | 19 | 1,037,416 | | 24,859 | 25,951 | ... | 1,092 | ... | ... | 3·0 | 1·4 | 5·4 | 9·0 | 22·9 | 12·4 | 12·6 | 11·0 | 3·0 | ·7 | 46·9 | 34·5 | 19 |
| Jhánsi | 20 | 1,002,880 | 482,560 | 42 | 29 | 13 | ... | ·1 | ... | ·5 | ... | 9·6 | 1·8 | 25·5 | 16·9 | 8·3 | 24·9 | 3·1 | ·3 | 47·1 | 43·9 | 20 |
| Hamírpur | 21 | 1,463,424 | 800,128 | 76 | 45 | 31 | ... | ... | ·1 | ... | 2 | 15·9 | 3·2 | 7·4 | 11·6 | 6·4 | 11·2 | 1·3 | 1·0 | 31·0 | 27·3 | 21 |
| Total | ... | 23,594,064 | 14,317,790 | 739,410 | 706,025 | 54,211 | 20,826 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | | | | Net Increase | | 33,385 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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# No. B15.—Kharif Statement.

## IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE KHARIF SEASON, 1882-83.

*Statement in Acres of Crops irrigated by Divisions.*

| Crops. | Number. | Saháranpur. | Muzaffarnagar. | Meerut. | Bulandshahr. | Aligarh. | Muttra. | Agra. | Etah. | Mainpuri. | Farukhabad. | Etáwah. | Cawnpore. | Delhi. | Gurgaon. | Dehra Dún. | Bijnor. | Tarai. | Pilibhit. | Bareilly. | Jhánsi. | Hamírpur. | Grand Total. | Number. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | |
| 1. Gardens and orchards | 1 | 1,039 | 632 | 1,239 | 1,034 | 732 | 256 | 927 | 1,009 | 782 | 296 | 706 | 1,121 | 3 | 65 | 257 | 8 | 17 | 6 | 216 | 1 | 31 | 10,377 | 1 |
| 2. Sugarcane | 2 | 19,243 | 46,868 | 74,487 | 9,855 | 1,331 | 1,454 | 1,765 | 3,847 | 5,649 | 2,818 | 9,080 | 5,218 | 9 | 2,274 | 1,201 | 1,531 | 458 | 2,136 | 8,701 | 33 | 20 | 197,978 | 2 |
| 3. Cereals — Rice | 3 | 30,674 | 23,098 | 11,944 | 189 | 371 | ... | 2 | 157 | 952 | 276 | 1,826 | 1,982 | 1 | ... | 3,915 | 139 | 3,274 | 1,911 | 15,618 | 3 | 25 | 96,357 | 3 |
| 3. Cereals — Bajra | 4 | 2 | ... | ... | 51 | 13 | 85 | 27 | 14 | 2 | ... | 16 | 1 | ... | 56 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | ... | 271 | 4 |
| 3. Cereals — Juar | 5 | ... | ... | 23 | 511 | 953 | 535 | 540 | 402 | 308 | 16 | 275 | 243 | 1 | 1,018 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 | ... | ... | 4,833 | 5 |
| 3. Cereals — Maize | 6 | 1,877 | 4,263 | 16,572 | 5,581 | 1,667 | 24 | 82 | 475 | 547 | 352 | 205 | 1,608 | ... | 135 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | 16 | ... | ... | 33,411 | 6 |
| 3. Cereals — Miscellaneous | 7 | 397 | 812 | 377 | 991 | 131 | 34 | 8 | 368 | 1,110 | 316 | 949 | 47 | ... | 35 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 20 | ... | ... | 5,596 | 7 |
| 4. Pulses | 8 | 25 | 123 | 3 | 80 | 7 | 110 | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 30 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 386 | 8 |
| 5. Fodder crops | 9 | 292 | 1,483 | 5,981 | 1,720 | 103 | 21 | 1 | 328 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9,930 | 9 |
| 6. Fibres — Cotton | 10 | 1,064 | 4,189 | 9,958 | 7,663 | 3,343 | 10,558 | 1,300 | 914 | 285 | ... | 47 | 88 | 13 | 9,894 | 2 | ... | ... | 2 | 7 | 2 | ... | 49,329 | 10 |
| 6. Fibres — Other fibres | 11 | 21 | 20 | ... | 1 | 4 | 46 | 42 | 129 | 102 | 7 | 13 | ... | ... | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 393 | 11 |
| 7. Dyes — Indigo | 12 | 1,645 | 4,326 | 16,153 | 60,387 | 47,246 | 8,864 | 8,775 | 27,444 | 37,290 | 17,280 | 43,819 | 40,203 | ... | 2,404 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 257 | ... | ... | 316,093 | 12 |
| 7. Dyes — Other dyes | 13 | ... | ... | 39 | 395 | 40 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 479 | 13 |
| 8. Drugs — Opium | 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 |
| 8. Drugs — Other drugs | 15 | 63 | 23 | 47 | 55 | 7 | 2 | ... | 55 | 25 | 62 | 7 | 32 | ... | ... | 133 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 513 | 15 |
| 9. Oil-seeds | 16 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 16 |
| 10. Miscellaneous | 17 | 672 | 488 | 238 | 429 | 508 | 869 | 529 | 2,046 | 1,539 | 660 | 3,322 | 1,855 | ... | 291 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 12 | ... | .. | 13,459 | 17 |
| Total (Kharif), 1882-83 | | 57,019 | 86,325 | 137,061 | 88,942 | 56,456 | 22,863 | 13,998 | 37,192 | 48,591 | 22,083 | 60,265 | 52,398 | 27 | 16,211 | 5,520 | 1,678 | 3,749 | 4,055 | 24,859 | 42 | 76 | 739,410 | |
| Total (Kharif), 1881-82 | | 52,473 | 76,931 | 113,339 | 78,037 | 57,222 | 26,831 | 15,615 | 36,029 | 49,451 | 21,493 | 58,117 | 61,381 | 26 | 14,875 | 5,315 | 2,894 | 3,592 | 6,379 | 25,951 | 29 | 40 | 706,025 | |

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# No. C15.—Kharif Statement.

## IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE KHARIF SEASON, 1882-83.

*Statement in Acres of Crops irrigated in Canal Divisions.*

| Crops. | Number. | Ganges Canal. | | | | | | Lower Ganges Canal. | | | | | | | | | | Bundelkhand Irrigation Works. | | | | Number. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Northern. | Anúpshahr. | Meerut. | Bulandshahr. | Aligarh. | Total. | Narora. | Mainpuri. | Cawnpore. | Etáwah. | Bhogunipur. | Total. | Eastern Jumna Canal. | Agra Canal. | Rohilkhand Canals. | Dún Canals. | Jhánsi Lakes. | Hamírpur Lakes. | Bijnor Canals. | Grand Total. | |
| 1. Gardens and orchards | 1 | 247 | 528 | 650 | 899 | 1,423 | 3,747 | 315 | 517 | 1,020 | 1,055 | 322 | 3,229 | 1 662 | 1,203 | 239 | 257 | 1 | 31 | 8 | 10,377 | 1 |
| 2. Sugarcane | 2 | 28,634 | 25,383 | 42,850 | 8,823 | 3,450 | 109,140 | 1,499 | 3,517 | 6,406 | 8,464 | 4,399 | 24,285 | 45,006 | 5,467 | 11,295 | 1,201 | 33 | 20 | 1,531 | 197,978 | 2 |
| 3 Cereals — Rice | 3 | 17,367 | 1,647 | 8,001 | 569 | 528 | 28,112 | 28 | 115 | 836 | 4,047 | 9 | 5,035 | 38,324 | 1 | 20,803 | 3,915 | 3 | 25 | 139 | 96,357 | 3 |
| 3 Cereals — Bajra | 4 | 1 | 9 | ... | 12 | 56 | 78 | 3 | ... | 1 | 16 | ... | 20 | 1 | 168 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | .. | 271 | 4 |
| 3 Cereals — Juar | 5 | ... | ... | ... | 406 | 1,621 | 2,027 | 34 | 58 | 119 | 447 | 78 | 736 | ... | 2,062 | 8 | ... | .. | ... | .. | 4,833 | 5 |
| 3 Cereals — Maize | 6 | 810 | 769 | 9,191 | 5,950 | 1,652 | 18,372 | 183 | 419 | 1,971 | 244 | 60 | 2,877 | 11,921 | 218 | 16 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | 33,411 | 6 |
| 3 Cereals — Miscellaneous | 7 | 707 | 374 | 274 | 1,103 | 340 | 2,798 | ... | 571 | 432 | 1,401 | 23 | 2,427 | 274 | 76 | 20 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 5,596 | 7 |
| 4. Pulses | 8 | 143 | 80 | ... | | 11 | 234 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | 8 | 140 | ... | 3 | 1 | ... | ... | 386 | 8 |
| 5. Fodder crops | 9 | 323 | 1,504 | 3,943 | 1,772 | 16 | 7,558 | 312 | ... | ... | | ... | 312 | 2,037 | 23 | .. | .. | ... | ... | ... | 9,930 | 9 |
| 6. Fibres — Cotton | 10 | 1,052 | 1,327 | 4,708 | 8,288 | 5,164 | 20,539 | 7 | 15 | 74 | 117 | 58 | 271 | 6,775 | 21,731 | 9 | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | 49,329 | 10 |
| 6. Fibres — Other fibres | 11 | ... | .. | . | . | 19 | 19 | 111 | 76 | 7 | 40 | 3 | 237 | 41 | 96 | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 393 | 11 |
| 7. Dyes — Indigo | 12 | 809 | 23,154 | 8,056 | 46,333 | 62,594 | 140,946 | 11,105 | 27,551 | 40,128 | 53,728 | 18,064 | 150,576 | 4,927 | 19,387 | 257 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 316,093 | 12 |
| 7. Dyes — Other dyes | 13 | ... | ... | ... | 479 | ... | 479 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | 479 | 13 |
| 8. Drugs — Opium | 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | 14 |
| 8. Drugs — Other drugs | 15 | ... | 24 | 23 | 40 | 9 | 96 | 36 | 41 | 20 | 6 | .. | 173 | 107 | 2 | ... | 133 | 2 | ... | ... | 513 | 15 |
| 9. Oil-seeds | 16 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | | ... | ... | ... | .. | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 16 |
| 10. Miscellaneous | 17 | ... | 749 | ... | 41 | 635 | 1,425 | 1,347 | 1,367 | 1,034 | 2,632 | 2,557 | 8,937 | 1,395 | 1,689 | 12 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 13,459 | 17 |
| Total (Kharif), 1882-83 | . | 50,093 | 55,548 | 77,696 | 74,715 | 77,518 | 335,570 | 14,980 | 34,247 | 52,118 | 72,197 | 25,573 | 199,115 | 112,483 | 52,263 | 32,663 | 5,520 | 42 | 76 | 1,678 | 739,410 | |
| Total (Kharif), 1881-82 | . | 41,840 | 49,588 | 60,809 | 64,595 | 79,722 | 296,554 | 12,563 | 32,698 | 54,554 | 83,491 | 21,266 | 204,572 | 104,197 | 56,497 | 35,922 | 5,315 | 29 | 45 | 2,894 | 706,025 | |

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

## REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 10th APRIL 1883.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Slight rain has fallen in a few districts in the Madras Presidency, in the Punjab, in British Burma, and in parts of Bengal proper. There has also been some rain in Mysore and Mercara and in Cachar. Elsewhere there has been no rain to report during the week.

The harvest of summer *ragi*, *cholum*, and paddy continues in nearly all the districts of the Madras Presidency and prospects are good, except in Madura, where the standing crops are reported to have failed in parts. In the Bombay Presidency the *rabi* harvest is over; sugarcane is being planted in parts; scarcity of drinking-water still prevails in some places in Dharwar Locusts have reappeared in the Dekkan districts, and measures for their destruction have been commenced in Satara. In the Bengal Presidency the *rabi* harvest is for the most part over, with generally a fair outturn; rain is much wanted throughout Bengal proper for general ploughing and for sowing of autumn crops and also for standing crops in Orissa. The *rabi* harvest is in active progress throughout the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and has been nearly completed in some places. Prospects are good; but rain is wanted in Kumaun for late *rabi* and for *kharif* sowings. Harvest operations have commenced in two districts of the Punjab, and prospects are generally good. In the Central Provinces harvest prospects are good, and in one district the *rabi* outturn is reported to be above the average. In Assam ploughing and sowing is reported to be in progress. In Mysore and Coorg paddy and sugarcane has been more or less harvested in all districts, and in the Nizam's territories reaping is still in progress. In the Central India States and in Rajputana the harvest is in progress and prospects are good.

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Madras—(April 11th)** | | |
| Bellary ... | ..... | Standing crops generally good, but cotton diseased in parts; harvest sugarcane, Bengal gram, and white *cholum*, yield average. |
| Kurnool ... | ·16 (one station) | Standing crops in good condition; harvest cotton, yield between 6 and 12 annas; small-pox and cattle-disease in parts. |
| Ganjam (April 3rd) .. | ..... | Standing crops, cotton, and summer *ragi* thriving; fever, small-pox, and cattle-disease continue. |
| Ganjam ( „ 10th)... | 02 (one station) | Standing crops cotton; sugar and *ragi* thriving; harvest summer *ragi*, outturn average; fever, small-pox, and cattle-disease continue. |
| Kistna ... | ..... | Standing crops good, but castor, cotton, and paddy diseased in one taluk; harvest Bengal gram, &c., outturn ⅜ to ¾; small-pox and cattle-disease in parts. |
| Chingleput (Madras) ... | ..... | Standing crops in good condition; harvest paddy, outturn half; small-pox and measles prevail; cholera and cattle-disease in parts. |
| Coimbatore (April 3rd) | ..... | Standing crops in good condition, but cotton in one taluk requires rain; harvest paddy and dry grains; cholera, fever, and cattle-disease continue, fever more general. |
| Coimbatore ( „ 10th) | ·6 (average of eight stations). | Standing crops in good condition, but cotton in one taluk requires rain; harvest paddy and dry grains in parts; cholera, fever, and cattle-disease continue, fever more general. |
| Tanjore ... | ..... | Standing crops in good condition; harvest paddy, *ragi*, *cholum*, and gingelly seed, yield below average; cholera in parts. |
| Madura ... | ·6 (one station) | Standing crops failed in parts; harvest paddy; fever and cholera in parts. |
| Malabar ... | ·6 (average of six stations). | Third crop paddy progressing in parts; cholera and fever in parts. |
| Travancore ... | ·05 | Preparation for cultivation progressing; small-pox and fever prevail. *General Remarks.*—General prospects good. |
| **Bombay—(April 11th)** | | |
| Karachi | *Nil* | River at Kotri on 8th, 3 feet 2 inches against 5 feet 7 inches on same date last year; small-pox decreasing, but prevalent in the following quarters of Karachi—Bagdadi lines, old town Machi Miani, and Rambagh, 21 fresh cases, 3 deaths from 1st to 9th instant, total to latter date 454 cases, 112 deaths, remaining sick 76; disease also in five villages in districts—10 cases, 5 deaths; fever in eight talukas; cattle-disease in two talukas. wheat, red rice, and *bajri*—in Karachi 24, 32 and 34, in Sehwan 30, 38 and 46, in Sakro 16, 34 and 48, and in Jati 20, 40 and 40 lbs. per rupee, respectively. |
| Hyderabad ... | ..... | *Rabi* harvesting in progress; weather unseasonably sultry, storm apparently brewing; small-pox in eight, fever in nine, and cattle-disease in seven talukas; wheat 25, *bajri* 38, *juari* 48, red rice 30, and white rice 22 lbs. per rupee. |
| Ahmedabad ... | ..... | Planting of sugarcane and sowing of maize commenced; small-pox in Parentij taluka; cattle-disease and cholera in Sanand, 1 cholera case fatal; wheat 28 and *bajri* 31 lbs. per rupee. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Bombay**—*contd.* | | |
| Baroda ... | ..... | Extracting of opium juice in progress in Kadi division; sugarcane in good condition; small-pox in mild form in Baroda city; cattle-disease in Kalol and Sidhpur; *bajri* 30 and common rice 24½ lbs. per rupee. |
| Surat ... | ..... | *Rabi* harvest completed; small-pox in Surat, Balsar and Pardi, daily average deaths 9 in Surat; *juari* 41 and *nagli* 51 lbs. per rupee. |
| Násik ... | ..... | Cholera continues in Násik and neighbouring villages, deaths in Násik 17, in villages 29, one fatal case in Dindori taluka out of 3 attacks; weather very warm; wheat 28½, *bajri* 36, and rice 25 lbs. per rupee. |
| Colaba (Bombay) ... | Thunder, distant lightning, and a few drops of rain on the night of 9th. | Average abnormal temperature 1° cool from 4th to 6th, *nil* on 7th, and 1° warm from 8th to 10th; vapour in air slightly in defect of normal; wind normal from 4th to 7th, afterwards abnormal, wind southerly. |
| Poona ... | ..... | Public health good; *bajri* 43 and *juari* 55 lbs. per rupee, in Poona *bajri* 37 and *juari* 52 lbs per rupee. |
| Ahmednagar ... | ..... | Threshing of *rabi* crops in progress; cattle-disease in Parner, Shrigonda, and Karjat talukas; *bajri*—maximum 60 lbs. per rupee in Jamkhed, minimum 39 lbs. in Sangamner; *juari*—maximum 72 lbs. per rupee in Jamkhed, minimum 57 lbs. in Shrigonda. |
| Sholapur .. | ..... | *Rabi* harvest completed in all talukas except Madha; small-pox disappearing; a few cases of cattle-disease in Karmala taluka; *juari* 69 lbs. 8 tolas and *bajri* 56 lbs 9 tolas per rupee. |
| Dharwar .. | ..... | Harvesting of late crops and cotton-picking in progress; scarcity of drinking-water in nine villages of Nargund; fever and small pox in one taluka; rice minimum 30 and *juari* 45 lbs. per rupee. |
| Kanara .. | ..... | Second crop harvest continues; preparing ground for monsoon crop; planting sugarcane in above-ghât talukas; small-pox in four talukas and one petta, cattle-disease and fever in two; common rice in Karwar 13¼ seers per rupee, in district average 15½ seers per rupee; weather hot and cloudy. |
| Rajkot ... | ..... | General health good; weather very hot; some cases of measles in Rajkot; cholera continues in Katda Nayani, Und, and Lodhika thanas; *bajri* 29 and *juari* 36 lbs. per rupee. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—*Rabi* harvest over; scarcity of drinking-water in parts of taluka Nargund in Dharwar; locusts in Belgaum, Ratnagiri, and Satara, measures for their destruction commenced in last district; fever, small-pox, and cattle-disease in a few districts |
| **Bengal**—(April 11th) | | |
| Chittagong .. | ..... | Weather hot, with foggy mornings; rain wanted; prices unchanged; cholera broken out in several places; cattle-disease not yet ceased. |
| Dacca .. | ..... | Weather hot, harvesting of mustard, safflower, and pulses continues, sessamum and early rice being sown; prospects of standing crops good; rain wanted. |
| 24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta) | *Nil* | No crops on the ground; price of common rice stationary; public health good, but cases of cholera reported from Barrackpore and Bassirhat sub-divisions. |
| Moorshedabad ... | *Nil* | *Boro* paddy doing well; winter crops still being cut; ploughing for *aus* paddy going on; public health on the whole good. |
| Rajshahye ... | ..... | Weather hot; rain wanted, paddy and jute being sown; some cholera in the district. |
| Burdwan ... | *Nil* | Weather hot; *rabi* crops good; sugarcane average crop; cholera still reported. |
| Rungpore ... | ..... | Weather hot; prospects fair; rain wanted; *aus* paddy being sown; harvesting of *rabi* crops and sugarcane going on; public health good. |
| Bhagálpur ... | *Nil* | Prospects good; *rabi* harvest nearly finished, outtur generally good; mango promises well, but rain now wanted; small-pox spreading, but not in an epidemic form. |
| Purneah ... | *Nil* | Prospects of crops continue fair; *bhadoi* crops still being sown; public health good. |
| Patna ... | *Nil* | Weather hot, with west wind; harvesting of *rabi* crops going on; public health good. |
| Durbhunga ... | *Nil* | *Rabi* harvest progressing, outturn fair; prices stationary; health good. |
| Hazáribágh ... | *Nil* | Weather warm, high west wind blowing; *rabi* crops nearly all harvested and stored; *mohwa* being gathered; mango promises well, general health good. |
| Cuttack ... | *Nil* | Weather hot; *dalua* rice being reaped; sugarcane being planted; ploughing has commenced; scattered cases of cholera reported; general health good. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Slight rain fell in parts of Bengal proper on night of 2nd, accompanied with strong wind and heavy hail-storm in some places, hail said to have caused some damage to tea in Darjeeling, elsewhere no damage reported; more rain much wanted throughout Bengal proper for general ploughing and for sowing of autumn crops, also for standing crops in Orissa; spring rice being harvested in Chota Nagpore and Sonthal Pergunnahs; *mohwa* being gathered and yielding a good outturn; on the whole *rabi* harvest for the most part finished, generally with a fair outturn; sporadic cases of cholera reported from several districts and of small-pox from some in Nuddea; fever still lingers. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **N. W. Provinces and Oudh—** | | |
| Benares (April 10th) | No rain | Crops cut, outturn good, save mustard; no sickness of men or cattle; prices steady. |
| Allahabad ( „ 11th) | No rain | Heat increasing rapidly; slight small-pox and fever and a few cases of cholera in one village; prices easy. |
| Gorakhpur ( „ 9th) | ..... | Weather fine; harvest nearly completed, outturn generally good; health fair; prices stationary. |
| Jhánsi ( „ „ ) | ..... | Weather clear and hot; crops nearly all cut; prices stationary; health generally good; cattle-disease of a mild nature continues. |
| Agra ( „ 10th) | No rain | Heat increasing; *rabi* harvest progressing; small-pox in five and fever in two parganas; general health good; prices stationary. |
| Bareilly ( „ „ ) | ..... | Harvest nearly half completed; heat increasing considerably; prices slightly falling; health of cattle and people continuing good. |
| Meerut ( „ „ ) | No rain | Weather getting hotter; health good; crops being harvested. |
| Kumaun ( „ „ ) | No rain | Rain wanted for late *rabi* and for *kharif* sowings; harvest commenced; health good, but *mahamari* in three villages; cattle-disease still prevalent; prices stationary. |
| Lucknow ( „ „ ) | No rain | Strong west wind; prospects of crops good; *rabi* harvest progressing; condition of people and cattle good. |
| Partabgarh ( „ „ ) | ..... | Prices stationary; harvest nearly over, outturn fair; general health good; cattle-disease in a mild form in three tahsils. |
| Sitapur ( „ „ ) | ..... | General health good; supplies plentiful; prices rising. |
| Fyzabad ( „ „ ) | No rain | Strong west wind; harvesting of *rabi* going on; heat increasing; small-pox in parts of tahsil Fyzabad; condition of cattle good; prices stationary. |
| Rae Bareli ( „ 9th) | ..... | Weather seasonable; *rabi* harvesting in progress; health of men and condition of cattle good; prices steady. |
| Cawnpore ( „ 10th) | No rain | Small-pox in town, milder in pargana Bilhaur; *rabi* harvest continues; indigo, sugarcane, and extra crops being sown; cattle-disease in Bilhaur; prices almost stationary. |
| Farukhabad ( „ „ ) | ..... | Weather getting warmer; prices steady; health of people fair; crops nearly all cut. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—No rain during the week; weather seasonably hot; harvesting in progress; cattle-disease continues in Jhánsi, Kumaun, Cawnpore, and Partabgarh, and *mahamari* in three villages in Kumaun; small-pox in Fyzabad, Agra, Allahabad, and Cawnpore, but the general health is good and prices steady. |
| **Punjab—(April 10th)** | | |
| Delhi ... | No rain | Health fair; small-pox continues; reaping commenced; prices falling. |
| Hissar ... | No rain | Weather seasonable; general health good; crops being harvested; prices fluctuating. |
| Umballa ... | No rain | Health good; *rabi* harvest expected to be below the average; prices stationary. |
| Jullundur ... | No rain | Health and crop prospects good; prices steady. |
| Lahore ... | No rain | Health and crop prospects good; prices stationary. |
| Ferozepore ... | No rain | Health good; *rabi* harvest expected to be above the average; prices falling. |
| Sialkot ... | ·3 at Pasrur | Health and condition of crops good; prices stationary. |
| Rawalpindi ... | ·1 | Fever in Kahuta tahsil continues; prices steady. |
| Amritsar ... | ..... | Health and harvest prospects good; prices steady. |
| Peshawar ... | ..... | Health and harvest prospects good; prices stationary. |
| Mooltan ... | Drizzle at Sadr | Health and crop prospects good; prices fluctuating. |
| Dera Ismail Khan ... | ·1 | Health good; crop prospects fair; prices steady. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Health and harvest prospects generally good; harvesting in progress in the Delhi and Hissar districts. |
| **Central Provinces—** | | |
| Nagpur (April 11th) | ..... | Weather hot during day; crop prospects very good; small-pox and cattle-disease still prevail; prices steady. |
| Jubbulpore ( „ 10th) | ..... | Weather hot during day; reaping and threshing of *rabi* crops in progress; prospects favourable; health good; rice 16 and wheat 20 seers per rupee. |
| Saugor ... | ..... | Crops excellent; *rabi* harvest nearly finished; winnowing continues; prices falling; health good. |
| Seoni ... | ..... | Weather seasonable; *rabi* outturn above average; health good; wheat 21 and rice 19 seers per rupee. |
| Hoshangabad (April 10th) | ..... | Weather seasonable; winnowing in progress; fever prevailing, 88 cases small-pox; prices slightly fallen. |
| Raipur ( „ 7th) | ..... | Days hot, nights pleasant; health good; prices steady. |
| Sambalpur ( „ 5th) | ..... | Weather warm; sugarcane planting nearly completed; health good; prices stationary. |
| Khandwa ... | ..... | Weather hot; prospects good; 399 cases small-pox, 41 deaths; wheat 17, *juari* 26, and rice 16 seers per rupee. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Weather hot, but seasonable; prospects of crops good; prices easy; health generally good. |
| **British Burma—(April 7th** | | |
| Akyab ... | *Nil* | Total rainfall 1·35 inches; 34 cases of cholera in town, of which 21 fatal; 3 deaths from cholera and 5 from small-pox in district. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **British Burma**—*contd.* | | |
| Rangoon ... | 4·39 | Total rainfall 4·53 ; 1 death from small-pox, otherwise public health good. |
| Bassein ... | ..... | Three deaths from cholera in town and 6 in one township, otherwise public health good ; cattle-disease in one township. |
| Prome ... | ..... | Public health good. |
| Amherst (Moulmein) ... | ·77 | Total rainfall 1·04 inches ; 2 cases of cholera in one township, otherwise public health in Moulmein and district good. |
| Toungoo ... | ·98 | Total rainfall ·98 inches ; 3 deaths from small-pox in town. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Public health generally satisfactory, a little cholera and small-pox here and there; cattle-disease sporadic and trifling. |
| **Assam**— | | |
| Gauhati (April 11th) | No rain | Rain wanted for sowing *ahu ;* weather close and oppressive ; cholera not increasing. |
| Sylhet ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | *Boro* paddy promising well ; cultivation going forward ; more rain wanted ; tea backward ; cholera and small-pox about. |
| Cachar ( „ „ ) | 1·0 | Weather intensely hot ; the river Barak has never been so low at this season ; public health indifferent ; many cases of small-pox, but not fatal ; common rice 21 1/16 seers per rupee. |
| Dibrugarh ( „ „ ) | | Weather warm ; ploughing for *ahu ;* small-pox still reported from North Lakhimpur sub-division ; cholera has broken out in the Sadr sub-division. |
| **Mysore and Coorg**— (April 11th) | | |
| Bangalore ... | ..... | Paddy and sugarcane continue to be harvested ; prospects favourable. |
| Mysore ... | ·20 | Prospects favourable. |
| Mercara ... | ·02 | Want of rain for coffee blossoms much felt in North Coorg ; small-pox and fever prevalent in the Mercara and Naujarajapatana taluks |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Crops in good condition throughout the province ; paddy and sugarcane more or less harvested in all districts ; general health and prospects good ; average ruling prices—rice 12 to 15 seers, *ragi* 30 to 50 seers, and horse-gram 35 to 50 seers per rupee. |
| **Berar & Hyderabad**— (April 11th) | | |
| Amráoti ... | ..... | Weather rather hot ; ploughing operations in progress ; wheat 16 and *juari* 26 seers per rupee. |
| Akola ... | ..... | Weather rather clear and hot ; preparations for *kharif* sowings continue. |
| Hyderabad ... | ..... | *Tabi* crops prospering ; *rabi* reapings continue ; small-pox and cholera prevail ; cattle-disease prevalent in one taluka ; prices—wheat 16¾, coarse rice 10¾, white *juari* 24, yellow *juari* 27¾, and *tur* 24¼ seers per current sicca rupee. |
| **Central India States**— (April 11th) | | |
| Indore ... | ..... | Weather much warmer ; winds variable ; health and agricultural prospects favourable. |
| Morar (Gwalior) ... | ..... | Health and prospects good ; weather warm. |
| Sutna ... | ..... | Weather hot ; health and prospects good. |
| Rutlam ... | ..... | No report received. |
| Neemuch ... | ..... | Weather seasonable ; public health good ; wheat and grain crops gathered. |
| Goona ... | ..... | Harvesting in progress ; few cases of small-pox, otherwise health good ; wheat 24 seers per rupee. |
| Bhopal ... | ..... | Weather seasonable ; crops and public health good. |
| Agar ... | ..... | Health and prospects good. |
| Nowgong ... | ..... | Weather seasonable ; public health good. |
| Manpur ... | ..... | Health and prospects good. |
| **Rajputana**— | | |
| Abu (April 11th) | ..... | Weather warm, seasonable, and windy. |
| Sirohi ( „ 8th) | ..... | Weather seasonable ; wells full ; health good ; yield of barley and corn satisfactory. |
| Marwar ( „ 6th) | ..... | Tanks all empty, water only obtained from wells with difficulty ; small-pox and other abnormal sickness prevalent to some extent ; crops ripening and in some districts being harvested ; heat increasing ; prices rising slowly. |
| Meywar ( „ „ ) | ..... | Tanks and wells fair ; health very good ; crops being harvested. |
| Harowti ( „ 7th) | ..... | Harvest nearly completed ; heat increasing ; health good. |
| Jhallawar ... | ..... | No report received. |
| Ajmere (April 10th) | ..... | Heat increasing ; crops nearly cut ; harvest above average. |
| Jeypore ( „ „ ) | ..... | Harvesting progressing favourably ; health good ; prices steady. |
| Bhurtpore ... | ..... | No report received. |
| Ulwur (April 10th) | ..... | Weather seasonable ; harvesting continues ; small-pox reported only in one tahsil. |

E. C. BUCK,
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

*Printed and Published for the* GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the* GOVERNMENT CENTRAL BRANCH PRESS, *Simla.*

SUPPLEMENT TO

# The Gazette of India.

Nº 16.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1883.

## OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

[ TELEGRAPH. ]

### ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER 1882.

| CLASS OF MESSAGES. | ROUTE. WEST. Via Tehran. No. | Indian Value. | Via Turkey. No. | Indian Value. | Persian Gulf. No. | Indian Value. | Via Suez. No. | Indian Value. | ROUTE. EAST. Via Amur. No. | Indian Value. | Via Madras. No. | Indian Value. | Via Rangoon. No. | Indian Value. | Native Burma. No. | Indian Value. | Via Paumben. No. | Indian Value. | TOTAL. No. | Indian Value. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | R a | | R a | | R a | | R a | | R a | | R a | | R a | | R a | | R a | | R a |
| INDIAN. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ent . . . | 2,803 | 13,821 12 | 92 | 235 7 | 28 | 87 2 | 3,932 | 6,512 2 | ... | ... | 917 | 3,754 2 | 116 | 324 8 | 420 | 671 9 | 1,702 | 3,231 1 | 10,010 | 28,637 11 |
| Received . . | 2,055 | 12,551 2 | 152 | 541 0 | 52 | 204 5 | 3,945 | 14,976 15 | 1 | 10 1 | 872 | 2,511 3 | 193 | 506 5 | ... | .. | 1,788 | 3,346 14 | 9,058 | 34,647 13 |
| TOTAL . | 4,858 | 26,372 14 | 244 | 776 7 | 80 | 291 7 | 7,877 | 21,489 1 | 1 | 10 1 | 1,789 | 6,265 5 | 309 | 830 13 | 420 | 671 9 | 3,490 | 6,577 15 | 19,068 | 63,285 8 |
| TRANSIT. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| From East to West— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Received. *Via* Madras . | 230 | 1,573 14 | 2 | 4 14 | 4 | 7 14 | 4,563 | 9,887 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4,805 | 11,474 [illegible] |
| „ Rangoon | .. | . | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | . | ... | ... |
| „ Lanigha . | .. | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. |
| „ Paumben | 242 | 694 11 | 1 | 4 2 | .. | ... | 203 | 643 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | 446 | 1,342 4 |
| From West to East— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sent. *Via* Madras . | 2,379 | 9,276 14 | 82 | 288 13 | 1 | 3 9 | 2,025 | 8,277 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4,487 | 17,841 15 |
| „ Rangoon . | | ... | ... | . | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... |
| „ Lanigha . | ... | .. | 1 | 2 10 | ... | ... | 2 | 6 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 9 6 |
| „ Paumben | 95 | 350 1 | 9 | 35 4 | ... | ... | 236 | 841 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 340 | 1,227 1 |
| From West to West— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Via* Bombay and Karachi. | .. | ... | 1 | 1 14 | 2 | 4 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 6 6 |
| *Via* Karachi and Bombay. | ... | ... | 2 | 5 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | |
| From East to East— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Via* Paumben . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 61 | 253 14 | | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | 61 | 253 14 |
| „ Madras . | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | .. | ... | .. | | . | ... | ... | ... | .. | 65 | 260 10 | 65 | 260 10 |
| „ Rangoon . | .. | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 13 8 | 56 | 199 10 | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | .. | 4 | 10 6 | ... | | 61 | 223 8 |
| TOTAL . | 2,952 | 11,895 8 | 98 | 338 8 | 8 | 29 7 | 7,085 | 19,856 10 | ... | ... | 64 | 253 14 | | ... | 4 | 10 6 | 65 | 260 10 | 10,276 | 32,644 15 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | GRAND TOTAL . | | 29,344 | 95,930 7 |

### ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC WITH INDIA BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN AND RED SEA ROUTES FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER 1882.

| ROUTE. | | Number of Messages by each Route (exclusive of Transit). To India. | From India. | Total. | Percentage of Number. To India. | From India. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Indo-European | *Viâ* Teheran . . . . . | 2,055 | 2,803 | 4,858 | 33·12 | 40·89 | 37 20 |
| | „ Turkey . . . . . | 152 | 92 | 244 | 2·45 | 1·34 | 1·87 |
| | Persian Gulf *viâ* Karachi . . . . . | 52 | 28 | 80 | 0·84 | 0·41 | 0·61 |
| Red Sea | *Viâ* Suez . . . . . | 3,945 | 3,932 | 7,877 | 63 59 | 57·36 | 60·32 |
| | TOTAL . | 6,204 | 6,855 | 13,059 | 100·00 | 100·00 | 100·00 |

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

## IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI, N.-W. PROVINCES, 1882-83, UP TO 28th FEBRUARY 1883.

| Canal Division. | Water distributed during February 1883. Depth in canal at regulating gauge in feet. Full supply. | Actual average throughout. | Gross consumption, cubic feet per second. Allotted discharge. | Actual average throughout. | Total area of irrigation during current fasl. | Total area for the corresponding period of last year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Upper Ganges. Northern | 10·00 | 6·68 | 950 | —45 | 43.684 | 49.257 |
| Anúpshahr | 7·00 | 0·82 | 1,100 | 69 | 75.462 | 66,226 |
| Meerut | 8·10 | 5·06 | 925 | 568 | 94,506 | 91,267 |
| Bulandshahr | 7·20 | 5·46 | 925 | 52 | 107,166 | 99.943 |
| Aligarh | 5 50 | 4·65 | 1,300 | 469 | 152,527 | 136,110 |
| Lower Ganges. Narora | 9·00 | 4·99 | 975 | 155 | 22,009 | 21.921 |
| Mainpuri | 7·00 | 3·7 | 600 | 149 | 59,894 | 60,941 |
| Cawnpore | 8·20 | 4·4 | 825 | 334 | 103.734 | 106,079 |
| Etáwah | 5·80 | 3·1 | 975 | 770 | 135.764 | 148.689 |
| Bhognipur | 7·00 | 5·62 | 950 | 403 | 53,318 | 44.950 |
| Total, Upper and Lower Ganges Canals | ... | ... | 9,525 | 2,924 | 848.064 | 825,383 |
| Eastern Jumna Canal | 4·74 | 0·10 | 1,300 | 16 | 125.591 | 135,959 |
| Agra Canal | 8·50 | 6·9 | 1,300 | 600 | 84.870 | 78,131 |
| Rohilkhand | ... | ... | ... | ... | 43.750 | 52,900 |
| Bijnor | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2.871 | 2,391 |
| Dún | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7,768 | 7,012 |
| Jhánsi | ... | ... | ... | ... | 486 | 318 |
| Hamírpur | ... | ... | ... | ... | 771 | 90 |
| Total | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,114,171 | 1,102,184 |

| Zila. | Land irrigated (approximate). Wheat. | Barley. | Gram. | Other food-grains. | Miscellaneous. | Total. | Rain-fall. Total from 1st October 1882 to 28th February 1883 | Average of ten previous years for the same period. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Saháranpur | 42,039 | 789 | 953 | 858 | 5.719 | 50,358 | 3·6 | 4·1 |
| Muzaffarnagar | 77.089 | 1,617 | 1,885 | 5,456 | 4.613 | 90,660 | 3·6 | 2 8 |
| Meerut | 145,674 | 9,203 | 3,156 | 12,509 | 3,541 | 174.083 | 2·5 | 2·9 |
| Bulandshahr | 81.951 | 23,420 | 4.018 | 17.042 | 2,228 | 128.659 | 2·8 | 2 2 |
| Aligarh | 56,819 | 43,507 | 953 | 4,414 | 4,409 | 110,102 | 2·8 | 1·6 |
| Muttra | 8,527 | 4.936 | 8,542 | 6,648 | 5.647 | 34,300 | 2·8 | 1·5 |
| Agra | 10,444 | 2,492 | 2,485 | 8,567 | 1.388 | 25,376 | 1·4 | 1·1 |
| Etah | 35,086 | 16,116 | 590 | 4.832 | 8,052 | 64,676 | 2 3 | 1 5 |
| Mainpuri | 54,166 | 24,185 | 461 | 2,604 | 9.832 | 91.248 | 2·3 | 1·5 |
| Fatehgarh | 27.791 | 11,430 | 490 | 2.649 | 1,174 | 43,534 | 1·4 | 1·8 |
| Etáwah | 56.932 | 36.986 | 1,498 | 508 | 5.926 | 101.850 | 1 9 | 1·6 |
| Cawnpore | 41,654 | 63,890 | 2,746 | 3,217 | 3,373 | 114,880 | 3·9 | 2·0 |
| Delhi | 24 | 36 | 23 | 41 | ... | 124 | 1·9 | 2 6 |
| Gurgaon | 8,327 | 4,436 | 5,682 | 9,514 | 716 | 28,675 | ·8 | 2 6 |
| Dehra Dún | 6.992 | 147 | 17 | 197 | 415 | 7,768 | 5·2 | 5·0 |
| Bijnor | 2,737 | 30 | 6 | 25 | 73 | 2.871 | 2·6 | 2·9 |
| Tarái | 4,125 | 562 | ... | 563 | ... | 5.250 | 4·4 | 2·8 |
| Pilibhit | 2,937 | 625 | ... | 625 | ... | 4,187 | 4·1 | 2·9 |
| Bareilly | 27,438 | 3,750 | ... | 3,125 | ... | 34,313 | 2·3 | 2·4 |
| Jhánsi | 145 | ... | 170 | 168 | 3 | 486 | 1·4 | ·9 |
| Hamírpur | ... | ... | ... | 229 | 542 | 771 | 1·9 | 1·1 |
| Total | 690,897 | 248,157 | 33,675 | 83,791 | 57.651 | 1,114,171 | ... | .. |
| Total for the same period last year | 691,361 | 242,049 | 35,505 | 87,196 | 46,073 | 1,102,184 | ... | ... |
| Increase | ... | 6,108 | ... | ... | 11,578 | 11,987 | ... | ... |
| Decrease | 464 | ... | 1,830 | 3,405 | ... | ... | ... | ... |

Note.—Besides the above, 260 acres under sugarcane were irrigated in the Rohilkhand Canals simultaneously with the ra

### Remarks.

| | | | Cubic feet per second. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Supply—* | | | |
| Entering head of Ganges Canal | | | 3,818 |
| " Lower Ganges Canal | | | 1,154 |
| | | | 4,972 |
| *Expended—* | | | |
| Ganges Canal | | 1,113 | |
| Lower Ganges Canal | | 1,811 | |
| | | | 2,924 |
| *Escaped—* | | | |
| Meerut | Division | 788 | |
| Bulandshahr | ditto | 234 | |
| Narora | ditto | 63 | |
| Mainpuri | ditto | 63 | |
| Cawnpore | ditto | 431 | |
| Etawah | ditto | 155 | |
| Bhognipur | ditto | 324 | |
| Percolation from Mainpuri Division | | 6 | |
| | | | 2,048 |
| | | | 4,972 |

Executive Engineer, Meerut Division, reports that the rajbahas were run as escapes for a few days. o new irrigation was effected, all demand having ceased since 15th January, and that the 633 acres new irrigation belong really to an omission from January's estimate.

Executive Engineer, Bulandshahr Division, reports that no irrigation took place during the month, that the increase of 5,827 acres are arrears altered by comparison with the final measurements now going on, and that the wheat area shews a steady increase.

Executive Engineer, Narora Division, reports that the heavy rain of 26th and 27th January, 1883, rendered all new irrigation unnecessary. Unusual freedom from frost in December is the reason that notwithstanding the opening of new distributaries, the total irrigation has somewhat fallen off as compared with last year.

Executive Engineer, Mainpuri Division, reports that there was no demand till about the 20th of the month owing to the rain which fell on 25th January and succeeding days.

Executive Engineer, Cawnpore Division, reports that the heavy rains of the 25th and 26th January have practically closed all demand for water for the season for all rabi crops except poppy, and what slight demand there has been during the current month on account of the latter crop has been confined to the Fatehgarh district, where the rainfall was lighter than lower down, the irrigation up to date is approximately the same as that of last year.

Executive Engineer, Etawah Division, reports that the decrease in area as compared with the corresponding period of last year, viz 12,925 acres, is chiefly due to a large area of arhar crop having been sown in kharif which otherwise would have been under rabi.

Executive Engineer, Bhognipur Division, reports that there was only a slight demand for water during the latter half of the month, and that very little new irrigation was effected.

Executive Engineer, Eastern Jumna Canal, reports that the decrease from last year is all in wheat that would have taken water in December and January had the supply been sufficient.

Executive Engineer, Agra Canal, reports that no new irrigation was effected during the month, and that measurements are expected to shew about the same area as in the preceding year.

Executive Engineer, Rohilkhand Canal, reports that there was no demand for water during the month except slightly in the Kicha Canal. Owing to the heavy rain at end of January very little canal water was taken for sugar paleo.

Allahabad,
*The 22nd March 1883.*

W. P. V. HÖRST,
*Offg. Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh,*
*P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.*

## STATEMENT OF TRAFFIC ON UPPER AND LOWER GANGES CANALS FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY 1883.

| | UPPER GANGES CANAL. Principal items of Local Traffic. | | | | | | LOWER GANGES CANAL. Principal items of Local Traffic. | | | | | | UPPER AND LOWER GANGES CANALS. Principal items of Through Traffic. | | | | | | UPPER AND LOWER GANGES CANALS. Principal items of Local and Through Traffic. | | | | | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Up. | | Down. | | Total up and down. | | Up. | | Down. | | Total up and down. | | Up. | | Down. | | Total up and down. | | Up. | | Down. | | Total up and down. | | |
| Grains. | Mds. | Nos. | Mds. | Nos. | Mds. | Nos. | Mds. | Nos. | Mds. | Nos. | Mds. | Nos. | Mds. | Nos. | Mds. | Nos. | Mds. | Nos. | Mds. | Nos. | Mds. | Nos. | Mds. | Nos. | |
| Wheat | 1,751 | ... | 3,566 | ... | 5,317 | ... | ... | ... | 3,275 | ... | 3,275 | ... | ... | ... | 8,350 | ... | 8,350 | ... | 1,751 | ... | 15,191 | ... | 16,942 | ... | |
| Gram | 2,000 | ... | ... | .. | 2,000 | ... | 325 | ... | ... | ... | 325 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,325 | ... | .. | ... | 2,325 | ... | |
| Rice | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 250 | ... | ... | ... | 250 | ... | 408 | ... | ... | ... | 408 | ... | 658 | ... | .. | ... | 658 | ... | |
| Paddy or dhán | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 150 | ... | ... | ... | 150 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 150 | ... | ... | ... | 150 | ... | |
| Bejhar or mixed grain | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 302 | ... | ... | ... | 302 | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | 302 | ... | .. | ... | 302 | .. | |
| Dál ... Urd | 250 | ... | ... | ... | 250 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 443 | ... | 443 | ... | 250 | ... | 443 | .. | 693 | ... | |
| Dál ... Múng | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 50 | ... | ... | ... | 50 | ... | 50 | ... | | ... | 50 | ... | |
| Dál ... Arhar | 753 | ... | 250 | ... | 1,003 | ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,167 | ... | ... | ... | 2,167 | ... | 2,920 | ... | 250 | ... | 3,170 | ... | |
| Dál ... Masúri | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Juár | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4,139 | ... | ... | ... | 4,139 | ... | 451 | ... | ... | . | 451 | ... | 4,590 | ... | | ... | 4,590 | ... | |
| Bájra | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | 277 | ... | ... | ... | 277 | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | | ... | 277 | ... | . | ... | 277 | ... | |
| Maize or Indian-corn | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,250 | ... | ... | ... | 2,250 | ... | 2,304 | .. | . | ... | 2,304 | ... | 4,554 | ... | ... | ... | 4,554 | ... | |
| Barley | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | .. | .. | . | ... | ... | .. | ... | .. | ... | ... | |
| Total | 4,754 | ... | 3,816 | ... | 8,570 | ... | 7,693 | ... | 3,275 | ... | 10,968 | ... | 5,380 | ... | 8,793 | ... | 14,173 | ... | 17,827 | ... | 15,884 | ... | 33,711 | ... | |
| Cotton | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | 3,100 | ... | 3,100 | ... | ... | ... | 7,953 | .. | 7,953 | ... | ... | ... | 11,053 | ... | 11,053 | ... | |
| Oil-seeds | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | 416 | ... | 416 | ... | ... | .. | 797 | ... | 797 | ... | ... | ... | 1,213 | ... | 1,213 | ... | |
| Salt | 1,322 | ... | ... | ... | 1,322 | ... | ... | ... | 494 | ... | 494 | ... | ... | .. | 15,637 | ... | 15,637 | ... | 1,322 | ... | 16,131 | ... | 17,453 | ... | |
| Metals | . | ... | 21 | ... | 21 | ... | 74 | ... | .. | ... | 74 | ... | 5,684 | ... | 891 | ... | 6,575 | ... | 5,758 | ... | 912 | ... | 6,670 | ... | |
| Building materials | 23,502 | ... | 20,900 | ... | 44,402 | ... | 2,885 | ... | 14,200 | ... | 17,085 | ... | ... | ... | 1,162 | ... | 1,162 | ... | 26,387 | ... | 36,262 | ... | 62,649 | ... | |
| Miscellaneous goods | 1,182 | ... | 5,253 | ... | 6,435 | ... | 40 | ... | 3,113 | ... | 3,153 | ... | 13,174 | ... | 9,678 | ... | 22,852 | ... | 14,396 | ... | 18,044 | ... | 32,440 | ... | |
| Firewood | 1,600 | ... | 32,297 | ... | 33,897 | ... | 6,779 | ... | 15,250 | ... | 22,029 | ... | 1,913 | ... | ... | ... | 1,913 | .. | 10,292 | ... | 47,547 | ... | 57,839 | ... | |
| Bamboos | ... | ... | 9,017 | 180,340 | 9,017 | 180,340 | | ... | 900 | 18,000 | 900 | 18,000 | 400 | 8,000 | ... | .. | 400 | 8,000 | 400 | 8,000 | 9,917 | 198,340 | 10,317 | 206,340 | |
| Timber. Poles and unsquared timber | ... | ... | 2,454 | 2,454 | 2,454 | 2,454 | .. | ... | . | ... | ... | ... | 50 | 50 | ... | ... | 50 | 50 | 50 | 5 | 2,454 | 2,454 | 2,504 | 2,504 | |
| Timber. Karis and squared timber. | ... | ... | 16,532 | 16,532 | 16,532 | 16,532 | 36 | 36 | ... | ... | 36 | 36 | ... | ... | 4,650 | 4,650 | 4,650 | 4,650 | 36 | 36 | 21,182 | 21,182 | 21,218 | 21,218 | |
| Timber. Logs | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | .. | ... | . | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | ... | ... | ... | |
| Miscellaneous timber | .. | ... | 27 | 54 | 27 | 54 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 340 | 680 | ... | ... | 340 | 680 | 340 | 680 | 27 | 54 | 367 | 734 | |
| Live-stock | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | ... | ... | ... | . | ... | ... | ... | . | ... | ... | . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | |
| Grand Total | 32,360 | ... | 90,317 | 199,380 | 122,677 | 199,380 | 17,507 | 36 | 40,748 | 18,000 | 58,255 | 18,036 | 26,941 | 8,730 | 49,561 | 4,650 | 76,502 | 13,380 | 76,808 | 8,766 | 180,626 | 222,030 | 257,434 | 230,796 | |
| Total during corresponding period of last year. | 24,881 | 5 | 44,153 | 253,852 | 69,033 | 253,857 | 25,028 | 808 | 30,005 | 12,778 | 55,033 | 13,586 | 53,081 | 94 | 45,753 | 7 | 98,834 | 101 | 102,990 | 907 | 119,911 | 266,637 | 222,901 | 267,544 | |
| Increase | 7,479 | ... | 46,164 | ... | 53,643 | ... | . | . | 10,743 | 5,222 | 3,222 | 4,450 | . | 8,636 | 3,808 | 4,643 | . | 13,289 | ... | 7,859 | 60,715 | ... | 34,533 | ... | |
| Decrease | ... | 5 | ... | 54,472 | ... | 54,477 | 7,521 | 772 | ... | [illegible] | ... | ... | 26,140 | .. | ... | ... | 22,332 | ... | 26,182 | ... | ... | 44,607 | ... | 36,748 | |

| Particulars. | Upper Ganges Canal (local). | | Lower Ganges Canal (local). | | Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through). | | Total, Upper and Lower Ganges Canals. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1882. | 1883. | 1882. | 1883. | 1882. | 1883. | 1882. | 1883. |
| Tonnage, including weight of timber and bamboos | 2,536 | 4,507 | 2,021 | 2,149 | 3,631 | 2,810 | 8,188 | 9,457 |
| Ton mileage | 145,338 | 208,214 | 214,423 | 165,557 | 827,485 | 566,989 | 1,187,246 | 940,790 |
| Value of goods R | 38,778 | 1,30,005 | 1,40,139 | 1,63,185 | 3,14,022 | 2,89,396 | 4,92,939 | 5,82,586 |
| Number of passengers | ... | 77 | 74 | ... | 30 | 6 | 104 | 83 |

ALLAHABAD,
*The 7th March 1883.*

W. P. V. HÖRST,
*Offg. Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. & Oudh, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.*

## STATEMENT OF TRAFFIC ON THE AGRA CANAL FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY 1883.

### AGRA CANAL

| Nature of Traffic. | Principal items of Traffic. Up. Mds. | Up. No. | Down. Mds. | Down. No. | Total up and down. Mds. | Total up and down. No. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Grains— | | | | | | |
| Wheat | .. | ... | 1,400 | ... | 1,400 | .. |
| Gram | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Rice | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Paddy or dhán | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bejhar or mixed grain | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Dál— | | | | | | |
| Urd | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Múng | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Arhar | 40 | ... | ... | ... | 40 | ... |
| Masúri | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Juár | ... | ... | 800 | . | 800 | .. |
| Bájra | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | .. |
| Maize or Indian-corn | ... | . | ... | ... | .. | .. |
| Barley | .. | .. | .. | ... | . | .. |
| Total | 40 | .. | 2,200 | . | 2,240 | .. |
| Cotton | ... | ... | 200 | .. | 200 | ... |
| Oil-seeds | ... | ... | .. | ... | .. | ... |
| Salt | ... | ... | .. | .. | ... | ... |
| Metals | .. | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... |
| Building materials | 24,755 | ... | 3,200 | ... | 27 955 | ... |
| Miscellaneous goods | 2,950 | ... | 11,750 | .. | 14,700 | ... |
| Firewood | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... |
| Bamboos | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... |
| Timber— | | | | | | |
| Poles and unsquared timber | ... | ... | 600 | ... | 600 | ... |
| Karis and squared timber | ... | ... | .. | ... | .. | ... |
| Logs | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Miscellaneous timber | ... | ... | 100 | ... | 100 | .. |
| Live-stock | .. | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... |
| Grand Total | 27,745 | ... | 18,050 | ... | 45.795 | .. |
| Total during corresponding period of last year | 11,550 | .. | 19,144 | ... | 30,694 | ... |
| Increase | 16,195 | .. | ... | ... | 15,101 | |
| Decrease | .. | ... | 1,094 | ... | ... | ... |

**Remarks.**

| Particulars. | Agra Canal 1883 | Agra Canal 1882. |
|---|---|---|
| Tonnage including weight of timber and bamboos | 1,682 | 1,128 |
| Ton mileage | 187,733 | 121,790 |
| Value of goods R | 59,420 | 43,370 |
| Number of passengers | | |

Grain traffic very slack Miscellaneous down traffic chiefly gur. Steady up traffic in Agra stone

Allahabad
*The 9th March 1883.*

W. P. V. HÖRST,
*Offg. Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

## STATEMENTS OF IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE KHARIF CROP OF 1882-83, PUNJAB.

### STATEMENT No. I.

*Comparative Abstract of Irrigation and Rainfall in Canal Districts of the Punjab.*

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| DISTRICTS. | Area in acres. | Cultivated area in acres. | Area irrigated. | | Comparison with last Crop. | | Rainfall in Kharif Months. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | April. | | May. | | June. | | July. | | August. | | September. | | Total. | |
| | | | 1881-82. | 1882-83. | Increase. | Decrease. | 1881-82. | 1882-83. | 1881-82. | 1882-83. | 1881-82. | 1882-83. | 1881-82. | 1882- | 1881-82. | 1882-83. | 1881-82. | 1882-83. | 1881-82. | 1882-83. |
| Umballa | 1,644,840 | 951,890 | 2,287 | 2,798 | 511 | ... | 0·40 | 0·15 | 1·52 | 0·30 | 3·35 | 6·00 | 8·17 | 17·96 | 11·30 | 13·03 | 3·05 | 2·70 | 27·79 | 40·14 |
| Karnál | 1,533,990 | 680,319 | 36,367 | 39,095 | 2,728 | ... | 0·21 | 1·57 | 0·78 | 0·64 | 3·74 | 2·57 | 8·26 | 6·91 | 7·57 | 2·76 | ... | 4·95 | 20·58 | 19·40 |
| Rohtak | 159,350 | 908,022 | 32,626 | 35,528 | 2,902 | ... | 0·15 | ... | .. | 0·20 | 3·10 | 2·20 | 10·70 | 5·50 | 5·70 | 2·80 | ... | 2·20 | 19·65 | 12·90 |
| Delhi | 804,033 | 525,676 | 28,964 | 34,300 | 5,336 | ... | 0·20 | ... | 0·10 | 0·40 | 2·20 | 2·30 | 11·50 | 12·20 | 6·80 | 3·50 | 0·60 | 5·50 | 23·40 | 23·90 |
| Hissár | 2,265,428 | 1,161,761 | 38,963 | 33,919 | ... | 5,044 | 1·20 | 0·10 | ... | ... | 0·40 | 0·30 | 7·50 | 12·20 | 5·80 | 0·50 | ... | 2·10 | 14·90 | 15·20 |
| Jind | ... | ... | 28,273 | 26,885 | ... | 1,388 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bíkaner | ... | ... | 241 | 224 | ... | 17 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total W. J. Canal | 7,408,550 | 4,235,668 | 167,721 | 172,749 | 11,477 | 6,449 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Gurdáspur | 1,168,314 | 856,230 | 17,069 | 18,619 | 1,550 | ... | 0·48 | 0·40 | 0·95 | ... | 7·63 | 0·61 | 19·26 | 8·20 | 15·33 | 6·05 | 1·60 | 5·80 | 45·25 | 21·06 |
| Amritsar | 1,006,798 | 766,773 | 41,769 | 52,525 | 10,756 | ... | 0·20 | 0·80 | 1·00 | 0·40 | 13·20 | 0·90 | 23·60 | 13·00 | 25·30 | 10·80 | 4·90 | 11·30 | 69·10 | 37·20 |
| Lahore | 2,334,552 | 1,164,921 | 68,036 | 75,328 | 7,291 | ... | 1·10 | 1 20 | 0·95 | 0·20 | 0·60 | 0·60 | 12·20 | 17·20 | 6·35 | 8·60 | ... | 10·50 | 21·20 | 38·30 |
| Total B. D. Canal | 4,509,664 | 2,787,924 | 126,873 | 146,470 | 19,597 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Lahore | Given | above. | *18,830 | 11,822 | ... | 7,008 | 1·10 | ... | 0·45 | 0·40 | 1·01 | 0·09 | 7·77 | 9·30 | 3·68 | 3·04 | 0·41 | 3·90 | †14·42 | 21·73 |
| Montgomery | 3,567,750 | 357,622 | 62,352 | 85,003 | ... | 27,349 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·60 | 0·50 | 10·20 | 5·10 | 2·90 | 1·40 | ... | 5·00 | †13·70 | 12·00 |
| Moultan | 3,763,200 | 799,860 | 199,773 | ‡206,726 | 6,953 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·2 | 1·00 | 6·8 | 1·50 | 0·8 | ... | ... | 2·50 | 7·8 |
| Dera Ghází Khan | 2,801,280 | 1,008,000 | 139,594 | ‡151,799 | 12,205 | ... | 0·50 | 0·7 | 0·60 | ... | ... | 0·9 | 2·15 | 9·35 | 3·20 | 0·20 | ... | 0·6 | 6·45 | 11·75 |
| Shahpur | 3,002,482 | 524,988 | 7,138 | 7,826 | 688 | ... | 1·00 | 0·9 | 0·20 | 0·5 | 4·40 | ... | 3·70 | 10·5 | 2·40 | 1·6 | 1·10 | 9 0 | 12 80 | 22·5 |
| Muzaffargarh | 2,007,819 | 397,529 | 134,350 | ‡137,000 | 2,650 | ... | 0·2 | 0·05 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·8 | 5·35 | 2·0 | 0·5 | ... | 1·5 | †3·0 | 7·2 |
| Total Inundation Canals | 15,142,481 | 3,087,499 | 562,037 | 550,176 | 22,496 | 34,357 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| GRAND TOTAL | §27,060,695 | §10,101,091 | 856,631 | 869,395 | 53,570 | 40,806 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... |

| | Acres. |
|---|---|
| Area irrigated in kharif 1881-82 . . . | 856,631 |
| Ditto ditto 1882-83 . . . | 869,395 |
| Net Increase . | 12,764 |

* Includes 12 acres supplementary irrigation not included in the returns for kharif crop of 1881-82.
† These figures represent the correct rain-fall during kharif, 1881-82, and differ from those shown in the returns for that crop submitted last year.
‡ These figures are approximate, as the Superintending Engineer reports that the whole of the measurement papers had not been received by Executive E
§ These figures differ from those shown in the returns for kharif 1881-82, in consequence of the omission of Gurgaon from this return, in which district n

### STATEMENT No. II.

*Statement in Acres of Crops irrigated in Canal Districts.*

| Description of Crops. | Umballa. | Karnál. | Rohtak. | Delhi. | Gurgáon. | Hissár. | Jind. | Bíkaner. | Gurdáspur. | Amritsar. | Lahore. | Montgomery. | Moultan. | Dera Ghazi Khan. | Shahpur. | Muzaffargarh | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sugarcane | 409 | 8,958 | 16,526 | 18,088 | ... | 428 | 2,773 | ... | 4,612 | 4,796 | 2,840 | 96 | 3,308 | 56 | 86 | 6,000 | 68,976 |
| Rice | 2,150 | 18,071 | 3,448 | 7,539 | ... | 6,183 | 7,569 | ... | 10,304 | 20,629 | 10,411 | 5,288 | 14,283 | 27,262 | 9 | 35,000 | 168,146 |
| Cotton | 4 | 8,331 | 11,108 | 3,649 | ... | 20,439 | 9,606 | 42 | 883 | 9,350 | 24,428 | 5,996 | 30,959 | 38,302 | 4,361 | 25,000 | 192,458 |
| Indigo | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 79,259 | 26,614 | ... | 35,000 | 140,874 |
| Others | 235 | 3,735 | 4,446 | 5,024 | ... | 6,869 | 6,937 | 182 | 2,819 | 17,750 | 49,469 | 23,623 | 78,917 | 59,505 | 3,370 | 36,000 | 298,941 |
| Total Kharif, 1882-83 | 2,798 | 39,095 | 35,528 | 34,300 | ... | 33,919 | 26,885 | 224 | 18,619 | 52,525 | 87,148 | 35,003 | 206,726 | 151,799 | 7,826 | 137,000 | 869,395 |
| Total Kharif, 1881-82 | 2,287 | 36,367 | 32,626 | 28,964 | ... | 38,963 | 28,273 | 241 | 17,069 | 41,769 | *86,865 | 62,352 | 199,773 | 139,594 | 7,138 | 134,350 | 856,631 |

* Includes 12 acres supplementary irrigation not included in the returns for kharif crop, 1881-82.

### STATEMENT No. III.

*Statement in Acres of Crops irrigated in Canal Divisions.*

| Description of Crops. | Western Jumna Canal. | | | | Bari Doab Canal. | | | Upper Sutlej Division Inundation Canals. | Lower Sutlej and Chenab Division Inundation Canals. | Dera Ghazi Khan Division Indus Canals. | Shahpur Canals. | Muzaffargarh Canals Division. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Karnal Division. | Hansi Division. | Delhi Division. | Total. | 1st Division. | 2nd Division. | Total. | | | | | | |
| Sugarcane | 1,331 | 7,962 | 37,889 | 47,182 | 5,348 | 6,893 | 12,241 | 103 | 3,308 | 56 | 86 | 6,000 | 68,976 |
| Rice | 9,916 | 17,256 | 17,788 | 44,960 | 11,382 | 28,549 | 39,931 | 6,701 | 14,283 | 27,262 | 9 | 35,000 | 168,146 |
| Cotton | 1,446 | 38,549 | 13,184 | 53,179 | 5,961 | 27,391 | 33,352 | 7,305 | 30,959 | 38,302 | 4,361 | 25,000 | 192,458 |
| Indigo | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 79,259 | 26,614 | ... | 35,000 | 140,874 |
| Others | 2,181 | 16,577 | 8,670 | 27,428 | 11,249 | 49,696 | 60,945 | 32,716 | 78,917 | 59 565 | 3,370 | 36,000 | 298,941 |
| Total Kharif, 1882-83 | 14,874 | 80,344 | 77,531 | 172,749 | 33,941 | 112,529 | 146,470 | 46,825 | 206,726 | 151,799 | 7,826 | 137,000 | 869,395 |
| Total Kharif, 1881-82 | 13,641 | 85,927 | 68,153 | 167,721 | 31,790 | 95,083 | 126,873 | *81,182 | 199,773 | 139,594 | 7,138 | 134,350 | 856,631 |

* Includes 12 acres supplementary irrigation not included in the returns for kharif of 1881-82.

R. HOME, *Colonel, R.E.,*
*Joint-Secretary to Govt., Punjab, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

## IRRIGATION BRANCH.

### IRRIGATION OPERATIONS IN BENGAL FOR 1882-83.

*Areas leased for irrigation up to the end of November 1882.*

| Circle. | District. | Canal. | Estimated full discharge. | Average discharge during month. | Discharge utilized. | Approximate area of land under irrigation during month. | Approximate are of land under irrigation last year at same time. | DETAILS OF AREAS LEASED. Five years. All crops. | Five years. Khurreef | Annual leases. Khurreef. | Rubbee. | Sugar-cane. | Bhadoi. | Hot weather. | Total. | Grand Total. | Rainfall, 1882-83. During month | Up to end of month. | Rainfall, 1881-82. During month. | Up to end of month. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | C. ft. | C. ft. | C. ft | Acr. | Acr. | Acr. | Acr. | Acr. | Acr. | Acr. | Acr. | Acr. | Acr. | Acr. | In. | In. | In. | In. | |
| Orissa | Cuttack | Kendrapara | 1,269 | 340·5 | 14 12 | 3 | 43 | ... | 53,688 | ... | ... | 70 | ... | ... | 70 | 53,758 | 2·62 | 95·04 | 0·44 | 58·15 | The khurreef leases for five years expired on the 30th November 1882. The rubbee area shewn in previous statements was irrigated in the rubbee season of 1881-82, i. e., between 1st December 1881 and 31st May 1882; but assessed during the current year 1882-83. The area thus assessed to end of November is 4,093 acres and is shewn in the column "Total of the corresponding month of last year." |
| | | Gobri | 372·82 | 192·77 | 60·77 | 3,711 | 4,096 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Pattomoondee | 1,042 | 92·75 | 75·31 | 12,106 | 13,654 | ... | 12,068 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12,068 | | | | | |
| | | High Level, Section I. | 675 | 215·33 | 215·33 | 15,294 | 14,327 | ... | 14,213 | ... | ... | 8 | ... | ... | 8 | 14,221 | | | | | |
| | | Taldunda, 1st Reach. | 1,300 | 271 | .. | 9,954 | 9,954 | . | 11,008 | . | ... | 36 | ... | ... | 36 | 11,044 | | | | | |
| | | Taldunda, 2nd Reach. | 650 | 24 | 24 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Matchgong | 650 | 31 | 31 | 23,209 | 26,261 | | 31,466 | ... | ... | 77 | .. | ... | 77 | 31,543 | | | | | |
| | Balasore | High Level, Section II. | 727·16 | 187·72 | 187·72 | 265 | 74 | .. | 1,380 | ... | ... | 190 | ... | ... | 190 | 1,570 | | | | | |
| | | High Level, Section III. | 727·16 | | . | 62 | 796 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Total | .. | .. | ... | 64,604 | 69,205 | ... | 123,823 | ... | ... | 381 | ... | ... | 381 | 124,204 | ... | . | .. | .. | |
| | Total of the corresponding period of last year | | | | . | ... | .. | ... | 118,030 | .. | 4,093 | 268 | ... | ... | 4,361 | 122,391 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| South Western | Midnapore | Midnapore | 1,411 | 284 | 136 | 84,947 | 90,495 | ... | 84,653 | | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | 84,653 | 0·62 | 61·26 | ... | 68·53 | |
| | Howrah | Panchcorah | 522 | 21 | 3 | 10,527 | 13,367 | ... | 12,857 | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12,857 | 0·47 | 47·31 | .. | 77·47 | |
| | | Total | | | | 95,495 | 103,862 | | 97,510 | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | 97,510 | .. | .. | ... | ... | |
| | Total of the corresponding period of last year. | | ... | | ... | ... | . | ... | 103,862 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | 103,862 | ... | ... | .. | ... | |
| Sone | Shahabad | Western Main | 4,342 | 1,470 | 1,470 | 66 | 3,525 | 2,756 | ... | 2,269 | 1,229 | 1,217 | 11 | ... | 5,726 | 8,482 | 1·28 | 26·52 | . | 39·93 | |
| | | Buxar | 1,226 | 372 | | 7,990 | 17,956 | 6,766 | ... | 15,968 | 5,189 | 3,207 | 45 | ... | 23,529 | 30,295 | 1·45 | 35·21 | .. | 45·95 | |
| | | Arrah | 1,660 | 733 | | 23,527 | 12,675 | 48,890 | ... | 21,819 | 1,697 | 4,531 | 35 | ... | 28,082 | 76,972 | 1·23 | 35·02 | .. | 42·14 | |
| | Patna and Gya. | Eastern Main | 1,466 | 410 | 410 | 546 | 166 | 214 | ... | 276 | .. | 35 | ... | ... | 311 | 525 | | | | | |
| | | Patna | | | | 27,156 | 17,406 | 9,136 | ... | 9,777 | 517 | 834 | ... | 1,489 | 12,617 | 21,753 | | | | | |
| | | Total | ... | | ... | 59,285 | 51,728 | 67,762 | .. | 50,229 | 8,632 | 9,824 | 91 | 1,489 | 70,265 | 138,027 | ... | .. | . | . | |
| | Total of the corresponding period of last year. | | .. | | | ... | . | (a) 33,930 | (b) 6,966 | 36,930 | ... | 4,017 | ... | ... | 50,947 | 91,863 | ... | ... | .. | ... | (a) Shewn in return for November 1881 under khurreef. (b) Leases for three years. |
| | | Grand Total | ... | . | . | 219,384 | 224,795 | 67,762 | 221,333 | 50,229 | 8 632 | 10,205 | 91 | 1,489 | 70,646 | 359,741 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Grand Total of the corresponding period of last year | | . | ... | ... | ... | ... | 33,930 | 228,878 | 36,930 | 4,093 | 14,285 | ... | ... | 55,308 | 318,116 | ... | ... | ... | . | |

*The 22nd March 1883.*

C. W. ODLING,
*Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, in the P. W.-Dept.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

## IRRIGATION BRANCH.

### IRRIGATION OPERATIONS IN BENGAL FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1882-83.

*Areas leased for Irrigation up to the end of December 1882.*

| Circle. | District. | Canal. | Estimated full discharge. | Average discharge during month. | Discharge utilized. | Approximate area of land under irrigation during month. | Approximate area of land under irrigation last year at same time. | DETAILS OF AREAS LEASED. Five years. All crops. | Five years. Khurreef. | Annual leases. Khurreef. | Rubbee. | Sugar-cane. | Bhadoi. | Hot weather. | Total. | Grand Total. | Rainfall 1882-83. During month. | Up to end of month. | Rainfall 1881-82. During month. | Up to end of month. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | C. ft. | C. ft. | C. ft. | Acres. | Acres | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Inches. | Inches. | Inches. | Inches. | |
| Orissa | Cuttack | Kendrapara | 1,269 | 300·50 | ... | 3,968 | 4,835 | ... | 53,688 | . | . | 71 | ... | . | 71 | 53,759 | ... | 85·04 | ... | 58 15 | |
| | | Gobri | 372 82 | 135·71 | 59 84 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Pattamoomlee | 1,042 | 50·90 | 6 61 | 12,106 | 13,809 | . | 12,068 | .. | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | 12,068 | | | | | |
| | | High Level, Section I | 675 | 161 25 | 161·25 | ... | 12 | | 14,213 | | ... | 8 | ... | . | 8 | 14,221 | | | | | |
| | | Taldunda, 1st Reach | 1,300 | 90 | .. | 24 | 67 | ... | 11,008 | . | | . | ... | . | ... | 11,008 | | | | | |
| | | Ditto, 2nd do. | 650 | 51 | 51 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Matchgong | 650 | | ... | .. | | ... | 31,466 | | . | | ... | ... | ... | 31,466 | | | | | |
| | Balasore | High Level, Section II | 727·16 | 207·99 | 207·99 | .. | 6 | ... | 1,380 | | | 191 | ... | ... | 191 | 1,571 | | | | | |
| | | Ditto, do. III | 727·16 | ... | .. | | 17 | ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Total | ... | | . | 16,098 | 18,746 | ... | 123,823 | . | | 270 | ... | ... | 270 | 124,093 | ... | ... | | . | |
| | Total of the corresponding period of last year. | | .. | . | ... | . | ... | | 118,113 | . | 4,093 | 268 | ... | ... | 4,361 | 122,474 | . | | . | | |
| South-Western. | Midnapore | Midnapore | 1,411 | 35 | ... | | . | ... | 85,893 | .. | . | ... | | .. | | 85,893 | | 61·26 | 0·24 | 68·77 | |
| | Howrah | Panchkoorah | 522 | 16 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12,857 | ... | | .. | | . | | 12,857 | | 47·31 | 0·58 | 78·05 | |
| | | Total | | | ... | | . | ... | 98,750 | .. | | ... | ... | | . | 98,750 | | | | | |
| | Total of the corresponding period of last year. | | .. | . | ... | | . | . | 103,862 | | ... | ... | | .. | | 103,862 | | | ... | | |
| Sirc. | Shahabad | Western Main | 4,342 | 935 | 935 | 671 | 1,337 | 2,756 | ... | 3,269 | 1,317 | 1,217 | 11 | . | 5,824 | 8,580 | | 26·52 | ... | 39·93 | |
| | | Buxar | 1,226 | 263 | | 1,378 | 2,128 | 7,445 | ... | 15,088 | 5,402 | 3,207 | 45 | ... | 23,742 | 31,187 | | | | | |
| | | Arrah | 1,660 | 294 | | 26,550 | 21,570 | 49,254 | ... | 21,819 | 4,512 | 4,531 | 35 | | 30,897 | 80,151 | ... | 35·21 | .. | 45·95 | |
| | Patna and Gya | Eastern Main | 1,466 | 207 | 207 | 556 | 166 | 214 | ... | 278 | 6 | 35 | ... | ... | 317 | 531 | ... | 35·02 | .. | 42·14 | |
| | | Patna | | | | 28,470 | 20,849 | 10,418 | ... | 9,777 | 1,091 | 834 | ... | 1,489 | 13,191 | 23,609 | | | | | |
| | | Total | .. | .. | | 57,625 | 46,050 | 70,087 | ... | 50,229 | 12,338 | 9,824 | 91 | 1,489 | 73,971 | 144,058 | ... | ... | ... | . | |
| | Total of the corresponding period of last year. | | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | (a)38,673 | (b)6,986 | 36,930 | (c)15,267 | 14,048 | ... | ... | 66,245 | 111,904 | .. | .. | ... | .. | |
| | | Grand Total | .. | ... | ... | 73,723 | 64,796 | 70,087 | 222,573 | 50,229 | 12,338 | 10,094 | 91 | 1,489 | 74,241 | 366,901 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Grand total of the corresponding period of last year. | | ... | ... | . | ... | ... | 38,673 | 228,961 | 36,930 | 19,360 | 14,316 | | ... | 70,606 | 338,340 | ... | ... | ... | .. | |

(a) Shown in return for December 1881 as khurreef.
(b) Leases for three years.
(c) Includes 3,347 acres rubbee leased for three years.

*The 22nd March 1883.*

C. W. ODLING,
*Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,*
*P. W. Department.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

## REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 17th APRIL 1883.

GENERAL REMARKS.—With the exception of slight showers in two districts of the Punjab and the North-Western Provinces and in four districts of Bengal, there has been no rain in Northern India nor in the Central India States. In the Bombay and Madras Presidencies there has been some rain in a few places, and a slight fall is also reported from two districts of Rajputana and from Mysore. In Assam the rainfall has been more or less general throughout the province.

In the Madras Presidency standing crops are generally good; cotton, sugarcane, and dry grains are still being harvested and a fair yield is expected. In the Bombay Presidency land is being prepared for *kharif* sowings in parts, and planting of sugarcane still continues in one or two places. In Bengal the *rabi* harvest is almost over, and has yielded a fair crop; tea prospects are reported as backward owing to drought, and rain is wanted in Bengal proper for *boro* paddy, indigo, and other crops on the ground. In the North-Western Provinces the *rabi* harvest is almost completed, and the outturn is stated to be satisfactory; the new grain is coming into the markets and the price of barley has fallen. In the Punjab the *rabi* harvest is either commencing or in progress, and generally with good prospects. Prospects are also good in the Central Provinces, where the harvest is practically over, and the grain is being prepared for the markets. In Assam ploughing for *ahu* still continues. In Mysore and Coorg standing crops are in good condition, and in the Nizam's territories preparations of *kharif* sowings are in progress. In Rajputana and the Central India States the prospects of the crops are good.

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Madras—(April 18th)** | | |
| Bellary ... | ·22 (average of three stations). | Standing crops generally good; harvest sugarcane, wheat, and cotton, outturn average. |
| Kurnool ... | ..... | Standing crops in good condition; harvest cotton, yield between 6 and 12 annas; small-pox and cattle-disease in parts, latter more general. |
| Ganjam ... | ·6 (one station) | Standing crops cotton and *ragi* thriving; fever, small-pox, and cattle-disease continue. |
| Kistna ... | ..... | Standing crops generally good, but castor, cotton, and paddy diseased in parts; harvest Bengal gram, later maize, *cumboo*, *cholum*, cotton, paddy, &c., outturn one-eighth to three-quarters; small-pox and cattle-disease in parts. |
| Chingleput (Madras) ... | ..... | Standing crops in good condition; harvest paddy, outturn half; small-pox and measles prevail; cholera abating; cattle-disease in parts. |
| Coimbatore ... | ..... | Standing crops, except cotton in parts of one taluk, require rain; harvest paddy, outturn average in one and above average in three taluks; cholera, fever, and cattle-disease continue; fever more general. |
| Tanjore ... | ..... | Standing crops in good condition; harvest paddy, *cholum*, *ragi*, ground-nut, gingelly seed, *volagu*, black gram and horse gram, outturn below average; cholera continues. |
| Madura ... | ·9 (one station) | Standing crops failing in parts; harvest paddy; fever and cholera continue in parts. |
| Malabar ... | 9·3 (average of eleven stations). | Third crop paddy progressing in parts; cholera in one taluk and small-pox in all. |
| Travancore ... | ..... | Cultivation in progress; fever continues. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—No rain except in Ganjam, Bellary, Madura, and Malabar; general prospects good. |
| **Bombay—(April 18th)** | | |
| Karachi ... | ..... | River at Kotri on 16th, 3 feet 8 inches against 8 feet 4 inches on same date last year; *rabi* harvesting continues; fever in seven talukas; cattle-disease in two talukas; small-pox prevalent in the following localities in Karachi—Bagdadi lines, old town Machi Miani, Rambagh, and Dadu Bazaar quarters, 15 fresh cases, 3 deaths from 10th to 14th instant, total to latter date 469 cases, 115 deaths, remaining sick 85; also 39 cases, 5 deaths in 8 villages in districts; wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Karachi 24, 32 and 34, in Kotri 30, 32 and 50, in Ghorabari 20, 44 and 44, and in Shahbandar 22, 44 and 44 lbs. per rupee respectively. |
| Hyderabad ... | ..... | *Rabi* harvesting nearly completed; weather continues unseasonably sultry; small-pox in seven, fever in four, and cattle-disease in five talukas; wheat 24, *bajri* 38, *juari* 48, red rice 28, and white rice 22 lbs. per rupee. |
| Ahmedabad ... | ..... | Planting of sugarcane and sowing of maize progressing; cattle-disease and cholera in Sanand; wheat 27¼ and *bajri* 31 lbs. per rupee. |
| Baroda ... | ..... | Harvesting of *rabi* nearly completed; small-pox continues in Naosari and Baroda; *bajri* 31¼ and common rice 24½ lbs. per rupee. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Bombay**—*contd.* | | |
| Surat ... | ..... | Preparations of *kharif* continue; small-pox in Balsar, Pardi, and Surat, daily average deaths 4; *juari* 42 and *nagli* 52 lbs. per rupee. |
| Násik ... | ..... | Weather very warm, thermometer 97°; cholera continues, deaths in Násik 20 and taluka 32, it has appeared in Sinnar and Igatpuri talukas, 2 and 4 fatal cases respectively; wheat 28½, *bajri* 33½, and rice 25 lbs. per rupee. |
| Colaba (Bombay) ... | ..... | Average abnormal temperature 1° warm from 11th to 16th, and 4° warm on 17th; vapour in air in excess of normal from 11th to 15th, afterwards in defect of normal; abnormal wind southerly from 11th to 16th, and northerly on 17th; distant lightning on the morning of 13th. |
| Poona ... | Duststorm and slight shower on 14th. | *Bajri* 42 and *juari* 54 lbs. per rupee, in Poona *bajri* 37 and *juari* 48 lbs. per rupee. |
| Ahmednagar ... | ·03 in Nagar | Threshing of *rabi* crops in progress; cattle-disease in Nagar, Parner, and Karjat talukas; 4 deaths from cholera in taluka Parner; *juari* maximum 72 lbs. per rupee in Parner, minimum 81 lbs. in Akola; *bajri*—maximum 54 lbs. in Shrigonda, minimum 42 lbs. in Kopergaon. |
| Sholapur ... | ..... | Cattle-disease in Sholapur town and in three villages in Karmala taluka; *juari* 66 lbs. 9 tolas and *bajri* 55 lbs. 34 tolas per rupee |
| Dharwar ... | ..... | Harvesting of late crops and cotton picking in progress; scarcity of drinking-water in nine villages of Nargund; locusts in Dharwar; small-pox in one taluka; fever in two talukas; rice minimum 30 and *juari* 45 lbs. per rupee. |
| Kanara ... | ..... | Second crop harvest continues; planting sugarcane; preparing ground for monsoon crop; small-pox in three talukas and one petta; cattle-disease subsiding; fever in two talukas; common rice in Karwar 12½ seers per rupee, in district average 15 seers per rupee; weather warm and cloudy. |
| Rajkot ... | ..... | General health good; weather seasonable in Rajkot; measles in Rajkot town; cholera continues in Katda Nayani, Und, and Lodhika thanas; *bajri* 29 and *juari* 36 lbs. per rupee. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Heavy rain in Athni taluka of Belgaum district, slight in three other talukas of that district and in Nagar, Poona, and Jacobabad; locusts in Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Dharwar, and Satara; scarcity of drinking-water continues in portions of Nargund taluka of Dharwar; fever, small-pox, and cattle-disease still in a few districts. |
| **Bengal**—(April 18th) | | |
| Chittagong ... | *Nil* | Weather dry and hot; prospects of crops generally good, but rain much wanted; prices steady; general health good; cattle-disease abating. |
| Dacca ... | *Nil* | Weather hot and dry; harvesting of pulses, safflower, and mustard continues; prospects of standing crops not good for want of rain; *sessamum*, early rice, and jute being sown. |
| 24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta) | ..... | No crops on the ground; low lands being prepared for *amun* paddy; public health on the whole good. |
| Moorshedabad ... | *Nil* | *Boro* rice doing well; fields being prepared for *bhadoi* crop; cutting of winter crops finished; public health on the whole good; cases of small-pox and cholera reported from some places. |
| Rajshahye ... | *Nil* | Weather hot, and no sign of rain; rain much wanted for *boro* rice and for sowing of *aus* rice; cholera reported, but not increasing. |
| Burdwan ... | *Nil* | Weather hot and dry; rain wanted; cholera abated. |
| Rungpore ... | ·26 | Weather hot; prospects of crops good; more rain wanted; sowing of *aus* paddy still going on; public health good. |
| Bhagálpur ... | *Nil* | Prospects good; fields being ploughed for paddy, which is now being sown on low lands; prices rising slightly; general health good; small-pox decreasing. |
| Purneah ... | *Nil* | Early crops sown, but threatened with loss for want of rain; public health good. |
| Patna ... | *Nil* | Harvesting of *rabi* crops about to be completed; public health good. |
| Durbhunga ... | *Nil* | *Rabi* harvest good; prices stationary; public health generally good. |
| Hazáribágh ... | *Nil* | Weather hot; no crops on the ground; mango promises well; cattle-disease reported; general health good. |
| Cuttack ... | *Nil* | Weather hot and cloudy; ploughing in progress; *dalua* rice and wheat being harvested; sugarcane being planted; public health generally good. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Slight rain fell in Rungpore, Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri, and Cooch Behar on the 13th, and did some good; want of rain felt throughout Bengal proper, especially for cultivation of autumn crops in Darjeeling; tea prospects backward, owing to drought; *boro* paddy, indigo, and other crops on the ground are also in want of rain in some places; *rabi* harvest almost over, and has yielded a fair crop on the whole in Chota Nagpore and Sonthal Pergunnahs; *mohwa* outturn generally good; sporadic cases of cholera reported from several places, and of small-pox from some in Nuddea; fever and cholera again increasing, and in Chittagong hill tracts fever prevalent. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **N. W. Provinces and Oudh—** | | |
| Benares (April 17th) | No rain | A few isolated cases of cholera in the city and environs; crops good, except mustard; sugarcane planting going on. |
| Allahabad ( „ 18th) | ..... | Settled hot weather; slight small-pox as before; prices steady; fall in *bajri*. |
| Gorakhpur ( „ 16th) | ..... | Weather fine; harvest nearly completed, outturn generally good; some small-pox prevalent; prices falling. |
| Jhánsi ( „ „ ) | ..... | Weather seasonable; winnowing and threshing of crops in progress; supplies sufficient; prices stationary; small-pox still prevalent. |
| Agra ( „ 17th) | No rain | *Rabi* harvest continues; small-pox in five and fever in two parganas; general health good; prices stationary. |
| Bareilly ( „ „ ) | No rain | Harvest approaching completion; prices tending to fall; health of people and cattle continues good. |
| Meerut ( „ „ ) | No rain | Heat increasing, strong westerly wind, duststorm on 14th, no hail; health good; harvest in full progress; new barley in the market, price fallen to 35 seers; wheat stationary. |
| Kumaun ( „ „ ) | No rain | Wheat crop somewhat injured; general health good; cattle-disease continues; prices rising. |
| Lucknow ( „ „ ) | No rain | Strong hot west wind; *rabi* outturn satisfactory; on the whole general health good. |
| Partabgarh ( „ „ ) | ..... | Prices have undergone but slight alterations; harvest over; sugarcane being planted out; general health good. |
| Sitapur ( „ „ ) | ..... | All the crops are nearly cut, except in *tarai* lands; prices fluctuating; small-pox in three tahsils. |
| Fyzabad ( „ „ ) | No rain | Harvesting going on; prospects good; public health good; prices stationary. |
| Rae Bareli ( „ 16th) | ..... | Weather seasonable; *rabi* harvesting continues; small-pox and fever still lingering; supplies abundant; prices stationary. |
| Cawnpore ( „ 17th) | No rain | Small-pox in town and in two parganas; *rabi* nearly harvested; extra crops, sugarcane, and indigo being sown; markets well supplied with food-grain; prices stationary. |
| Farukhabad ( „ „ ) | ..... | Weather seasonable; prices steady; small-pox still prevalent in mild form; cattle-disease reported from three tahsils; crops nearly all cut. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Slight showers of rain fell in Aligarh and Saharanpur; small-pox is somewhat more prevalent, and a few cases of cholera are reported from Benares; cattle-disease has appeared in three tahsils in Farukhabad, and fever in parts of Rae Bareli. Aligarh, and Agra; except in Kumaun where there is a rise, prices are stationary, but the general prospects and public health are good. |
| **Punjab—(April 17th)** | | |
| Delhi ... | ..... | Health fair; small-pox continues; reaping in progress, average yield expected; prices fluctuating. |
| Hissar ... | ..... | Health good; harvesting in progress; prices almost stationary. |
| Umballa ... | ..... | Health good; harvest expected to be below the average; prices stationary. |
| Jullundur ... | ..... | Health good; harvesting commenced; prices stationary. |
| Lahore ... | Slight rain | Health and harvest prospects good; slight rise in prices. |
| Amritsar ... | ..... | Health and harvest prospects good; prices steady. |
| Ferozepore ... | ..... | Health good; harvesting commenced; prices fluctuating. |
| Sialkot ... | ..... | Health and condition of crops good; prices stationary. |
| Rawalpindi ... | ..... | Fever in Kahuta and Fattehjang continues; a few cases of disease among sheep and goats in Pindi Gheb and Murree; prices steady. |
| Peshawar ... | ..... | Health good; harvest commenced; prices fluctuating. |
| Mooltan ... | ..... | Health and crop prospects good; prices steady. |
| Dera Ismail Khan ... | ·2 | Health good; crop prospects fair; prices almost stationary. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—There has been slight rain in the Lahore and Dera Ismail Khan districts; health and harvest prospects generally good; harvesting has commenced in most districts. |
| **Central Provinces—** | | |
| Nagpur (April 18th) | ..... | Weather hot and cloudy; harvesting almost completed; small-pox and cattle-disease in places; prices steady. |
| Jubbulpore ... | ..... | Weather getting warmer; threshing and winnowing in progress; prospects and health good; prices stationary. |
| Sangor ... | ..... | No report received. |
| Seoni ... | ..... | Weather cloudy and hot, with occasional duststorms; threshing and winnowing progressing; health good; prices of wheat fallen; rice risen. |
| Hoshangabad (Apl. 17th) | ..... | Weather seasonable, with high winds; winnowing in progress; 19 cases of small-pox, 4 deaths; prices stationary. |
| Raipur ( „ 14th) | ..... | Weather very warm; all crops gathered in; small-pox in Ding tahsil; prices falling. |
| Sambalpur ( „ 12th) | ..... | Weather hot; sugarcane coming on well; fever and ague prevail; prices stationary. |
| Khandwa ... | ..... | Weather hot; prospects good; 219 cases small-pox, 29 deaths; prices steady. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Weather hot; crop prospects good; small-pox slightly prevalent; fever in Sambalpur; prices steady. |
| **British Burma—(April 14th)—** | | |
| Akyab ... | *Nil* | Total rainfall 1·35 inches; 54 cases of cholera in town, of which 22 fatal; 7 deaths from cholera and 7 from small-pox in district, cattle-disease in one township. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **British Burma**—*contd.* | | |
| Rangoon ... | *Nil* | Total rainfall 4·53 inches; 6 deaths from small-pox, otherwise public health good. |
| Bassein ... | ..... | Public health good in town; 38 deaths from cholera in district; cattle-disease in three townships. |
| Prome ... | ..... | Public health good. |
| Amherst (Moulmein) ... | 1·65 | Total rainfall 2·69 inches; public health in Moulmein and district good; 272 deaths of cattle in three townships. |
| Toungoo ... | 1·28 | Total rainfall 2·26 inches; 3 deaths from small-pox in town, otherwise public health good. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Cholera prevalent in Akyab town and slightly in part of Kyoukphyoo, Thonegwa, and Bassein, and more small-pox in Akyab, Kyoukphyoo, Rangoon, and Toungoo, otherwise public health good; cattle-disease considerable in Amherst, slight in Akyab, Pegu, Bassein, and Henzada; weather hot, but seasonable. |
| **Assam**— | | |
| Gauhati (April 17th) | 1·32 | Weather getting warm; cattle-disease reported from subdivision; no cholera during the week; weather favourable for *ahu* crop. |
| Sylhet ( „ 18th) | ·22 | Rain wanted now for *haro* paddy and to help ploughing; cholera, small-pox, and cattle-disease reported. |
| Cachar ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | Weather very hot; public health still indifferent; many cases of small-pox and cholera, but not fatal; no cattle-disease reported; common rice 22¼ seers per rupee; rain is very much wanted for ploughing and for tea. |
| Dibrugarh ( „ „ ) | Occasional showers; 3·33. | Ploughing for *ahu*; cholera in North Lakhimpur and neighbourhood of Dibrugarh; small-pox abating. |
| **Mysore and Coorg**—(April 18th) | | |
| Bangalore ... | ..... | Standing crops in good condition; prospects favourable. |
| Mysore ... | ·11 at Tumkur | Standing crops in good condition; prospects favourable. |
| Mercara ... | ·48 | More rain much needed in North Coorg for coffee blossom; the *vysakh* rice crop has come into ear in the Surlabinad; price of food-grains stationary; small-pox prevalent in the Naujarajapatna taluk and fever in Mercara taluk. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—General health and prospects good; no material change in prices. |
| **Berar & Hyderabad**—(April 18th) | | |
| Amráoti ... | ..... | Weather hot; ploughing operations in progress; wheat 16 and *juari* 26 seers per rupee. |
| Akola ... | ..... | Weather rather hot; preparations for *kharif* sowings are going on. |
| Hyderabad ... | ..... | No report received. |
| **Central India States**—(April 18th) | | |
| Indore ... | ..... | Weather seasonable; health good. |
| Moiar (Gwalior) .. | ..... | Weather warm; health good. |
| Sutna ... | ..... | Weather hot; health good. |
| Rutlam ... | ..... | No report received. |
| Neemuch ... | ..... | Weather seasonable; public health good. |
| Goona ... | ..... | Weather warm; small-pox still continues; wheat 24 seers per rupee. |
| Bhopal ... | ..... | Weather seasonable; health and prospects good. |
| Agar ... | ..... | Weather seasonable; public health good; opium has been collected. |
| Nowgong ... | ..... | Weather cloudy and hot; public health good. |
| Manpur .. | ..... | Weather hot; prospects good. |
| **Rajputana**— | | |
| Abu (April 18th) | ..... | Weather warm and seasonable. |
| Sirohi ( „ 15th) | ..... | Weather seasonable, heat not excessive; wells full; health good; small-pox in some villages; crop prospects good. |
| Marwar ( „ 13th) | ..... | Tanks all empty; water obtained from wells with difficulty; health good, though small-pox and other abnormal sickness prevail to some extent; crops being cut; weather partially cloudy, heat intense; hot winds commenced; prices stationary. |
| Meywar ( „ „ ) | ..... | Tanks and wells fair; health good; crops harvested; weather cloudy. |
| Harowti ( „ 14th) | ..... | Days hot, nights cold; prices steady; health good. |
| Jhallawar ( „ 11th) | ..... | Hot and sultry; health good. |
| Ajmere ( „ 17th) | ..... | Harvest progressing satisfactorily; weather seasonable. |
| Jeypore ( „ „ ) | Drops | Full average harvest expected; wheat selling at 15½ and barley at 19 seers per rupee; health good. |
| Bhurtpore ... | ..... | No report received. |
| Ulwur (April 17th) | Slight rain | Harvest continues; health good; wheat 20, barley 27½, *bajri* 25, *juari* 28½, and gram 28½ seers per rupee. |
| **Nepal**—(April 12th) | | |
| Katmandu ... | *Nil* | Prospects good; weather sultry. |

E. C. BUCK,
*Secy. to the Govt. of India*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

## ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House, Simla, on Thursday, the 19th April, 1883.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., *presiding*.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B., C.I.E.

Major the Hon'ble E. Baring, R.A., C.S.I., C.I.E.

Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble T. F. Wilson, C.B., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble C. P. Ilbert, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Sir S. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble J. W. Quinton.

## SUCCESSION CERTIFICATE BILL.

Major the Hon'ble E. BARING moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the law relating to certificates granted under Act XXVII of 1860 (*an Act for facilitating the collection of debts on successions, and for the security of parties paying debts to the representatives of deceased persons*). He said :—

"Article 12, Schedule I, of the Court-fees Act, VII of 1870, provides, among other matters, for the levy of a fee of two per cent. on the amount or value of the property in respect of which a certificate is granted under Act XXVII of 1860. The following note is appended to the article :—

'The person to whom any such certificate is granted, or his representative, shall, after the expiration of twelve months from the date of such certificate, and thereafter whenever the Court granting such certificate requires him so to do, file a statement on oath of all monies recovered or realized by him under such certificate.

'If the monies so recovered or realized exceed the amount of debts or other property as sworn to by the person to whom the certificate is granted, the Court may cancel the same and order such person to take out a fresh certificate and pay the fee prescribed by this schedule for such excess. In default of filing such statement within the time allowed, the Court may cancel the certificate.'

"In the course of the discussions in the Legislative Council which preceded the passing of the Probate and Administration Act, V of 1881, a proposal was made by Mr. Pitt-Kennedy that Act XXVII of 1860 and the Court-fees Act should be amended so as to require, from any one obtaining a certificate under the former Act for the recovery of any portion of the estate of a deceased person, payment of a court-fee at the rate of two per cent. on the entire value of the estate. A circular was thereupon addressed to Local Governments calling for opinions on this proposal. The replies show that the weight of authority is altogether against its adoption; but many of them call attention to the fact, already more than once brought to the notice of the Government of India, that the requirements of the note in the Court-fees Act, to which I have referred, are, as a rule, neglected or evaded; that persons taking out certificates do not file the statements required by it; that the Courts have no proper means of compelling them to do so; and that large amounts of debts are thus collected under certificates obtained for trifling sums. Various suggestions have been made for enforcing compliance with the provisions of the note, but there are objections to any device for securing the fee which involves the imposition on the person obtaining the certificate of a duty to be performed after he has obtained the certificate. The great mass of the people who take out certificates are so indolent or careless or unintelligent,

that there is little hope of getting them to comply with the provisions of such a law; and the consequence is that, if it is not allowed to remain a dead-letter, as the present law has been, public officers will be constantly compelled to inflict penalties on large numbers of persons, many of whom have been guilty of no deliberate wrong. The simple plan is that already adopted without any warrant of law by some of the officers consulted, namely, to require each applicant for a certificate to file with his application a schedule of the debts in respect of which the certificate is required, and to amend Act XXVII of 1860 so as to make the certificate good only for the debts entered in the schedule, at the same time allowing the certificate-holder, if he afterwards finds that he needs a certificate for other debts, to obtain an extension of the certificate on paying the additional duty and (if the Court requires him to do so) giving additional security. The only objection that has been taken to this arrangement is that taken by the Calcutta High Court in their Registrar's letter No. 54, dated 10th January, 1880. They fear that 'improper use' might be made of the schedule 'by fraudulent debtors whose debts were not in the knowledge of the applicant at the time (he filed the schedule), or in some way prejudice might arise.' Now, there is little doubt that a fraudulent debtor would take the point referred to, and that he would thereby put the certificate-holder to the trouble of explaining his omission to enter the debt in his original schedule; but there would be no great hardship in this, and there would, on the other hand, be a certain compensating advantage, inasmuch as (as observed in one of the replies to the circular) the fear of this would stimulate applicants for certificates to be careful in compiling their schedules. Assuming that the law is to be amended in the manner proposed, a further question arises as to what debts the applicant for a certificate should be bound to include in his application. Should he be bound to include—

(*a*) all debts known to him to be outstanding, including those which could be realized equally well without a certificate; or

(*b*) only those debts which he chooses to include, because he believes he cannot realize them without a certificate?

"The former, it is believed, would be more in accordance with the views of those who framed the existing law; but it appears to the Government that it would be sufficient to adopt the second mode of valuation, and allow the applicant to take out a certificate in respect of such debts only as he thinks fit. No doubt, a larger revenue might be obtained by insisting on the other mode of valuation; but it is apprehended, having regard to the class of people who take out these certificates, that any system requiring the applicant to give a complete list of debts would, if it was to be thoroughly enforced, necessitate proceedings of an inquisitorial nature for which no sufficient machinery exists, and which it would not be worth while to undertake for the sake of the additional revenue to be obtained. The rule which it is now proposed to lay down, while it dispenses with all proceedings of an inquisitorial or penal nature, may reasonably be expected to lead to some slight increase of the revenue under this head, inasmuch as the certificate being expressly limited in its operation to the debts specified in it, the necessity of including in it all debts except those due from persons standing in some peculiarly friendly or confidential relation will be brought home to the applicants, and debtors will probably become alive to the risk they run in paying a debt which is omitted from it. The additional revenue realised will not, as I have already observed, be as large as if the alternative mode of valuation were adopted, but this is a result which, for the reason I have already stated, the Government is prepared to accept. The present Bill has been prepared for the purpose of carrying out these views. The effect of it, if it becomes law, will be that every applicant for a certificate under Act XXVII of 1860 will be required to state in his application the debts in respect of which he desires the certificate. It will be in his option to include what debts he pleases. He will pay duty only in respect of the debts which he elects to include, and the operation of the certificate will be limited to those debts. If he subsequently desires to include other debts, he can have the certificate extended to them on paying the additional duty. The note appended to article 12 of the schedule to the Court-fees Act will not apply to him. For the rest, the amendments made by the Bill in Act XXVII of 1860 and in the

Probate and Administration Act, 1881, are of an unimportant nature, and merely such as are necessitated by the above alterations in the substance of the law."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

Major the Hon'ble E. BARING also introduced the Bill.

## CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE, 1882, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT asked for leave to postpone the motions relative to the Bill to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, 1882.

Leave was granted.

## BURMA LABOUR LAW, 1876, REPEAL BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY moved that the Bill to repeal the British Burma Labour Law, 1876, be taken into consideration. He said that, when he had the honour to introduce this Bill, he explained that the law was practically a dead-letter, and no operations had ever been effected under it, but that it was found to interfere with the free flow of labour from Madras to British Burma. The Chief Commissioner of British Burma had asked the Madras Government that the law should be repealed, and the latter had readily acceded to the proposal. The Bill was one of the shortest, consisting of but one section, and it was not thought necessary to refer it for the consideration of a Select Committee.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY also moved that the Bill be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

## LITTLE COCOS AND PREPARIS ISLANDS LAWS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT moved that the Bill to amend the law in force in the Little Cocos Island and Preparis Island be taken into consideration. He said that the Bill had been published and circulated. All the replies to it had been received, and they contained nothing to show that any amendment was required in the Bill as it had been introduced.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved that the Bill be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Thursday, the 3rd May, 1883.

D. FITZPATRICK,

*Secretary to the Government of India,*

*Legislative Department.*

SIMLA;
*The 19th April, 1883.*

*Printed and Published for the* GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the* GOVERNMENT CENTRAL BRANCH PRESS, *Simla.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

## ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Friday, the 9th March, 1883.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., *presiding*.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, C.S.I., C.I.E.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble J. Gibbs, C.S.I., C.I.E.
Major the Hon'ble E. Baring, R.A., C.S.I., C.I.E.
Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble T. F. Wilson, C.B., C.I.E
The Hon'ble C. P. Ilbert, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir S. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Rájá Siva Prasád, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble W. W. Hunter, LL.D., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sayyad Ahmad Khán Bahádur, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Durgá Charan Láhá.
The Hon'ble H. J. Reynolds.
The Hon'ble H. S. Thomas.
The Hon'ble G. H. P. Evans.
The Hon'ble R. Miller.
The Hon'ble Kristodás Pál, Rai Bahádur, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble J. W. Quinton.

### INLAND STEAM-VESSELS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT introduced the Bill to amend the law relating to the Survey, and the Examination and Grant of Certificates to Engineers, of Inland Steam-vessels, and to provide for certain other matters relating to those vessels, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Sir Steuart Bayley, the Hon'ble Messrs. Reynolds and Miller and the Mover.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the *Gazette of India*, and in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, the *Bombay Government Gazette*, the *Calcutta Gazette* and the *British Burma Gazette* in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments might think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

### STEAMSHIPS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also introduced the Bill to amend the law relating to the Survey of Steamships and the Grant of Certificates to Engineers of those ships, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Sir Steuart Bayley, the Hon'ble Messrs. Reynolds and Miller and the Mover.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the *Gazette of India*, and in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, the *Bombay Government Gazette*, the *Calcutta Gazette* and the *British Burma Gazette* in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments might think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

## CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE, 1882, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved that the Bill to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, so far as it relates to the exercise of jurisdiction over European British subjects, and Statement of Objects and Reasons, be published in the *Gazette of India*, and in the local official Gazettes in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments might think fit. He said:—

"This publication is a necessary stage—and it clearly ought to be an early stage—in the progress of a Bill; but, under the Rules of Business as they stood before the recent alteration, the Council could not have ordered the publication of a Bill until a motion that it be referred to a Select Committee or some equivalent motion had been put and carried. However, under the new rule which was passed the other day, the Council may direct the publication of a Bill at any time after leave to introduce it has been granted. The effect of passing this motion, which I now make, will be that this Bill will be published in the usual manner, and that the various Local Governments will have the same opportunity of expressing their opinions on the provisions of this Bill as they have of expressing their opinions on the provisions of any other Bill.

"I give these explanations for the purpose of correcting some misstatements which have been made with respect to the course which the Government have adopted, and proposed to adopt, in dealing with this measure. It has been alleged that we are pushing the Bill through the Council with unusual and improper haste. There is no foundation for this statement. The Government never intended to pass the Bill into law during the course of the present Calcutta session. They have dealt, and they always intended to deal, with this measure in accordance with the ordinary rules of business; and, in dealing with it, they have not departed from the usual course of procedure, except in one particular, namely, that, in order to give the public the earliest possible notice of the nature of their proposals, they sent copies of the Bill and the accompanying papers to some of the leading Journals before any formal order for publication of the Bill had been made by this Council.

"To substantiate this statement let me recapitulate shortly the several stages through which this measure has passed, both before and since its introduction as a Bill into the Council. It originated with a proposal for legislation which was made by the Government of Bengal to the Government of India in the month of March, 1882. That proposal was, in the month of April last, communicated in the ordinary way to other Local Governments for their opinions. On receipt of those opinions, the Government of India considered whether legislation should be undertaken, and, if so, what form it should take. Having come to a conclusion on these points, they submitted their proposals—the proposals which are embodied in the present Bill—to the Secretary of State in Council. The then Secretary of State, Lord Hartington, informed us that these proposals had been very carefully considered by him in Council, that he agreed in the conclusions at which we had arrived, and that he sanctioned the introduction of a Bill embodying the proposals which we had submitted. Accordingly, the Home Department issued instructions to the Legislative Department to frame a Bill, and the Bill, when framed, was placed in charge of the Legal Member of Council, who, I believe, always takes charge of Bills amending the Procedure Codes. I obtained leave to introduce the Bill on the 2nd of February, I introduced it in the following week, and the papers containing the opinions of Local Governments were, I believe, sent to

the newspapers within three days after the introduction of the Bill. Since then the Bill has not been carried through any further stage.

"It has been also alleged that the Bill originated in the opinion of an adviser not sufficiently acquainted with the circumstances of Indian life, the reference being obviously to myself. Now, I do not wish to disclaim or lessen in any way my share of responsibility for this measure, but to say that it originated in any opinion given by me is to say what is not in accordance with the facts. The letter of Sir Ashley Eden was received by the Government of India before I landed in this country. It was sent round to the various Local Governments before I took my seat as a Member of this Council, and I never heard anything about the subject at all until after the replies of the Local Governments had been received by the Government of India. My duty then was simply to form the best conclusion I could after seeing what had been written on the subject, and hearing what was said on the subject, by persons who had an acquaintance with the country which I never affected or claimed to possess. The conclusion to which I came on the materials before me was, that we ought to legislate, and that we ought to legislate on the lines on which this Bill has been framed. That opinion I still hold. But the Bill is the Bill, not of the Legal Member of Council, but of the Government of India, and, that being so, it will, I think, be more meet that I should, on the present occasion, leave to the Head of the Government the task of explaining the policy of what is a Government measure.

"Accordingly, I shall confine myself exclusively to the legal aspect of the measure. But I do not intend to waste your time by reference to any of the so-called legal arguments purporting to show that we have no power to alter the law in the mode in which we propose to alter it. I do not anticipate that my honourable friend Mr. Evans will venture to use any such argument. He is much too good a lawyer to do so. For he knows as well as I do that about the legal power of the Legislative Council to pass this Bill there is not, and cannot be, any question.

"What I propose to do is to give you a dry simple statement shewing the jurisdiction which is, under the existing law, exerciseable by the Courts of this country in cases affecting European British subjects, and the mode in which it is proposed to alter that law by the present Bill. It is necessary that I should do this, because the scope and effect of the Bill have been much misunderstood or misrepresented, and I observe that an important London paper has alleged that we are running atilt against a rule which, as a matter of fact, we do not propose to touch, the rule, namely, which limits the extent of the criminal jurisdiction exerciseable by Magistrates in the mufassal over European British subjects.

"Let me begin by explaining what is meant by a European British subject. The term 'European British subject' is defined by the Criminal Procedure Code (section 4) to mean—

'(1) any subject of Her Majesty born, naturalized or domiciled in the United Kingdom of Great Britain or Ireland; or in any of the European, American or Australian Colonies or Possessions of Her Majesty, or in the Colony of New Zealand, or in the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope or Natal:

(2) any child or grandchild of any such person by legitimate descent.'

"It will be seen that the definition is somewhat arbitrary and artificial. It includes persons who are neither European nor British. It excludes persons who may be in all essential characteristics Englishmen, but who are not of legitimate descent.

"Such being the European British subject, let us see what is the nature and extent of the jurisdiction exerciseable over him in this country in civil and criminal cases.

"First, then, as to the jurisdiction exerciseable over European British subjects in civil cases. That jurisdiction is precisely the same as that which is exer-

ciseable in the case of persons not being European British subjects. Section 10 of the Civil Procedure Code enacts that—

'no person shall, by reason of his descent or place of birth, be in any civil proceeding exempted from the jurisdiction of the Courts.'

"No person is exempted from that jurisdiction by reason of his being a European British subject; no person is disqualified for exercising that jurisdiction by reason of his not being a European British subject. A Native Judge has the same civil jurisdiction over a European British subject as any other Judge, and may exercise that jurisdiction in such a way as to affect not only his property, but his reputation and his person. He can give judgment against him in a suit for fraud or libel; he can send him to prison for debt; can punish him for contempt of Court; and can issue a warrant for his arrest in case of his non-attendance as a witness.

"So much as to jurisdiction in civil cases. Next, as to jurisdiction in criminal cases. I will deal first with the jurisdiction of the High Courts, including in that expression, not only the High Courts at the Presidency-towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, but the High Court at Allahabad and the Chief Court of the Panjáb at Lahore. The criminal jurisdiction of these Courts is unlimited. No person is exempted from it by reason of race or place of birth. No person is disqualified for exercising it by reason of race or place of birth. Any person may exercise the jurisdiction, whether he is a European British subject or a Native of India. And a Judge of the High Court, whether he is a European British subject or not, is by virtue of his office a Justice of the Peace within and for the whole of British India.

"Then, as to Presidency Magistrates. Here, again, there is no exemption, no disqualification, based on race or place of birth. Any Presidency Magistrate, whether a Native of India or not, can try or commit for trial any European British subject, and can pass any of the following sentences:—

(1) Imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, including solitary imprisonment;
(2) Fine not exceeding one thousand rupees;
(3) Whipping.

"Lastly, as to the criminal jurisdiction of ordinary Magistrates and Judges in the mufassal. Here there are distinctions between cases affecting European British subjects and other cases, both as to the extent of the jurisdiction which may be exercised, as to the privileges of persons subject to that jurisdiction, and as to the persons qualified to exercise the jurisdiction.

"As to the extent of the jurisdiction. A Magistrate cannot sentence a European British subject to more than three months' imprisonment, or Rs. 1,000 fine, or both. A Court of Session cannot sentence a European British subject to more than a year's imprisonment, or fine, or both. And neither a Magistrate nor a Court of Session can sentence him to the punishment of whipping.

"Then, the European British subject has certain special privileges as to the mode of trial, the right of appeal, and the right to apply for release from custody.

"He may claim to be tried by a mixed jury or a mixed set of assessors, not less than half the number of jurors or assessors being either Europeans or Americans, or both Europeans and Americans.

"If he is convicted on a trial held by an Assistant Sessions Judge or a Magistrate, he may appeal either to the High Court or to the Court of Session at his option. He can appeal against small sentences of fine or imprisonment from which there is no right of appeal in ordinary cases, and if he is unlawfully detained in custody he can appeal to the High Court for an order directing the person detaining him to bring him before the High Court.

"And lastly, he cannot be tried by any Magistrate unless the Magistrate is a Justice of the Peace, a Magistrate of the first class and a European British sub-

ject; he cannot be tried by any Sessions Judge unless the Judge is a European British subject; and he cannot be tried by any Assistant Sessions Judge unless the Judge is a European British subject, has held the office of Assistant Sessions Judge for at least three years, and has been specially empowered by the Local Government to try European British subjects.

"The privilege of being tried by a mixed jury, or mixed assessors, belongs to all Europeans and Americans; the privilege of being tried by a European British subject belongs to the European British subject alone. Now, of all these various rules, the only one which we propose to alter is that which relates to the race qualification of the Judge. We have left untouched the limitations on the sentences which may be inflicted by the Judge. We have left untouched the right to trial by a mixed jury or by mixed assessors; we have left untouched the right to apply for release from illegal custody. The single alteration which we propose to make is this. We propose to substitute, for the disqualification arising from race, a qualification depending on tried personal fitness. We propose to say that a very small number of specially selected Native Magistrates may exercise that limited and qualified jurisdiction which can at present be exercised only by persons who fall within the extremely arbitrary and technical definition of European British subjects."

The Hon'ble MR. QUINTON said:—"It cannot be denied by the most earnest opponents of the present Bill that there is a strong array of official opinion in support of it. The measure which it embodies originated with the Government of Bengal. The Governments of Bombay, Madras, the North-Western Provinces and the Panjáb, the Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, of British Burma and of Assam, and the Resident at Haidarábád, who is *ex officio* Chief Commissioner of the Haidarábád Assigned Districts, have all written in no qualified terms expressing their approval of it on the grounds of public policy and administrative convenience.

"It is unquestionable that the Bill, if passed into law, will deprive the European British subject in the interior of being tried in certain cases by a Magistrate or Judge of his own race. I say 'in certain cases,' for, as the law at present stands, there is nothing, should he be unfortunate enough to be committed to the High Court, to prevent his being tried by a Native Judge of that tribunal. Whether this partial deprivation of a peculiar privilege be one which State policy and the interests of good administration demand, is the question this Council has now to determine—a question which the heads of all the Local Governments have answered in the affirmative.

"The policy of the British Government in India for many years has been to throw open to Natives of the country, proved to possess the necessary qualifications, offices in the public service which were at first reserved exclusively for Englishmen. The progress of education, the gradual adoption among the better classes of Natives of India of European standards of honour, integrity and truthfulness, the increase of intelligent interest in public affairs exhibited by the leaders of Native society, have all tended to break down the barriers which obstructed their advancement to the higher appointments of the administration. Successive opportunities of such employment have of late years been afforded to Native gentlemen, which have placed within their reach seats on the benches of the High Courts, and admission to the Covenanted and Native Civil Services. This last privilege will, except in cases of manifest incapacity, lead to the bench of the Sessions Court and to the magisterial and executive charge of districts.

"It is scarcely needful for me before this Council to dwell on the importance of this charge. District-officers have been rightly called the eyes and ears of Government. They are in their districts the outward and visible representation of British authority,—often but a dim and distant shadow,—and upon their efficiency, and on the respect and confidence they inspire, depend the reputation, the influence, and, perhaps in the last resort, the existence, of British rule in India. They are entrusted with weighty judicial and executive functions, and have in their hands powers which may affect the welfare and happiness of hundreds of thousands of human beings; for they, and they only, can adequately

represent and secure a hearing for the wants of their people. Similarly, Sessions Judges preside over the administration of criminal justice in areas co-extensive with, or larger than, those of districts, and have powers of trying all offences, even of a capital nature, committed by persons residing within their jurisdiction.

"To these high offices, for reasons of State policy which cannot now be questioned, Her Majesty's Government has thought it good that Natives of India should be admitted; and the Bill before the Council is only the natural outcome and complement of that policy. It simply invests the holders of them, when they happen to be other than Europeans, with powers hitherto inseparable from these offices.

"It is much to be regretted that this cannot be done without depriving Englishmen in India of a privilege, however small, which they have hitherto possessed, but that it must be done, sound policy and good administration alike seem to me to require.

"With what fairness can Government, which has held out to Natives prospects of reaching the highest posts in the public service, which induced and encouraged them to incur the labour and expense of qualifying for such appointments, turn round upon those persons now, who have satisfied all the requirements for high office, and say—'We make you Sessions Judges and Magistrates of districts, but we find you wanting, by reason of your descent, in the qualities essential to the discharge of a portion of the duties which devolve upon you in those capacities, and for the performance of those duties you must give place to others junior to you in the service'?

"Is such treatment likely to conciliate or win public esteem and confidence for Sessions Judges and Magistrates, to strengthen their hands in the execution of their offices, or to promote that good feeling and cordiality between European and Native Civilians which are indispensable to their working efficiently together? It is obvious that it must produce effects the direct opposites of these.

"No, My Lord. I believe it is now too late to stop short. We cannot retrace our steps, and, as the change now in contemplation must be made sooner or later, and, when it is made, appears fated to arouse passions which we all deplore, the sooner it is made the better.

"The warmth of feeling which has been called forth by the publication of the Bill, and the excitement to which it has given rise, seem to me very disproportionate to the results which may be reasonably expected to flow from it. The number of Native Civilians employed under each Local Government is very small; the localities where there are persons likely to be affected by the Bill are not numerous. Years must elapse before the few Native officers to whom the Bill refers can reach the qualifying offices or prove their fitness to be nominated as Justices of the Peace; and the Local Governments have, under these circumstances, full opportunity for giving effect to the proposals under the most favourable conditions. Notwithstanding all this, it has been assumed, in the vehement discussions which have taken place outside this Council chamber, that the present proposal is one to subject European residents in the interior of the country to the jurisdiction of all Native Magistrates—an assumption altogether unfounded. No Deputy Magistrate, no Honorary Magistrate and no Extra Assistant Commissioner, which classes comprehend nearly the entire Native Magistracy, can be nominated under the Bill.

"Similarly, much of the heated declamation which has been resounding in our ears can only spring from the idea that all distinctions of law between Europeans and Natives of India are to be abolished; but what are the facts?

"The Bill leaves altogether unaltered the main provisions of the law, that for heinous offences European British subjects must be tried before the High Court, that for grave offences meriting a punishment of imprisonment of less than one year's duration they are to be tried before the Court of Session, and

that the accused, if he pleases, can require that half the number of the jury or assessors at such trials shall be Europeans or Americans. The only change made is, that a Magistrate trying a European British subject for petty offences or enquiring into graver charges against him, and that a Sessions Judge presiding at his trial on such charges, shall not of necessity be a European, though such Magistrate, unless a Magistrate of the district, must have satisfied Government of his ability to discharge the duties of a Justice of the Peace.

"It is difficult to find any intelligible reason why an officer of sufficient judicial ability to be appointed a Presidency Magistrate should, when promoted or even transferred to a district beyond the Presidency, forfeit powers which he had been found to exercise in a satisfactory manner; or why a Native gentleman who has proved his fitness for the Bench of the Sessions Court should be declared disqualified from presiding at a trial of a European British subject, when the accused can have the advantage of a number of his countrymen on the jury or among the assessors.

"In several districts of the Lower Provinces of Bengal, where the cry of opposition has been loudest, and where the Bill, if it passes, is likely to have the most extensive operation, trials before Courts of Sessions are by jury.

"The arguments which might justly have been urged a quarter of a century ago, arising from the inaccessibility of Courts in the interior, and their seclusion from the fierce light of public opinion, were discussed and answered in the debate in this Council in 1872, in the speech of Lord Napier of Merchistoun, quoted on a previous occasion by the hon'ble and learned member who introduced this Bill; and, if anything further were wanted, I have but to point to the countless letters and telegrams in the columns of the newspapers arriving every day from different parts of the country, as evidence that, where Europeans in India are concerned, things cannot now be done in a corner."

The Hon'ble KRISTODÁS PÁL said:—"My Lord,—I think I would best consult the interests of the Bill if I should say as little as possible on the subject. I am convinced that I cannot do better than leave it to your Lordship, as the responsible head of the Government, to enunciate the reasons and policy of this measure. I cannot, however, allow this occasion to pass without saying that I look upon this Bill as a legitimate and logical development of the progressive policy which characterises British rule in this country, and that, its principle being sound, just and righteous, my countrymen feel a deep interest in it.

"None, my Lord, can regret more than I do the ebullition of feeling which this Bill has caused. Considering the innocuous character of the Bill, I confess I did not expect it, nor did the Government, I believe, anticipate it. Had it not been for the great and important principle at stake, I would have been the first to counsel the withdrawal of the Bill, rather than oppose the wave of feeling which has risen against it. I have too strong a faith in the character of John Bull to believe for a moment that he will carry to the bitter end his opposition to a noble attempt to establish that equality in the eye of the law which the history of his own country, and the teachings of his own political system, so loudly proclaim. I was young when the hurricane of the Sepoy Revolt burst over the country in 1857, but I well recollect how feelings were torn asunder by the sad events of those days, how furious was the rage of denunciation, and how terrible the voice of vengeance. And yet, when the storm of the Mutiny subsided, the feeling also subsided, and not a few of those who had stood forth as uncompromising enemies of the Natives now stepped forward as zealous champions of their cause. It has been my good fortune to work with many of them, and to profit not a little by their advice, assistance, co-operation and example. Who could for a moment say that the Anglo-Indian of the Mutiny days was the Anglo-Indian of the succeeding days of peace and progress? This is my experience of the character of honest John Bull.

"Pride of race—I use the phrase in no offensive sense—is a commendable feeling. It is an honest and honourable pride. It has been the mother of

good deeds, valiant acts, patriotic exertions and national glory. But there is a higher and nobler pride, that of fostering human happiness under beneficent law, raising the weak and lowly to the level of the strong and high, and making equal law and equal justice the basis of political paramountcy in the world. It is to that noble feeling I appeal. All Englishmen, whether in India or in England, I humbly think, should rejoice that, within the century and a quarter they have ruled India, they have effected such a complete revolution in the Indian mind, both intellectual and moral, that Indian Magistrates are found fit to be trusted with the administration of the laws of the land, not only over their own countrymen, but also over the members of the ruling race. This is a work of which England may justly feel proud—this is a consummation over which all Englishmen may well rejoice."

The Hon'ble MR. MILLER said:—"My Lord, I can hardly imagine a subject likely to be brought up for discussion in this Council concerning which I should speak with greater unwillingness than this Bill. If there ever was a matter to which the proverb 'Least said soonest mended' applied, it is this one. To speak will lead to misunderstanding, and so also will the keeping silence. To the best of my judgment I choose the lesser evil, for there have been misunderstandings enough, for which, however, I cannot feel that I, or those for whom I speak, are in any way to be held responsible.

"No subject for many years has evoked in India so deep or such united feeling on the part of the European community as this Bill. In the presence of a feeling so strong, and I cannot help saying also so powerful for mischief, it is an infinite pity that a measure of this nature, which deeply affects the material interests, as well as the sentiments, of Europeans, should have been introduced without any attempt made beforehand to ascertain their views.

"The disappointment on our part would have been excited under any circumstances, but recent events intensify and attract attention to it; for we have of late been hopeful that the former policy on the part of Government, of relying solely on information derived through official channels, would be relaxed, and that the views of the non-official community would be sought for and weighed more than has been hitherto the custom, and we have been encouraged to form opinions, and at times even taunted with having none.

"The fact that a measure on which, if on no other, the European community in, and connected with, India think strongly and think together, should have been introduced without a word of warning, leads reasonably and properly to disappointment, and tends to throw discredit on the profession of Government when they say they wish to know our views.

"But, from what I and many others have seen of your Lordship and of your Lordship's Government, we are led to believe this must have arisen from some misapprehension; and that, when it is made plain that on this subject the interested class, whom alone the proposed alteration of the law would practically affect, not only have an opinion, but are practically unanimous in it, as regards this measure,—when this, the true state of affairs, is discovered,—the Government may see their way to withdraw their calamitous proposal.

"On this subject I can confidently say the European non-official community think together. I only wish there were less positive proof. I wish it were still a matter of opinion, and that the opinion alone could be accepted; for the very fact of asking the public in a public way to state their views is injurious to the best interests of India. There is hardly another subject which could call the widely scattered, in places solitary and isolated, Europeans in this country so unanimously together as a proposal to subject their personal liberty to Native tribunals in the Mufassal; for the proposal threatens them in all ways—their liberty, their reputation and the stability of their property. The trade organizations in all parts of the country agree in this view: from Karáchi, from Bombay, although the planting interest is entirely absent in those parts of India; in Madras and Rangoon the same response is made; and in Bengal and in Southern India the Europeans in the Mufassal speak practically as one man.

"It seems to me to be altogether a fallacious argument to say that the proposal is at most a trifle. In the first place, it is not a trifle to deprive the European of his most cherished right. The first sign of an inclination on the part of Government to deprive him of his right to be tried by a fellow countryman excites him far beyond what actual immediate danger justifies; and it is not a trifle to stimulate feelings of distrust and indignation in the minds of Europeans in the country against the Government; for this indignation and distrust is not brought into effect directly against the Government, as would be the case in England, but affects rather the country itself and the Natives.

"If means were being sought to stir up and inflame those race antipathies which it is the noble ambition of your Lordship's administration to efface, a more effective one than this 'trifle' could not be found. It is not a trifle; for, if by mischance a Native Sessions Judge or a Native District Magistrate were to misjudge an European and condemn him to imprisonment on grounds which were afterwards proved to have been erroneous, it is perfectly certain that more positive, immediate, I may say, instantaneous, harm would be done to this country than could be repaired in half a dozen years. It is not a trifle; for one of the most common crimes, I will not say one of the ingrained customs, of this country is the fabrication of false evidence in the Courts of law. Perhaps, the hon'ble and learned member who introduces the Bill may think I am only uttering one of the common Anglo-Indian fossilized prejudices; but I would appeal to universal Indian experience to bear me out. False evidence is cheap. One single miscarriage of justice through the medium of false evidence sworn before a Native Magistrate will do more infinite mischief, by driving English workmen and English capital out of the country, than the united efforts of Government and of all the guarantees they can offer can repair in a quarter of a century.

"If a trifle, then, why in the name of common sense provoke all their animosity for the sake of it? It is difficult in a matter like this to appeal to experience that is purely English. This country is full of anomalies, and it is difficult for the English mind, unaccustomed to the facts of Indian life, to discover how it is that a practice which is submitted to without demur in a Presidency-town should be so bitterly resisted in the Mufassal. The answer is simple. A public opinion, a Press and legal assistance are at hand here. There, there is nothing but a Judge to condemn and a jail to confine. English enterprise—and on this side of India at least there is very little enterprise of any kind except English—is largely concerned, and English capital largely invested in this country, especially in Bengal. The indigo factories, the tea gardens, and the consequent inducement to that migration of population which is so urgently needed in parts of India, mills and mines, are all supported by English capital, and the tendency has been to increase this. It has begun to be recognized by European capital that India most wants to buy what England most wants to sell, namely, material for increasing the trading power of the country; and a stimulus has lately, under the auspices of your Lordship's Government, been given to the inward flow of capital.

"But there is one thing that European capital will not do. It will not entrust itself to Native Indian management. It is hopeless and useless to say this is the result of prejudice. Possibly it is prejudice. But the result of the prejudice is a tangible factor, which cannot be denied, cannot be ignored, and which must in fact be acknowledged. Capitalists will not entrust their money to Native management, and they are satisfied the feeling is well founded. I will not give reasons for this, for I do not wish to give unnecessary offence, but I ask your Lordship to take note of it.

"Capital employed in the Province is invested on the faith of European agency, but such agency is expensive and is not employed in greater strength than the circumstances of the case render positively necessary. A practice exists in the Mufassal—I am not drawing on my imagination, I am not uttering an Anglo-Indian prejudice, I am stating a fact which is known to every zamíndár as well as to every raiyat, to every official European equally as to non-officials who ever engaged in litigation, that the practice of bringing false

charges to injure rivals or to gratify a grudge is a common practice. This is a fact of which European capital has to take account before it allows itself to be locked up in India, and capital reflects that, if an European manager is removed from the charge of the enterprise on which he is employed in the Mufassal at a critical moment and imprisoned on a false accusation, the loss and damage may be overwhelming.

"No Native criminal tribunal in the Mufassal can, under these circumstances, command the confidence of our employés. Anything that touches the personal safety of our European employés in the Mufassal reflects back again on us, and, if it threatens their safety, it deters the inflow of capital. It is said this is all prejudice. We think it to be fact. Capital is sensitive, and, when you deprive the investor of one of the safeguards on which he mainly relies, namely, the right on the part of his employés to be tried by one who, whatever may be his knowledge of the criminal law, is at least a fellow-countryman and capable of understanding, as one of ourselves, our own feelings, it is of no sort of use to assure that capitalist that what he looks upon as a safeguard is only an 'anomaly'.

"It is only eleven years ago since Sir James Stephen addressed this Council on the same subject that is now before us; and, in allusion to the law which had then been decided upon, but which it is now proposed to alter, he used the following words :—

'I need not remind the Council of the extreme warmth of feeling which discussion upon a measure of the nature excited at no distant date, nor need I insist on the great importance to the Government of the country of the existence of harmony between the Government and the general European population.'

"These words still hold true. In what respect have circumstances changed since they were spoken? Is a compromise in itself more objectionable now than it was then; or are the facts which rendered the whole law a tissue of compromise in any manner or in any degree of manner different?

"The Europeans who have capital in this country do not think so, and they look in vain to anything that has been stated in advocacy of the Bill for reasons which justified a change in the law. A compromise the whole law is, and a compromise it must remain until the conditions of daily life in this country render a simpler law admissible.

"Is this compromise,—the least objectionable, the least actively offensive, of any that are to be found within the four corners of the statute-book—highly valued by the section to whom it applies? We have the traders' and planters' association from every part of India answering with one voice. I think it is a most regrettable thing, the idea of being called upon to answer the question had ever to be proposed to them; but of the fact of their reply there is no sort of doubt.

"My Lord, the exasperation of race that is now going on is terrible and deplorable. Enough harm has been done, and yet the exasperation is increasing every day. It has not done so yet, but it is leading to a sense of insecurity. If the Government depart from Calcutta to Simla, leaving the population of Bengal 'to stew in the juices of mutual animosity' engendered by this most unfortunate proposition, the mischief, which will not be prejudice, but a fact, not imaginary but tangible, may become beyond repair; and I call upon those of your Lordship's Council who have served their years in the country, and who have more than a theoretical knowledge of the people, to tell your Lordship frankly that I have not overstated the case. And of yourself, I would earnestly beg, in the interest of that concord between the races which you have so much at heart, to withdraw this Bill, which satisfies no one, and which, with the smallest amount of good, does almost the largest possible amount of harm.',

[The spectators present here applauded the last speaker by loud clapping of hands.]

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said :—"It is a rule of this Council, and of all legislative assemblies in the world, that those persons admitted as spectators

should not applaud on either side any of the sentiments delivered, and it is my duty to enforce that rule. I am quite sure that those gentlemen who have applauded on this occasion did so from forgetfulness, but it is a rule which must be observed; and, although sentiments are felt on one side or the other, they must not be expressed."

The Hon'ble MR. EVANS said that the motion for publication was purely formal. It was only a strong sense of public duty, and a strong conviction that the present deplorable state of things ought to be put an end to at once, that led him to speak at this stage of the Bill. The question raised by this Bill, as stated by the hon'ble mover, was whether they "could with safety, and ought in justice, to re-open the settlement or compromise of 1872." Mr. Ilbert had admitted, practically, that he was bound to show three things—

(1) necessity for disturbing the settlement of 1872;

(2) that the new settlement proposed was a durable and stable one; and

(3) that the new scheme was one conducive to the "effectual and impartial administration of justice."

He (MR. EVANS) emphatically denied that any one of these propositions was made out. There was no administrative necessity; there was no element of finality or durability in the proposal made, and he challenged any one to say that justice would be "more effectually or impartially administered" under the scheme proposed by this Bill.

In order to explain the compromise of 1872, he was obliged to take the Council back to 1857, to show how the matter really stood; and how and why the settlement of 1872 was come to.

In 1857, European British subjects in Bengal had the right to have their criminal cases (with a few small statutory exceptions) tried by the old Supreme Court. This led to grave inconvenience in bringing down prisoners and witnesses from very remote places on trifling charges.

All persons in India were now in civil cases subject to the ordinary Courts, and no person was exempt from the jurisdiction of any Civil Court, by reason of birth or descent. The Penal Code was then about to be passed, making one body of criminal law applicable to all Her Majesty's subjects in India. And it was proposed, as a complement to the Penal Code, to introduce a Criminal Procedure Code on the same broad principle, enacting that no person should, by reason of birth or descent, be exempted from the jurisdiction of any Criminal Court. This would have swept away at one stroke the right or privilege of European British subjects to have any special tribunals, or special privilege as to the constitution of the tribunals, by which their liberties and their lives could be declared forfeited. There was a great outcry against the proposal and violent public feeling. Meetings were held, and a petition, signed by 1,100 European British subjects in Bengal, was presented to the Legislative Council. They objected to all the proposed tribunals, as incompetent, and to those presided over by Natives, as utterly unsafe.

Debate of 1857.

Sir A. Buller, a Judge of the old Supreme Court, spoke in Council in March, 1857, advocating a compromise. He admitted the grave inconvenience of bringing all charges against European British subjects to be tried by the Supreme Court. But urged that this practical difficulty could be met by the practical remedy of making them triable only by the Sessions Courts—not by the Magistrates' Courts or the Subordinate Courts presided over by Natives.

Sir A. Buller urged that they were practical men, living in a land full of anomalies, which they must deal with practically. He said the Magistrates' Courts, though they gave the Natives far better justice than they ever had before, would give the European British subjects far worse justice than they

had been used to. He did not think it was right to give poorer justice to the European British subjects to avoid an anomaly, if they could give them as good justice as before, without hardship to the Natives. As to the Native tribunals, he thought the European British subjects were right in objecting to them on the additional ground of race antagonism.

The Chief Justice, Sir James Colville, supported him, and drew attention to the well-known habit prevailing among Natives in the Mufassal, of endeavouring to get rid of rivals by deliberately framed false criminal charges, supported by false evidence, and said the combination of executive and judicial functions in the person of the Magistrates prejudiced and biased their minds, and rendered the Magistrates' Courts in India very unsatisfactory tribunals.

Sir B. Peacock, the Legal Member of Council, said that though he had introduced the Bill he would consider the arguments. No division was ever taken on this question.

The Mutiny broke out with all its horrors, and race feeling rose to a fearful pitch. The Court of Directors withdrew the question from the Council, and it was resolved to continue the former system of having European British subjects tried solely by the Supreme Court.

Debate of 1859.

In 1859, there was, however, another debate, which showed that Sir Barnes Peacock had been taught by the Mutiny the danger of carrying abstract principles to their logical conclusion in India, without regard to consequences. Sir Barnes Peacock inserted in the Code a provision disabling Natives in the Mufassal from even committing European British subjects for trial. Mr. Harington (a most able and experienced Civilian) thought this unnecessary. He said he had never advocated the *trial* of European British subjects by Natives, but he thought they might be allowed to commit; and he taunted Sir Barnes Peacock with having at first advocated the sweeping Bill of 1857, and having now gone to the opposite extreme. Sir Barnes Peacock replied that he had never committed himself to it, and that, even if he had done so, it was unfair of Mr. Harington to remind him of it. After the Mutiny he claimed the right to change his mind, and boldly avowed he had done so. Sir Charles Jackson, a Judge of the old Supreme Court, agreed with Sir Barnes, and pointed out the practical necessity of providing special tribunals for this particular class of persons, and showed the utter fallacy of arguing that because Natives were allowed to act as Justices in Calcutta, and to commit Europeans, therefore, it was practically safe to let them do so in the Mufassal. The Criminal Procedure Code of 1861 was eventually passed, leaving criminal jurisdiction over European British subjects practically as it was before.

Code of 1861.

Years rolled on, the echoes of the Mutiny grew fainter, and, in 1871, a revised Criminal Procedure Code was being prepared by Sir J. F. Stephen.

State of things in 1871.

He was in Calcutta at that time, and knew both Sir J. F. Stephen and Mr. Stewart, and, speaking from memory, without any notes of what passed, he would give the Council his impression of the state of things that led to the settlement of 1872. The influx of a poorer class of Europeans from England and Australia had rendered it an intolerable inconvenience to send them all for trial to the High Court in Calcutta for petty offences, and even gave practical immunity for petty crimes. The moderate and sensible men among the European British subjects fully recognised the necessity for giving some jurisdiction to some Mufassal Courts, and the Government pressed urgently for it.

The amount of jurisdiction proposed to be given to the Mufassal Courts over European British subjects was three months' imprisonment to be inflicted by a Magistrate's Court, and one year to be inflicted by a Sessions Court.

The European British subjects could not successfully object to the jurisdiction of the Sessions Judge, provided he was a European, as his duties were purely judicial. But they could well object to the jurisdiction of the Magistrates' Courts, for the reason touched on by Sir James Colville in 1857, that is, the combination of executive and judicial functions in the same person. The Magistrate was head of his district, had to keep the peace, to see that crime and lawlessness was detected and put down, to hold secret inquiries, to act as practical head of the Police, to decide on ordering prosecutions to be instituted, and then, when his mind had been thoroughly saturated and biased by the result of secret inquiries and police reports, to try the accused.

Further, Sir J. F. Stephen was very anxious to introduce by his new Code summary trials, as in Petty Sessions in England, in which there should be no regular record of evidence, save such précis of it as the Magistrate might record in his judgment.

Sir J. F. Stephen justly feared a strong onslaught by the European British subjects on Magistrates' justice. He knew, and all knew, that the finances of India could not afford the severance of the executive and judicial functions of Magistrates, which the interests of justice loudly called for.

The European British subjects were likewise entitled to object to summary trial without a proper record of the evidence, as tending to nullify in practice the much prized right of appeal to the High Court in all cases, which they possessed and still possess.

But there was, further, the danger, nay the certainty, of a fierce agitation by the European British subjects against being subjected to the criminal jurisdiction of Natives in the Mufassal. Any proposal to do this would (it was well known) revive the fire of race hatred and the memories of the Mutiny, which had been waning and dying out slowly, and do much to interrupt cordial relations between Natives and Europeans, and between the European community and the Government of India.

Sir J. F. Stephen was quite willing to concede that European British subjects should not be tried by the ordinary Native Deputy Magistrates, and in this all responsible Government officials agreed with him, and still agree. But Natives had begun to enter the Covenanted Civil Service, and the European British subjects utterly objected to entrust their personal liberty to Natives, whether covenanted or uncovenanted.

This was the problem which Sir J. F. Stephen and Sir John Strachey, and the other experienced men who made the settlement of 1872, had to decide—"Was it worth while, for the sake of asserting the principle (if principle it be) that all Covenanted Civilians should be empowered to try Europeans as soon as they became full-power Magistrates, to risk the explosion which would inevitably have ensued, and which would have done incalculable mischief. Bearing in mind that it was admittedly impossible, and politically dangerous, to carry out in its integrity, in the Mufassal, the broad principle that no man should be exempted from the jurisdiction of any Criminal Court by reason of birth or descent; and, further, bearing in mind that every one connected with Government was agreed that it was necessary to sanction a similar anomaly in the case of Uncovenanted Magistrates, and to enact in effect that full-power Uncovenanted Magistrates, who were Europeans, might try the European British subjects, but that the Uncovenanted Magistrates, who were not Europeans, should not have that power. The strong practical intellects of Sir J. F. Stephen and Sir John Strachey perceived that, to risk such evils to avoid this petty anomaly, which caused no practical inconvenience, after sanctioning so many departures from the only broad principle which could be appealed to, would indeed be to strain at a gnat after swallowing many camels. They knew also the strong practical objections which exist to entrusting this jurisdiction to Natives.

Compromise of 1872.

Accordingly, they informally proposed to the European community, through the non-official members, that, if they would consent to submit to the jurisdiction of the Magis-

trates' Courts and to the summary trials without opposition, they (Sir J. F. Stephen, Sir J. Strachey and others) would agree that no Natives, not even Covenanted Civilians, should have power to try European British subjects. The European community, to whom the proposals were informally made, assented, and the arrangement was embodied in the report and resolution of the Select Committee.

This arrangement was come to, so far as he remembered, during the interregnum between the lamented death of Lord Mayo and the arrival of Lord Napier of Murchistoun, when Sir J. Strachey, as senior member of the Council, practically officiated as Viceroy, and it had Sir J. Strachey's fullest approbation, as appears by his remarks in the debate of 1872.

It was a wise, a statesmanlike compromise, and he felt well assured that the present Government of India, had they had the least idea of the lamentable results that would arise from endeavouring to upset it, would never have brought in this unfortunate Bill.

The debate of 1872 had been entirely misunderstood by Mr. Ilbert in his speech introducing the Bill, and Mr. Ilbert had unconsciously misrepresented the attitude of Sir J. F. Stephen and Sir J. Strachey in that debate.

All the opponents of the compromise in that debate admitted the principle, that only Natives who had become Europeanised in thought, and thoroughly acquainted with European manners and customs, could be permitted to try Europeans. So that a great portion of the proposals in the present Bill were directly opposed to the opinions of the eminent authorities who were appealed to, and relied on in support of it. In particular, so much of the present measure as provided that all Sessions Judges, whether Covenanted Civilians or not, should try European British subjects, was opposed to all authority.

Subordinate Judges from the Uncovenanted Service were now being promoted for their legal ability and aptitude in trying civil cases to be Sessions Judges. Many of them were men of high caste, saturated with caste prejudice, and had never been brought into social contact with Europeans, and were totally ignorant of their manners, customs and habits of thought. This was also the case with the Natives now being admitted into the Covenanted Service under the new statutory rules, without competition and without going to England.

The Commander-in-Chief, in that debate in 1872, although he advocated the admission of Europeanised Native members of the Covenanted Service, yet was altogether opposed to the trial of Europeans by the Magistrates' Courts in the Mufassal, and had moved an amendment to confine the jurisdiction over European British subjects to the Sessions Courts, as suggested in 1857 by Sir A. Buller. The silence of Mr. Stewart, the non-official member, during the debate on the compromise, was due to a desire not to say things which are best left unsaid unless there is necessity, and to the assurance of Sir J. F. Stephen that a majority of the Council would stand by the compromise, and it was, he believed, the effect of the compromise which led Mr. Stewart to go against the Commander-in-Chief in the division on the subsequent amendment.

He made these observations as they were necessary to a correct understanding of the nature of the settlement of 1872 now sought to be re-opened. He did not put forward that compromise as anything legally or morally binding on the present Government; but he thought it was hard on the European British subjects to take away by a separate Act that concession by which their acquiescence in many of the provisions of the Code had been obtained, leaving in the Code provisions and powers which they were not prepared to entrust to any Native Magistrate in the Mufassal. He thought in fairness such a proposal should only be brought on when there was a general revision of the Code.

The power to direct prosecutions on suspicion and then try the case summarily, without record of evidence and without (in a large class of cases) any right in the accused to cross-examine after charge framed, unless the witnesses

happened to be present in Court, were instances of powers which European British subjects were not prepared to entrust into the hands of Natives.

He hoped it was not likely that any Local Government would be so indiscreet as to appoint a Native Magistrate to any district where Europeans were strong and numerous, (a fact, if he was right, which went to show how useless the Bill was); but these powers in the hands of Natives would render the position of the lonely pioneers of European enterprise in remote places untenable and unsafe.

The next question was—

Necessity.

What was the necessity for reopening this burning question? None of the Local Governments consulted had complained of any administrative inconvenience. The reason there was no complaint was not far to seek. Only 11 Natives had entered the Covenanted Civil Service, by competition in England, from 1864, when the first of them arrived in India, to the present day, and he had the authority of the *Statesman* for saying that the import had now ceased, owing to a change in the rules at home. Of these eleven one had left the service under circumstances which he need not advert to; one had gone to Madras and was dead. The remaining nine were thus distributed:—two were in Bombay; one, a young Parsee, a very junior officer, was in the North-Western Provinces; and the remaining six were in Bengal. There were none in the rest of India.

The Circular inviting confidential opinions from the Local Governments was sent out on the 28th April, 1882, when Mr. Rivers Thompson was Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and it was singular that that circular was not sent to Bengal, and that no opportunities had been given to the Government of Bengal to consult its officers and the High Court on the subject.

He spoke subject to correction by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, who was present, but so far as he (as an outsider) had been able to gather, the opinion of the bulk of the Bengal officers and of the High Court was against the measure, and, so far as he could learn, no administrative necessity had arisen in Bengal, or was likely to arise. It was impossible to allege the existence of administrative necessity in the rest of India arising from the presence of three men only, one of whom only would, so far as he could learn, be immediately affected by it and have the power conferred on him of trying European British subjects. The statutory Native Civil Service had very recently been created, and it would be years before the question of investing them with the power became a practical one.

As to stability and durability—

Stability and durability.

The settlement proposed had no single element of stability or durability. It proceeded on the principle (if it could be said to have any real principle in it) of allowing the Local Governments to determine the fitness of individuals to be Justices of the Peace (Justices of the Peace alone being empowered to try European British subjects), while the area of selection was to be restricted and not left open as in the Presidency-towns, where any fit person might be selected.

Having enunciated this principle of personal fitness (to be judged by the Local Government), the hon'ble and learned mover found himself face to face with this difficulty. Everyone was agreed that it was not desirable to vest Uncovenanted Native officers with this power. They, therefore, must remain disqualified.

But, as the law now stood, Government was empowered to invest any Uncovenanted Europeans with the power, and had largely done so. There were now from 20 to 30 Uncovenanted European Deputy Magistrates, with first class powers in Bengal, who were Justices of the Peace, and had power to try European British subjects. The Uncovenanted Europeans were fit, and, so far as could be learnt, had exercised their powers impartially and efficiently, but it was an anomaly.

This difficulty was solved by disqualifying all Europeans who were not Covenanted Civilians from being Justices of the Peace in the Mufassal, and practically confining, with a few exceptions, the office of Justice of the Peace to ordinary Covenanted Civilians, whether Native or European, and to the Native Civilians admitted under the new statutory rules.

What principle was there in this? certainly not the principle of *fitness*, for no allegation was made against the fitness of the class it was proposed to exclude, that is, Uncovenanted Europeans. There was a difference of race and moral standard. The effect of it was to disqualify the Uncovenanted Natives. This was a fact. It could not be got rid of. This Bill attempted to hide or disguise the unpleasant fact by disqualifying the Uncovenanted Europeans against whose fitness there was no complaint. Thus, an apparent symmetry was produced at the expense of depriving Government of the services of a class of men who have been admitted as Justices of the Peace since the thirty-third year of His late Majesty, King George the Third, to the acknowledged advantage and convenience of the public service.

But his hon'ble and learned friend said there was a principle in this. His hon'ble and learned friend had apparently discovered that there was no privilege of European British subjects as to tribunals to be considered, but a "class of offences" which, from "the circumstances in which they were usually committed" by European British subjects, required to be dealt with by the higher class of Magistrates only. And it was to be presumed that it was this discovery which he considered justified him in disqualifying all Uncovenanted European British subjects from trying so "troublesome and difficult" a class of cases.

The only answer to be made to this was, that it had no basis of fact There was no "class of offences," but there was a class of persons always liable to be accused of crimes, and who sometimes, but rarely, committed crimes.

Individuals of this class were, owing to the circumstances of the country, often "difficult and troublesome" to try. From the nature of things they must be far more "troublesome and difficult" for a Native to try than for an European to try. This class of persons was at present entitled to special tribunals, or to a special constitution of the tribunals by which they are to be tried.

This Bill attempted to disguise the fact—to allow this class to retain all its anomalous privileges as to tribunals (except the one now in question), and to justify such retention, not on the real ground, but on an imaginary ground, that is, that the offences this class commit are of such a character that Government is justified in enacting for the more "effectual and impartial administration of justice" that none but Covenanted Civilians shall try them, with a few exceptions based on no principle.

The Native Press utterly declines to accept this as final, and many of the Native papers, as the *Amrita Bazár Patrika* of March 1st, give it but very faint support, on the ground that the other anomalies are much more objectionable and inconvenient.

There can be no element of stability or durability in such an illusory settlement as this.

Effectual and impartial administration of justice.

The object of these proposals was said by his hon'ble and learned friend to be the effectual and impartial administration of justice. On this point it was enough to say that the proposal was to disqualify a class of men against whose effectual and impartial administration of justice no complaint had been made, and to substitute a class (the Native Statutory Civil Service) whom Mr. Duthoit, Judicial Commissioner of Oudh, declared, in his confidential communication, to be utterly unfit to hold the scales of justice impartially, in cases where Europeans are concerned, and to be often saturated with caste and class prejudices, and who were not necessarily at all Europeanised. Even the *Statesman* (15th February) condemned this class as inferior to many of the Native Deputy Magistrates. Tried by this test, this measure fails on the face of it.

Many of the supporters of this measure were not prepared to go further than Sir Barrow Ellis' amendment in 1872, that is, in effect, to invest with these powers only the nine Covenanted Civilians elected by competition in England; but his hon'ble and learned friend had confessed, as he (MR. EVANS) understood him, that it would be mere tinkering to stop there, and that the Government would not be justified in re-opening the settlement of 1872, unless they could go further and propose a permanent and durable settlement of the broad question.

Satisfactory tribunal.

There was another test which he would suggest when any change in a tribunal was proposed,—that is, that the tribunal, as reconstituted, should, if possible, have the respect and reverence of the class from which the accused are drawn, and should (if possible) be regarded by the accused and his class as a satisfactory tribunal. This is a cardinal point in the administration of criminal justice. It would be waste of words to demonstrate that the proposed measure utterly fails to stand this test.

He failed to see any sufficient reason for proceeding with so unnecessary and useless a Bill on the face of so strong and intense a feeling as existed, a feeling in which the whole European community in India were practically unanimous.

He was not oppressed by the wonderful "unanimity" of the confidential answers of the Local Governments consulted. Bombay stood in a very peculiar position, with comparatively a small Mufassal, and a small European population in it. The voice of experience in Madras was against it. Even the Governor thought it was a pity to introduce it now. Sir A. Lyall said it would not for many years become a practical question in the North-Western Provinces. The others had nothing to do with it as a practical question, as a measure which would come into immediate operation.

A number of one-sided extracts from the debate of 1872 were sent with the letter of Sir A. Eden and Mr. Gupta's note, and these gentlemen had, he ventured to think, given opinions without sufficient consideration on points which to them must have seemed more abstract than practical. He excepted Mr. Elliot in Assám, who pointed out the need of caution, and Mr. Howell in the Birárs, who showed the grave nature of the issue raised. But it was sufficient to say that all who had given opinions in favour of the change were mistaken as to the feelings it would arouse, and had apparently made no enquiries among the class to be affected.

The voice of Bengal was absent. He could not accept Sir A. Eden's letter as a demand by the Government of Bengal for legislation. Considering the circumstances under which it was written—on the eve of departure, and without any consultation of officers or of the High Court—he looked on it as the individual opinion of Sir A. Eden, suggesting a consideration of the subject at a fitting time, and recording his own opinion. He knew there were in it the words "the time has come." But on the whole he thought it was more a record of individual opinion than a demand for immediate legislation.

Sir A. Eden's views on the subjection of Europeans to Mufassal Courts had never been in harmony with that of the bulk of Europeans in Bengal, official and non-official, as appears by what took place in 1857, when he came into collision with the Judges of the Supreme Court. But he had too great a respect for Sir A. Eden's tact and administrative ability to think that he would have initiated legislation on this subject without trying to ascertain the views of his officers and the High Court and the European community. So much for the "consensus" of opinion.

Then it was said, how can Europeans object to Native Magistrates in the Mufassal and yet suffer them in the Presidency-towns? The power and influence of the European community—the blaze of publicity—the Press—the Bar—the presence and powers of the High Court—are sufficient answers. Besides, the Presidency Magistrate's functions are strictly judicial, and the

practice of deliberately attempting to ruin rivals or enemies by cunningly concocted false charges, which is still as common as ever in the Mufassal, is practically unknown in Calcutta.

Argument to show the difference between the Presidency-towns and the Mufassal was unnecessary. His hon'ble and learned friend had just explained to them that in the Presidency-towns no person was, by reason of birth or descent, exempted from the jurisdiction of any criminal tribunal, and he had just read a long list of the anomalous exemptions accorded to Europeans in the Mufassal. It was not proposed to abolish any of these exemptions, except the one dealt with by this Bill. No responsible adviser of His Excellency, who had any knowledge of the country, could be found, who would propose the abolition of these exemptions or the extension to the Mufassal of the broad principle that Europeans should be subject to all the Criminal Courts in the Mufassal exactly the same as Natives are. So long as this was so, it was waste of time to combat any argument drawn from a fancied similarity between the Presidency-towns and the Mufassal.

Then there was the alleged slur on Natives; but he denied that any set of judges, any more than assessors or jurymen, were entitled to complain of the privilege of the accused as to his tribunal as a slur on them. If there was to be any question of slur, the large class of Uncovenanted Europeans who were disqualified by this Bill might well complain. He himself, though a Justice of the Peace in England, and now qualified to be a Justice of the Peace in Bengal, Bihár and Orissa, would be disqualified by this Bill.

But the question before them that day was not a pure matter of argument. The reality and intensity of the feeling against the Bill was patent, and was one of the main points they had to consider as practical legislators.

He felt it his duty to offer some remarks on the reasons for this at the risk of giving pain.

*First.*—There was a reason, of which all would admit the weight. It was most desirable that a Criminal Judge should be able to put himself in the place of the accused, so as to judge of the probability or improbability of his having committed the alleged offence. This was desirable everywhere, but especially in India. Criminal trials here generally proceeded entirely on oral evidence. The lamentable untruthfulness and untrustworthiness of the bulk of Native oral evidence had been repeatedly commented on by the Privy Council, and was well known to all. It was, therefore, particularly necessary that the Judge should be in a position to try such evidence by the test of its probability or improbability. But, if he was alien in thought and moral standard, and ignorant of the manners, customs and habits of the accused, how could he put himself in his place?

It was to this power in the Judge, of putting himself in the place of the accused, that the lonely planter in the Mufassal, confronted with a false charge and false witnesses, and far away from help, mainly trusted for protection.

He might be told that defect was exhibited by Europeans in trying Natives. It was so, but that was no reason for introducing the same defect into the trial of Europeans. We had given the Natives an administration of justice immeasurably superior to anything they ever had before. The unswerving uprightness, probity and intense desire to do impartial justice shown by European Judges had been an education to the people of the country, and they constantly showed their appreciation of it by asking to have their cases transferred from Natives to Europeans.

The second factor was race antagonism. This feeling, which had been fanned into a fierce flame by the horrors of the Mutiny, was slowly dying out, but it was most unwise to stir the embers while so many of the generation who went through the Mutiny were still alive. The vitality of that feeling had been lamentably illustrated by the outbreak with which this Bill had been greeted.

The third and most serious consideration was that dwelt on by his hon'ble friend Mr. Miller. The Europeans did not trust the Natives as they trusted fellow Europeans. He knew many upright and honourable Natives. But the broad fact remained that the bulk of the Anglo-Saxon race in India looked upon the Natives as men bred in a degrading idolatry, and surrounded from their infancy by influences most adverse to truth, uprightness, honour and every quality which Englishmen most revere, and which they demand especially in a Criminal Judge. They think that many centuries of Christianity, and of free political life, have given them a moral fibre not to be found among Natives, especially Natives of Bengal.

Can it be wondered at (unless Christianity is a sham, and the belief in national character a delusion) that they refuse to recognise as an Englishman a Native who has spent two or three years in England.

When passed, the effect of this Bill would be to establish tribunals for Europeans which they objected to and refused to respect. There was a vast difference between civil and criminal law. Broadly speaking, the one affects the purse, the other the person. We might be willing to have Natives educated at the expense of our purses; we were not willing to have them educated at the expense of our persons. Every conviction of a European in the Mufassal under these circumstances would be looked on as unjust, and would revive the bitter and violent animosities which they all knew were raging around them that day.

Some said the agitation was a mere flash, and referred to the Black Act of 1836 in Macaulay's time; but a reference to Trevelyan's life of Macaulay would satisfy anyone that the circumstances were widely different, and that no inference could be drawn from the one to the other. That was a Calcutta agitation; this was universal over India. That was about appeals being transferred from the Supreme Court to the Sadr; this was a far graver matter. Besides he thought any Government which proposed to deal with the present European community as "a mere handful of settlers," whose protests might be treated with contempt, would be forgetting the difference between 1836 and 1883.

Was this Bill likely, in any view of it, to remove any evils comparable in magnitude to those it was creating and would create?

This measure would have the effect of giving the power to Uncovenanted Subordinate Judges, when promoted to be District Judges, to try Europeans, though they might be utterly ignorant of their thoughts, ways and customs.

It would give this power to nine Covenanted Civilians who had been to England, but whom the Europeans in India declined to accept as Englishmen.

It would give this power to the new Native Statutory Civil Service who are declared by Mr. Duthoit to be utterly unfit, and who also are, or may be, Uneuropeanised and ignorant of Europeans. These persons may or may not form a useful machinery for governing Natives, selected, as they often are, on account of the influence and social position of their families. But they are quite unfit to be Criminal Judges over Europeans.

It was a measure which had exasperated Europeans to the highest degree, and had interfered with their growing cordial relations with the Natives and destroyed the harmony between the European British subjects in India and the Government, and would do so to a much greater extent before it was passed. It was a measure which provided a machinery for producing periodical outbursts of race feeling whenever a European was convicted by a Native in the Mufassal—outbursts which would do immense harm and might lead to disastrous results.

It was a measure for which there was no necessity and one which touched almost the only point which was capable of uniting the whole of the Europeans in India as one man against the Government.

It was a measure which could, in any view of it, do little or no practical good, while it had already done and would do incalculable harm.

It was a measure which Government would never have introduced had they known the strength of the feeling against it.

He, therefore, implored the Government to show the truest form of courage by confessing an error of judgment and withdrawing the Bill at once.

The Hon'ble MR. THOMAS said:—"My Lord, the hon'ble and learned member on whom, by force of his position, has devolved the duty of being the mover of this Bill, has stated emphatically, and re-asserted it on behalf of the Government, that the only object of its introduction is 'to provide for the impartial and effectual administration of justice.' It is a high claim,—a claim so high that every Briton is predisposed, without a thought, to bow to it instinctively, for a love of impartial and effectual justice is ingrained in him. Impartial and effectual justice is just what is in the very nature of every Briton to give to everyone within his power the wide world over. There is a danger, therefore,—a serious danger,—that, heralded with so high a claim, this Bill may be accepted without sufficient examination; and for that very reason it is the more desirable and necessary that it should be stripped of any adventitious advantage it may derive from such heraldry. For we all love justice, and an equal love of justice will surely be conceded to those who, like myself, may venture to traverse this Bill. Presuming that so much will be conceded, we shall commence our examination of the Bill on more even terms, and, bearing in mind that the test by which we are invited to try this Bill is, that its object is 'to provide for the impartial and effectual administration of justice,' I will ask, first, what, in prosaic business detail, are the actual particulars in which the dispensation of justice to British subjects is to be improved, so that it shall be more effectual, more impartial, than it has been heretofore? and what the means by which it is to be effected? The answer is supposed to lie in the Bill: there we find that it is by the entrusting of it to Natives of Hindustan that it is to be better done than when it was entrusted to Englishmen. Natives of Hindustan, Foreigners and strangers,—strangers in great part, some more, some less, some altogether—strangers to the social customs, the nice ideas of chivalry and honour, the thousand and one Western strains of thought and surroundings which underlie the springs of action of the British subject; some only partially acquainted with the very language of the Englishman; men who, at best, and but limitedly, have mixed only with one class of European, the educated and more refined class,—they are to be entrusted with the trial of Europeans, the majority of whom are likely to come from classes of which they know practically nothing, whose only English, too, is an English sufficiently different from anything they have seen in a book, or heard from the lips of any educated European; sufficiently different to throw them out completely, to utterly prevent their getting sight of the point which shall show them the animus which is its gist, the depth and tenor of the provocation which is its justification or its palliation; men who, from want of converse with them, are incapable of appreciating the weight to the individual of the punishment they are called on nicely to apportion; men who have never been on board a ship in their lives; men—Brahmins for instance—whose very religion makes it a sin for them to experience a sea voyage, a sin for which they will be excommunicated; men who are under every possible disadvantage in forming any adequate conception of the necessity, for crew and passengers and cargo, that the commander of a vessel, leagues at sea, without Police or Court within months of him, should be complete master; the necessity—the absolute necessity—that his word should be law; men without a conception of the hardships of the sea, of the numerous petty means of tyranny open to a captain,—how can such men weigh rightly the use and abuse of power at sea? How can such men judge rightly between rough men of few words—rough captain and rougher seamen, using, too, a nautical jargon that is worse than Greek to them? And yet we are invited to pass this Bill, in the expectation that the administration of justice to British subjects will, in the hands of such men, in the hands of Natives, be more effectual, more impartial, than if it is left, as heretofore, to Englishmen.

"All this, I may be told, applies equally to the trial of Natives of this country by Europeans, as it does to the trial of Europeans by Natives. But, I

venture to say, it does not. Europeans in India are compelled to learn the languages of the country; they have to learn them before they are even appointed in England; they have to still further qualify in them in this country before they can be promoted: the Natives, who are to try Europeans, are not so compelled. It is specially provided by Statute that the great and increasing majority of them are to be appointed without such examination. Again, Europeans in this country pass their lives among the classes they have to try, the criminal classes of all shades, the labouring classes, the agricultural classes, as well as the better classes; learning their patois, their habits of thought, and their religion or their superstition; learning everything that underlies their springs of action; walking his fields with the farmer, the jungles with the junglemen; listening to their tales of joy and grief; sympathising with and labouring for them; present at their festivities; leading their combined action for any good; hunting, shooting, fishing with them; carried by them by day and night in travel; ever accessible to them in camp or Court; speaking direct as man to man with them; caring, aye, and exerting themselves to the sacrifice of health and even life, for them in famine; and walking daily amongst them, seeing to their village sanitation and the provision of medical treatment when they are dying around them of cholera; making it the one object of their lives to sympathise with and work for them. Such, my Lord, is the life of a district officer. By such means does he qualify himself to enter into the case of the Natives committed to his care. It is no fancy sketch. I have been through it myself, and it is being gone through every day in India by hundreds. Such are the means by which Englishmen have qualified, and continue to qualify, themselves to do justice to the people among whom they live. Will anyone assert the same, or anything approaching the same, of the Natives of this country that are to be entrusted with jurisdiction over British subjects? Have they lived among captains and seamen, soldiers and engine-drivers, mechanical engineers and surveyors, planters and merchants? What have they in common? They are absolutely a sealed book to them, and will be, for they shun them. Only the better class of Englishmen do they know anything about—only the educated official whom they have to meet in business. Of that class only, from whom will never come the subjects of trial, have they any knowledge at all; and even that knowledge is very superficial, and is only what the European chooses to give them, not what they search for for themselves, as we do among them. They do not court knowledge as a duty with a view to be in a position to do justice as the European does; they do not throw open their houses to us as we do to them. Their very religion forbids it; their very religion disqualifies them for ever having an intimate knowledge of the inner life of the European; and, if the fact is so even with the better classes of Europeans in all but the Presidency-towns, and to a large extent even there, it is still more so in connexion with the classes of Europeans from whom criminal cases are likely to come. For that class of Europeans they studiously avoid, not only on religious grounds, but also because they are afraid of them. The courteous Asiatic does not understand their rough ways; and there is no reason why they should ever understand them, for there is nothing to bring them into every-day contact with such men. They do not seek to know anything about them, and yet they wish to try them. It is surely irrational! And apart from not seeking, as a duty, to comprehend the habits of thought of the classes they may have to try, there is nothing accidental even to throw them together. They have no subjects of common interest.

"But I will withdraw the statement that, disqualified though they are, and, in accordance with all their preferences, will continue to be, they irrationally wish ignorantly to try Europeans,—I will withdraw it because it is not mine, but an imputation of their own countrymen, an imputation cast by a very few, who grasp at power, an imputaton that I believe to be utterly without foundation among the masses. My belief is, and I speak from some little experience of Mufassal life, that the very great majority of Native officials in the Mufassal,—and it is only the Mufassal that the Bill deals with,—the very great, the almost unexceptional, majority would infinitely prefer not to have the

white elephant that the Bill proposes to give them. It is only just to say that they are conscious of their disqualifications to try British subjects, and do not want to have to do what they cannot do to their own satisfaction; they are conscious that the Englishman is far more competent to try his fellow rightly, and they would infinitely prefer to leave the difficult task to him; they are content to be left to try only their own countrymen whom they do understand.

"But we have not yet got to the bottom of the incongruity; there is still a lower depth, and one that touches Englishmen, as indeed it touches all manly men, very home. I allude to the wives and daughters of our land. If the Native who is to try has but a very partial knowledge even of the better classes of Englishmen with whom his business compels him to mix outwardly, and a much less, if any, right knowledge of the lower class of Englishmen from whom he is free to keep away, still less has he any knowledge of the ladies, of the wives and daughters of their families. And yet he is to try them; for the term British subject, be it remembered, includes both sexes, and the English lady as well as the British sailor and the British soldier is to be subjected to the jurisdiction of Asiatics. A false complaint lodged by her ayah or Indian lady's maid, by her tailor that sits daily in her verandah, by any one of the household servants, grooms or coachmen, whom, as mistress of the house, she has to order on her husband's behalf,—a false complaint by any irrepressibly obtrusive hawker, who comes unbidden into the very verandah in which she is sitting and will not leave it,—a false complaint by any outside petty cobbler who has been paid his due, but thinks to get twice his due by means of vociferating clamour amounting even to menace, in a manner quite inconceivable to, and incredible by, those who do not know this country,—a false complaint by any of these may any day subject English ladies and English women to be tried by Foreigners. These are no ideal pictures. They are every-day circumstances of middle class Mufassal life, unexperienced, perhaps, by the well-to-do, but well known to their poorer unofficial brethren. Patience outlives the provocations, and nothing comes of them, because there is the certainty of a fair trial in the background, and the Court is the Court of a countryman. But when it comes to be known, as it will be known if this Bill passes, that anyone can summon an English lady before a Native, and that, right or wrong, she will, in 99 cases out of 100, pay any fine rather than appear, and it is borne in mind that, even if she does appear and answer to the charge, the complainant has more than satisfied himself with the sweets of the annoyance he has caused,—when this comes to be known, there is hardly room to doubt that complaints of this sort will become distressingly numerous. The position of English ladies and English women, left alone in their houses while their husbands are in Court, or camp, or office, or workshop, will be very distressing even in the bare contemplation. The security, and the feeling of assurance of security, which they now have, in trial by a British Magistrate, will be gone from them, and they will be subjected to the jurisdiction of Asiatics.

"I have cursorily alluded to the falsity of the complaints; but only most cursorily, both because I took it for granted that the proneness to false complaints in the Mufassal was well known, and also because I shrunk from dwelling on that side of the question—I shrunk from it, because unwilling to make unkindly imputations. But now that it has been stated by one hon'ble member that such is not his experience in the Mufassal, and the hon'ble and learned member to my right (Mr. Evans) has advanced opposite experience, I feel bound to say that my experience of the Mufassal, extending as it does over nearly a quarter of a century, is entirely in accords with that of Mr. Evans, that false complaints and false evidence are common in the Mufassal. I speak not of what may be called exaggerations and hard swearing; I speak of deliberate machinations, that are perfectly staggering and appalling to the European; of rehearsals held in the presence of all the witnesses, that they may be thoroughly tutored in all details; of dress rehearsals, so to speak, held just before the trial, and in the very precincts of the Court to refresh memory. I could instance a case in which a poor man was hired to take a blow from a billhook, and all the witnesses were

present to see and testify to the blow in all detail, only instructed to substitute an European for the Native striker of the blow. I could produce volumes of such evidence, but time will not allow. And I have no desire to do more than is absolutely necessary to bring that side of the question forward, and have only been constrained, as I have said, by the conflict of opinion.

"And why, let me ask for Britons, as they will ask,—why are they to be thus subjected to the jurisdiction of Asiatics? Not on account of any necessity of the case; not because it cannot be helped; not because the Natives wish it, but because—yes, that is what we are asked to expect—because the justice thus provided through the medium of the Asiatic will be more impartial, more effectual, than that dispensed by the Englishman himself; that is what the proposal comes to; that is what the Bill says in effect; and my business is with the Bill, the people to be tried by it, the people to be empowered by it. The only object of the Bill is 'to provide for the impartial and effectual administration of justice,' and that is the test by which I am invited to try it. If it be said that I rather overstrain the argument by applying the claim of impartial and effectual justice to the people to be tried by the Bill, and not, as was meant, to the magistrates and judges who are to administer it, then I plead in answer that such words should never surely be said with reference to any but the persons who are to experience in their proper persons whether the justice meted out is or is not impartial and effectual; that they have no applicability to anyone else, least of all to the mere machinery, the judges and magistrates, who only give life and existence to the Bill, and are merely the means by which the more impartial and effectual administration of justice is to be provided.

"Whatever may have been said elsewhere on the other phases of the Bill as it affects Natives, by removing an anomaly and a stigma, it cannot be that the claim by which we are invited to try the Bill, that of providing impartial and effectual justice, can have been put forward with reference to anything but the quality of the justice administered to the people who sought it, that is, to the complainant and accused. The question of anomaly and personal stigma is perfectly distinct. We shall come to that separately hereafter, but at present we have only to do with the claim that the Bill 'provides for the impartial and effectual administration of justice.'

"To the Englishman at home, who knows not this country, it may even seem that it does so provide; but when the Bill is examined in the light of the experience of those who have spent their lives in the study and the service of this country and its people, who can throw upon the Bill the light of actuals rather than of theories, it is then that it becomes apparent that the circumstances of the position afford no real foundation for the expectation that the administration of justice to British subjects will be either more effectual or more impartial for being entrusted to Foreigners and strangers rather than to fellow-countrymen—to Natives rather than to British subjects.

"But this, I may be told, is my idea—only my idea. Let the Native speak for himself. I shall quote, my Lord, from the *Madras Native Opinion*, a newspaper edited by a Brahman of considerable culture, a Native who has the interests of Natives, the interests of his country, very much at heart. He writes in a leading article of that paper, dated 14th February, 1883:—

'Let us take, for instance, the case of a Deputy Magistrate of the first class who is called upon to try a case between two Europeans, one, say, a Covenanted Civil Servant, and th eother a merchant or a planter. The case may be one of assault or defamation, and have arisen out of some episode at a ball, a club-room or a dinner party. Now, if the Deputy Magistrate happens to be a Brahman (as almost all of those on the Madras establishment are) who has not been in Madras, and whose knowledge of English is but limited, what a predicament the poor man is sure to be in? He cannot possibly understand the allusions which will be made, and the conventional terms used in such a case, and he cannot very well engage an interpreter to explain what is meant! We leave our readers to imagine what the result will be, and what satisfaction the Magistrate's decision is likely to cause to the litigant parties.'

"And in a subsequent issue the same Native editor says—

'We must not lose sight of the fact that, while nothing is easier than for the European to obtain evidence or information on such matters in Native society as he might not know, the

Native Magistrate is very differently placed. The *Munshí* and clerks of an Anglo-Indian Magistrate are Natives of the country, and if they are not able to supply it themselves they can easily obtain for their master any information the latter may need in connexion with the disposal of cases. Now, to whom can the Native Magistrate turn when he has an Englishman brought before him?'

"And this Native editor is not alone in his opinion of the unfitness of his countrymen to try British subjects; but I must revert to the objection that, if it is right in theory for Europeans to try Natives, it is right also for Natives to try Europeans; and again I will say that, in my humble opinion, it is not so, because the case is not parallel. It is not as if Englishmen were asking to have authority to try Natives, as Natives are asking for jurisdiction over British subjects. The whole history of our Law Courts in India shows the fallacy of such an argument. Englishmen have no desire to try Natives because they are Natives. Indeed, they would never have tried them at all if they had been capable of trying themselves, and our whole aim ever since we came to this country has been steadily in the direction of fitting them to try their own countrymen; and as we have found them more and more qualified, so we have gone on extending their jurisdiction over their countrymen, or, in other words, resigning to them more and more of the judicial work in connexion with their own countrymen that we had in earlier years to do for them.

"Thus falls to the ground the argument that, if Englishmen try Natives, so, in fairness, ought Natives equally to try Englishmen; for, as we have seen, the Englishman does not want to try Natives, and is getting rid of the duty and consigning it to their countrymen as fast as he legitimately can. The Native also, with a few exceptions, does not want to try Englishmen, and is not qualified to try them even if he wished to.

"Once more, this same history of our legal dealing with India, if examined a little more closely, will fully explain the seeming anomaly of British subjects being exempted from Native jurisdiction, the seeming anomaly of which so much has been made. When we came to this country, did we find equitable law courts in which Englishmen and Natives could alike obtain equal justice? did we upset them and introduce this anomaly in favour of our countrymen? No. We found Surája Dowla, and the Black Hole, and the like of that. There was no such thing as law and justice. The land was a land of violence, of systematic and periodical marauding, of constant blackmail, of daily uncertainty of life and property, in short, of all the many forms of anarchy and misrule and lawlessness which I may not stay to dwell upon. It is matter of history, and it still lives in proverbs, customs, castes, tenures, structures, which point to the then every-day existence of a state of things for which there was no remedy but to sweep it clean away. It was for us, a mere handful of strangers, to introduce law and order, and to import into this country as much justice as was possible in the circumstances. We were too few in number to give to every Native with our own hands as good justice as we were accustomed to in the land from which we came; but we were enough to mete it out to our own countrymen, from whom there probably was not more than a case or two in a decade; and not only were they entitled to have no less a scale of justice than we were able to give them, but in the earlier days it was more, perhaps, to the interest of the Native than of any one else that Britons should be tried by Britons, who had both the courage and the mind to enforce law and order on their own countrymen, and to put down with a strong unwavering hand any disposition to take advantage of being members of the dominant race. Other than Britons there were none in the early days, because all other Europeans were deported. Thus it came about that Britons in India have till now been under the jurisdiction of Britons, and there was, and is still, *no necessity* for their being under any other jurisdiction.

"With the Natives, however, the necessities of the case were very different. It was impossible that the few and far between Englishmen should, in their own person, try all the teeming millions of Natives over such wide areas. The attempt would have been too extravagantly quixotic. They did the closest they practically could to it. In short, they aimed at the same thing for both; they aimed at giving the Native, as they gave their countrymen, the very best justice in their power to

give; and while they gave the Briton the same as he had been accustomed to in the land of his nativity, they gave the Native of India a very great deal better than he had ever seen or heard or dreamt of before. And this they did by keeping the graver cases in their own hands, by deciding the intermediate cases on reports accompanied by the record, and leaving only minor cases to the decision of Natives. Then they fostered education, and they imposed examinations on candidates for public service, and subsequently they enhanced the scope of those examinations; and as they gradually qualified the Native for the right exercise of power, they entrusted him with more and more of it, till now we have Natives on the High Court Benches. I confess it puzzles me, my Lord, to see how anyone can say that the tendency of legal administration in India has not been uniformly and without anomaly in the simple and single direction of giving the best form of justice possible in the circumstances to all classes, Briton and Native alike. With Britons we started at the top, because, from the paucity of their numbers, it was possible to do so. With the Natives this was impossible, because of their countless numbers, and their unmanagable areas, compared with the mere handful of Englishmen that have governed this vast Empire. So we started as near as we could to the same point, and, keeping it ever in view, progressed steadily as circumstances allowed, always towards the same end. The progress has ever been upwards and the principle uniform. There has been no anomaly whatever, and there is no anomaly now in the sense urged in favour of this Bill. But to turn round now and progress downwards, by placing the British subject under a tribunal of less competency to do him justice than he already enjoys, and we have readily at command, and to do that for no better reason than to remove a fancied anomaly, that would be an anomaly indeed.

"'The anomalous nature of present arrangements' is one of the reasons put forward for the introduction of this Bill. Rightly examined, the anomaly lies, not in Natives having less jurisdiction out of Presidency-towns than they have in them, but in their having jurisdiction over British subjects anywhere. The anomaly lies in having made an exception of Presidency-towns. The anomaly lies in having, in Presidency-towns, departed from the simple principle on which we had uniformly proceeded, of ever giving to both races the best justice practicable in the circumstances, in proceeding downwards instead of upwards. Remove that anomaly, and the position is logical and clear. But to set up that anomaly, and to base on it the claim to surround it with so many more anomalies that it shall cease to stand out singly as a marked anomaly, is to lead us blindly into a maze of anomalies in which we can never see our place to stop.

"If we must needs turn aside to such trifles as anomalies, and legislate on what I will take leave to call such very secondary grounds, then, to be consistent, we ought rather to wipe out this first great anomaly, have done with the whole side issue, and revert to first principles—logical principles. But there is no need for this, and all I wish to say on this point is, do not let us bring the existence of one anomaly forward as a reason for justifying the creation of more.

"I submit, my Lord, that if we want to avoid anomalous positions and preserve logical action in the future, there is no point at which we can so safely call a halt as where we now are. The hon'ble and learned mover of the Bill, in summing up the principles which have guided the framers of the Bill, says—and I cordially agree with him in the principle—'that, if this question is re-opened, it ought to be settled on a permanent and stable foundation.' I agree with him, because it is a corollary that, if it cannot be 'settled on a permanent and stable foundation,' it ought not to be re-opened. I submit, my Lord, that there is no landmark that can be called permanent about the position which the Bill takes up. It gives Natives the same jurisdiction over British subjects as Englishmen exercise over the same class of criminals, but that is not the same jurisdiction as is exercised over Natives; it is a modified quantity of jurisdiction amounting only to imprisonment for one year in the Mufassal; and, while the distinction in the quantity of punishment awardable to British subjects and Natives is maintained, it cannot be said that the Bill has brought us to the point

to which it is claimed to have brought us, that of impartiality, of the removal of race distinctions, and specially of finality. Sir Ashley Eden—though I doubt whether he used the words advisedly—certainly does use the words 'full powers', and that means the powers of life and death, of transportation for life, of imprisonment for 14 years. When the Native Judge in the Mufassal exercises such powers over the British subject, then we shall have removed 'race distinctions'; then we shall have arrived at impartiality and finality. But not till then. If the advocates of the Bill are not prepared to go as far as that, then admittedly they are not prepared to conduct us to what alone will justify the re-opening of this question, a settlement 'on a permanent and stable foundation'.

"Again, there is no element of finality that I can trace about the person selected for the exercise of jurisdiction over British subjects.

"There is no such self-evident cause as can stand as a landmark why others should not equally be selected. Indeed, for my part, I think a Deputy Magistrate who has been for years associated with Europeans, who has had a long magisterial training as a Tahsíldár Magistrate, who has his judgment mellowed by years, who, at the very outset of his career, had to pass qualifying examinations, and who has eventually been promoted for tried efficiency, is eminently better qualified to exercise such powers than a young man under 25, appointed without like examination, without trial, and without magisterial training or converse with British subjects; and such are the Native Civil Servants constituted under the statutory rules. If, then, the Native Deputy Magistrates, who are in hundreds all over the Presidencies, are obviously preferable to one of the classes named in the Bill, it follows that the settlement made by the Bill is not 'on a permanent and stable foundation.' I do not see how anyone, be he Native or European, can well think that this will be a final settlement. On the contrary, well nigh everyone outside these walls seems to look upon it as a mere beginning, as the opening of a door, as the introducing of a principle; and that is why there is so much agitation and anxiety about it—and that is why I, for one, my Lord, have indented so largely on your Lordship's patience. What I feel is, that this Bill will lead us into a hazy illogical position, with no distinct landmark to stop at; whereas, if we stand where we are, we have a defined line and a reason for it in Presidency-towns. If once we leave them and go half way down hill on the road to inferior justice for British subjects, we can never stop till we reach the bottom; and that bottom, where is it? It is deeper down even than our own Native Courts. It carries us into Native Courts in Foreign States. When once we have admitted that in our own Courts Natives are to try Britons, we can no longer insist that in Foreign Courts Britons shall not equally be tried by Natives; and so we shall have created another anomaly that will have to be wiped out. We shall not have arrived at finality; we shall have to go on and rescind the Act, not so long ago enacted, by which Britons were exempted from Native jurisdiction in Foreign States.

"Once more, the same hand that sweeps away anomalies and partialities so as to lead us to a settlement that shall be final, introduces, by the same stroke of the pen, an incongruity and a piece of race partiality that, to my thinking, is more glaring than any which it removes. The effect of the amendment of section 443, by the elision of the words 'and an European British subject', is, not only to admit the Native to jurisdiction over British subjects, but by race distinction to bar the Briton, so that, if, for instance, the learned and hon'ble member to my right (Mr. Evans),—distinguished member though he is of the Calcutta Bar; if the Lord Chief Justice himself—were to elect to offer their services gratuitously for the trial of their countrymen in Calcutta or elsewhere in India, as they might do, and as so many do in England, they would find that, by the Bill we are asked to pass, they would be legally disqualified by reason of their race. In spite of their having the highest possible qualifications, in legal knowledge, in knowledge of the classes to be tried, to wit, their fellow countrymen, they would be legally barred by race distinction—barred solely because they are Britons, barred in the interests of the more effectual and impartial justice to be administered by Natives, stigmatised—if we are to use such a poor argument at all—stigmatised, in order that no stigma may be cast

on Natives; and this, we are told, is an element of finality. The barring of the Briton is to be final.

"But casting to the winds such very secondary ideas as legislating for a stigma, neither is it convenient in practical every-day work that every Briton, simply by reason of his being a Briton, should be barred from jurisdiction over Britons. At certain ports, far distant from the seat of any Magistrate, it is convenient that the master attendant should have jurisdiction in trifling cases over the seamen frequenting the port. That will not be possible when all Britons are legally disqualified by the proposed amendment of section 443.

"As the word 'stigma' has been forced upon us, and we are called on to consider it in the course of this discussion, let me take the opportunity, before parting with the word, to say that, in considering their *circumstantial* disqualifications for trying Britons, I cast no manner of stigma on Natives—no more, in fact, than if the Commander-in-Chief, there, were to stigmatise me as unfit to command a brigade, or even a company. And even if it were a sort of fancied stigma not to be allowed to try a class of cases you were not calculated to be exactly the best man to understand; even if it were a hardship equal to being tried by a man who was not calculated to understand your case, and the hardships on both sides being equal—which, of course, they are not and never can be,—we were cast on the horns of a dilemma and had to choose between them, there still need not be a moment's hesitation about the choice, for the persons affected by the one hardship are in thousands, if not tens of thousands; whereas those affected by the other fancied hardship may be numbered on the fingers. On the principle, therefore, of the greatest good of the greatest number, there should not be a moment's hesitation about abandoning a Bill that legislates for the few against the many.

"To sum up the above objections and apply them to the Bill. Not only does this Bill not 'contain in itself', as is claimed for it by the hon'ble and learned mover, 'the elements of stability and durability,' but it is pregnant with exactly the opposite elements, and, therefore, by the corollary of that very proposition, this question ought not to be re-opened.

"Looking once again at the reasons given for the re-opening of the question, I find it is commended to us on the ground that 'the time has come.'

"It is a set phrase, 'the time has come;' but there may be two views about its applicability. The time when we are doing all we can to induce English capital to come to this country seems scarcely the time to scare it away with inferior justice to the Englishman. Tell the English capitalist, who is prepared to send his sons and his money out to this country to be large employers of labour in coffee, tea, or cinchona estates; in gold, iron and other mines; in cotton or jute mills and so forth,—tell him that, if any one of the several hundred men, women, and children employed by his son lodges a complaint against him, 'the time has come' for his son to be tried by a Native,—I have a shrewd suspicion that he will have very different ideas about the time. He will not stay to ask what like the Native is, whether qualified or not. He will be apt, I think, to have strong opinions—some might call them prejudices—which we will have to put up with if we want him to bring his capital, for in that, at least, he is master of the situation. He will turn his back on us and send his sons and his capital elsewhere. And in the main he will be in the right; for, whether the planter gets justice or not at the hand of the Native Magistrate is rather a secondary consideration; the mere fact of his having, on some trifling charge, had to appear before and be tried by a Native Magistrate, of the same caste and family, perhaps, as one of his own writers or contractors, will so lower him to their own level in the eyes of his two or three hundred coolies, that he will not be able to command their respect any more. It can answer no useful end to judge of these things by European ideas; we must take them as we find them in this country; and such, I am convinced, would be the effect on the mind of the Indian coolies and their maistries. I am convinced of this; because I have moved not a little amongst planters and their labourers, and made it my duty to acquaint myself with their position, as much as with that of any

other farmers and their men; and now it is equally my duty to represent their interests here to the best of my poor ability; for their interests are the interests of the country, and it will be a dark day, indeed, for India if British energies, British intelligence, and British capital leave it in disgust. In a less degree, also, it will be an evil day for India if British energies, intelligence, and capital are discouraged from continuing to flow into it. It is a consideration of no small moment that the planters of Assam, of the Nilgiris, of the Wynaad and other places, with the lákhs of rupees that they bring into this country, should not be discouraged, which, I am convinced, they will be if this Bill passes. I specially allude to planters, because, settling, as they do, in isolated positions, each a lone man among a hundred, they are specially trusting in, and specially entitled to, the best justice we can give them, a style of justice that shall give them a feeling of security.

"One word more about the time having come from another point of view If any of the above reasons for not subjecting Britons to Native jurisdiction have any weight, and had weight to sway the majority in 1872, surely they can only have *increasing* weight as the number of British subjects in the country increases; and in that sense the time, instead of having come, is, if anything, more remote than it was in 1872.

"When this matter was discussed in 1872, there were no Native gentlemen in this Council. Now there are four hon'ble members, and they are called upon to decide with us on the liberties of the British subject. The appeal to try this question by 'impartial justice' is addressed to them as well as to us; and there is a side of the case which specially addresses itself to them. They are better able, perhaps, than we are to appreciate the value to them of the special concessions made to them,—concessions made, some of them, in the very face of Western notions of justice,—concessions simultaneously denied to our own countrymen. I will touch with a word only, lest I should offend, such things as dancing girls, child marriage, child widowhood for life, plurality of wives, exemption on account of rank from appearance in Court, exemption on account of sex from appearance in Court—exemptions that we do not accord to our own Princes and our own ladies. Natives are the best judges of the value to them of these and like privileges, and, accordingly, they have been allowed, and rightly allowed, to be the judges: their voices have ever prevailed; their wishes have ever been scrupulously regarded, the only test applied being, will it do any positive injury to anyone else to concede these privileges? If it will not, then, by all means, let us liberally concede them. This has been the principle that has guided the concessions to Natives. Is it not fair to let the same equitable principle govern the grant of concessions to Europeans? Britons are the best judges of the value to them of the privilege of being tried by Britons, a privilege of which they seem to think so much; and if it will not do any positive injury to anyone else to let them have the privilege, then, by parity of treatment, by all means let them have the privilege. This view of the case will, probably, commend itself to the minds of Natives as an impartial one. Again, what would Natives think if, with the cry of justice to a class amounting to one half of India—the downtrodden females—in the interests of morality or any such like cry which an English philanthrophist might raise, we ran a tilt at their time-honoured institutions? I imagine they would say at once that it was legislating for an idea, was uncalled for and provocative. By parity of reasoning, the great mass of Englishmen look upon this attack on their privileges as equally uncalled for. If the attack is not justifiable in the one case, neither is it, I submit, in the other. Far, far be it from us to disturb the mind of the Asiatic with even the breath of a suspicion of any interference with his time-honoured valued privileges that do no positive injury to anyone else. By parity of treatment, far be it from him to deal by us otherwise than as we have dealt by him.

"While I have contended above that trial of Briton by Briton is only a natural sequence of the impartial effort to give to Briton and Native alike the best justice in our power to give, here, I have called it, for argument's sake alone, a privilege, and even as a privilege have shown, I think, that it has a

claim to be honoured; a claim, too, based strictly on the very test by which we are invited to try the Bill, that of impartiality.

"But what I have said above has been simply comment on the reasons given for introducing the Bill. The reasons for not going on with it, though few and simple, are, to my mind, more forcible.

"The first reason is of itself enough to throw out any Bill. It is not wanted. With the exception of a fanciful few, fidgetting impatiently after an idea, nobody wants the Bill. Nobody, European or Native, wants the Bill for any practical good that it will do him.

"On the other hand, there are very large numbers who, whether rightly or wrongly is a secondary matter here, are nevertheless, as a matter of fact, vehemently, aye vehemently, opposed to the Bill, and they come of a class, too, on whom all the best interests of India are immeasurably more dependent than they are on any other class. It is an obvious fact of which we cannot but take count, and their vehement feeling in the matter has led to the rousing and bringing prominently forward of the very feeling which the Bill was meant to lay—race antagonism—feeling given expression to in the Native Press, and thus disseminated, in much more violent and provocative language than Britons have indulged in. Now that it has been unmistakeably seen that the Bill has roused and keeps on intensifying the very feelings it was meant to allay, the Bill, if it is to be consistent with its aim, ought, I submit, to be withdrawn.

"That it is wanted for administrative convenience, as has been alleged, is a mere loose statement, which five minutes reference to the criminal statistics of the country would conclusively falsify. Theoretical positions may be set up, but so absolutely is fact against theory in this matter that I will not waste time on it.

"Though I have urged above that, in effect, the Bill does not give what it professes to give, I never meant to imply that, in theory and in the minds of the framers, it was not honestly, generously intended and expected that it should and would give it. Who would doubt it? Not doubting it, I venture to urge that the same soul of honourable, generous impartiality which lay behind the idea that prompted the Bill, should equally impel the advocates of this Bill to abandon it, now that it is unmistakeably clear that the Bill will not forward, but will positively thwart, their liberal intentions. I am not one of those who cannot admit honourable, high-minded intentions in those who think differently; nay, rather, I venture to make an appeal to those very intentions to which I pay all honour. If it is manly in an individual to admit a well-intentioned error, and he only rises in our estimation for the generosity of the admission—and none but the mean-spirited will impute it to weakness—may not a Government also, conscious of its stength, do the same with advantage, advantage both to its own credit and, what is of much more importance, to the interests of the great country committed to its charge? By the introduction of this Bill, the Government has made it abundantly plain that it entertains the most liberal intentions towards the Natives of India; that it has placed beyond a doubt; that surely will henceforth be accepted on all hands without a question; and that having been demonstrated, surely the Government is in the best possible position for saying in effect, if not in word, to the peoples of India—'Though we entertain these unquestionable sympathies, yet, in the course of the ventilation which this Bill has undergone, we have come to know that the passing of the Bill will not compass for you the advantages we had aimed at, but will, on the contrary, injure you seriously, by rousing a deep feeling of race antagonism in a class on which all your best interests are immeasurably dependent for justice, intelligence, capital, energy, progress in civilization, commerce, agriculture and all the material elements, of peace, plenty and health. Though in an infinitesimally minor degree, the Government itself also is not without indebtedness to the martial loyalty of the class that strengthens Her Majesty's forces in India by the supply of some ten thousand volunteers of all arms. We have accordingly resolved, in the best interests of the very people for whom this Bill was introduced, to abandon

it.' If the Government can do this of its own motion, it will, I submit, take a high stand indeed in the calmer judgment of posterity; and it can well afford, in its conscious strength, to think cheaply of any such petty charge as having yielded to clamour; for, in the eyes of the wise and generous, it will be judged to have yielded, not to clamour itself, but to the light cast by the expression of feeling elicited by the ventilation of the Bill, or, to speak more correctly, not to have yielded a jot, but adhered, under the new light thrown, to its own previously expressed intent of allaying race antagonisms.

"If the Government can do this, not in Council here, but of its own motion, then a thousand times *bis dat qui cito dat.* The sooner it does it, I submit, the better. If the Bill is understood to be only postponed till November, then the deplorable—the very deplorable—feelings that have been roused on both sides will only smoulder deeper and wider till the November discussion fans them again into flame; and then, if the Bill is carried by the Government, voting as a Cabinet, and not individually, as on the discussion of this point in 1872, the feeling will not pass away with the passing of the Bill, but will sullenly live for years to come and burst out afresh whenever a case in point arises. I hardly like to dwell on the depth and growing intensity and breadth of the feeling of race antagonism that has been raised. I only feel bound to touch the warning note, that it is a matter worthy of the gravest consideration of Government.

"The Government has only very recently taken additional steps for the better ventilation of Bills, with the avowed intention of availing themselves, in the interests of the country, of the better light shed by such increased ventilation. Here, then, in the deep and widespread agitation and vehement expression of strong feelings, is the very light they have courted. Will they cast aside the very light they have courted on the very first exhibition of it? Will they not rather recognise that it is the very light they courted, and, in consonance with their own previously expressed policy, rather use it in the best interests of the country? Surely they are in an advantageous position for doing so without risk of being misunderstood.

"Both in respect of having unmistakeably demonstrated their liberal intentions towards Natives, and in respect of having expressed a desire, for the public good, to obtain and be guided by the views of the people legislated for, and also in respect of both acts being quite recent, the Government are surely in the best possible position for promptly withdrawing this Bill of their own motion. Indeed, if they do not, they will even seem to stultify their own professions.

"Yet another course is open to the Government, a medium course that will probably satisfy the moderate minded on both sides, giving the Native the coveted brevet rank, and still practically retaining to the Briton his freedom,—a course also that will lead us into no illogical positions, and meet all fancied administrative difficulties—that of making the jurisdiction proposed to be given to Natives permissive only on the Briton positively waiving his right to be tried by a Briton. But in such case it would have to appear on the first summons that the Briton had the right, and he would have to endorse his election to appear or not to appear before a Native, and the jurisdiction should not be extended beyond the cases now contemplated. But this is only suggested as a compromise not without dangers; and the much more satisfactory and manly course would be to abandon the Bill.

"Having taken upon me to tender this my humble opinion of the best course to be pursued with this Bill, I wish to submit that it is in no spirit of factious opposition to the Government; indeed, I knew not till very recently that the Bill was to be regarded as a Cabinet measure, if indeed it is to be so regarded, as the hon'ble Law Member tells us to-day, and herein I must plead my newness to the rules of this Council. I thought it was put forward as an important measure on which the Government were anxious, as in 1872, to obtain the unfettered opinions of everyone present; and if I have erred in too candidly submitting mine, I trust it may be

recognised that I have been influenced by no spirit of factious opposition; far from it. I have said what I have said only in true loyalty to the Government. Being called here, I felt bound, on a point of such vital interest to the country, to place my views, for whatever they might be worth, at the service of Government. If they were worth nothing, the labour was mine only, and they could be cast aside. If they were worth anything, and served by a feather's weight even to influence the decision of Government, then I should rejoice indeed to have spoken freely, as I feel earnestly, in behalf of what I humbly believe to be the best interests of the country in which I have spent my life, and which I have as truly at heart as the liberal-minded framers of the Bill. In this light, and aiming in effect at the same final ends as do the framers of the Bill, I shall trust, though a seeming opponent, to be eventually recognised as a true co-adjutor."

The Hon'ble MR. REYNOLDS said:—"My Lord, I shall not detain the Council with more than a very few remarks, but I wish to take this opportunity of expressing my cordial approval of the principle of this Bill. That principle is clearly explained in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, and has been further explained to-day by the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill. It is simply this, to do away with all judicial disqualifications which are based upon mere distinctions of race. What we have to look at in a Judge or a Magistrate is, not his colour, but his character; not his pedigree, but his ability and his integrity. I was a member of the Select Committee last year on the Bill to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure. The question of the exceptional position of European British subjects under the criminal law was raised in the course of the discussion upon that Bill; but it was brought before the Council in a form, and at a stage of the proceedings, which precluded us from taking it into consideration, except at the risk of deferring the passing of the Bill to another session, and thus delaying the introduction of those useful reforms which have now become law in the amended Code of Criminal Procedure. But a promise was then given by the Government that the matter should not be lost sight of; and I presume that the Government had this promise in mind when it was determined to introduce the present Bill.

"I not only accept the principle of the Bill, but I entirely approve of the system on which it is proposed to carry that principle into effect. This is a Bill for levelling up, not for levelling down. It does not take away from Englishmen the cherished right of being tried by their peers, but it declares that a Magistrate shall not be precluded from being deemed the peer of an Englishman merely because he happens to be a Native. In the criticisms which have lately been poured out upon the Bill, it has been confidently asserted that this is a measure for removing a mere sentimental grievance; for dealing with a difficulty which may arise at some future time, but which has not yet assumed a practical shape. The authors of those criticisms must have been imperfectly acquainted with the facts of the case. In August last, Mr. Romesh Chunder Dutt, a Covenanted Civil Servant, was appointed to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Balasore, and he has now been again appointed to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Bákirganj. Mr. Dutt is an officer of some distinction in the service to which I have the honour to belong. He stood second in his year at the final examination in England; he is a barrister-at-law; he has filled subordinate appointments with credit; and he has written ably and successfully on economic questions in Bengal. It is something more than a sentimental grievance that such a man, who is thought competent to hold the chief executive charge of a district, should remain under a legal disqualification for exercising the powers of a Justice of the Peace. Such a disqualification hampers the Government in the selection of its officers, and weakens the hands of justice, and I should rejoice to see it removed from the Statute-book.

"If, therefore, the motion before us to-day, instead of being merely a motion for the publication of papers, had been a motion to refer the Bill to a Select Committee, I should have had no hesitation in voting in favour of it. I do not say that I am entirely satisfied with the provisions of the Bill. I feel consi-

derable doubt whether the first section has not been too widely drawn, and whether it would not have been better to restrict the operation of the measure to officers, whether Covenanted Civilians or not, who might be actually appointed to be Sessions Judges or District Magistrates. But points of this kind do not touch the principle of the Bill, and the Select Committee would be the proper place for their consideration.

"It is, of course, a further question whether, in view of the determined opposition which this measure has encountered, it would be prudent in the Government to make any further attempt to pass it into law. It appears to me that this is primarily a question for the Executive, but I imagine it is quite within the competence of this Council, as a legislative body, to say that, though the abstract principles of a measure may be equitable and right, it would be impolitic and inopportune to make them part of the law of the land. That, however, is not a question which we are called upon to consider to-day. If the present ferment should subside; if the passions which have been aroused, and the misrepresentations which have been made, should disappear before a calm consideration of what the Government really proposes to do, and what the effects of its legislation are likely to be, I should gladly give my vote, when the time comes, for passing into law a measure based upon the principle of this Bill. But if, on the other hand, postponement and reflection should intensify the feeling which undoubtedly exists to-day; if it should be made clear that the deliberate verdict of the European community in India is opposed to any such legislation as this; if the appeal to Philip sober, which is now to be made, should be dismissed on the merits of the case,—the Government would undoubtedly incur a serious responsibility by asking this Council to pass the Bill."

The Hon'ble DURGÁ CHARAN LÁHÁ said:—"My Lord, this Bill, in my humble opinion, is a move in the right direction, and I deeply regret the feeling which it has evoked.

"It seems to me absurd to suppose that the Native officers who were deemed qualified to hold the responsible post of Magistrate and Judge, and to sit in judgment upon millions without distinction of rank, were not competent to exercise jurisdiction over European British subjects in criminal matters.

"As to race prejudice, which has been already referred to, I for one think that it has little or no existence in fact. With the progress of English education and increased intercourse with Europeans, I am glad to say this feeling has no place in the minds of educated Natives, and that any apprehension as to failure of justice in their hands appears to me wholly groundless.

"What is this change, after all, that the Government propose to introduce? It is to give the same powers to a few selected Native Civilians that Englishmen holding the same position already possess. These Native gentlemen have had to pass the same examinations, and are considered by Government competent to perform the same executive duties, as their brother Civilians. If we refuse to put them on an equality as regards judicial powers, we shall, I maintain, be casting an unnecessary slur upon them, and lower them in the eyes of the people whom they have been deputed to rule. Much better, I say, not have introduced them into the service at all, than, once having done so, impugn their probity by saying 'You shall perform all the duties belonging to the office of an ordinary Civilian, except that of having judicial powers in criminal cases over any European.' We must remember that it is only proposed to invest those Native Civilians who have proved themselves to be of unexceptionable probity with the power in question, and, looking at the safeguards that are to be maintained against any possible failure of justice, can any Englishman honestly say that he is afraid that his countrymen will run any greater risk of being unfairly treated at the instance of a Native Judge than they will at that of a fellow-countryman? A Native Civilian would naturally be always most careful and anxious to see that no injustice should happen in the case of a European, as he would know that he would be accused of race hatred or incompetence should any fault be found with his judgment.

"It has been said that the passing of the amendment will prevent the introduction of British capital and enterprise into this country. I cannot bring myself to believe that anything of the kind will ever happen. The same argument was employed when Act XI of 1836, bringing our European fellow-subjects within the jurisdiction of the Mufassal Civil Courts of the East India Company, was passed, and we now see how the predictions then made have been wholly falsified.

"The Government of this country has, I am aware, my Lord, been of a most liberal and lenient description for many years past; and all educated Natives are, I am sure, deeply sensible of the great debt of gratitude they owe to the English nation for the conciliatory spirit which has been shown by the rulers of this country, when they might, with impunity, have acted in so very different a manner. The aim and object of the English Government has, I believe, been to make the people of this great Empire loyal and contented subjects of our Most Gracious Queen; and this object has hitherto been gained by the wise policy pursued by your Lordship and your predecessors, of treating all Her Majesty's subjects, whether Natives of this country or Europeans, as far as has been possible, with equality."

The Hon'ble SAYYAD AHMAD KHÁN said:—"My Lord, as this is probably the only opportunity which I shall have of expressing my views on this important measure, I am anxious to offer a few observations. I am aware, my Lord, that this Bill has been the subject of much discussion by the public Press, and has given rise to excited agitation among the non-official section of the European and Eurasian community, who feel that their liberties are imperiled by the proposed law. I have not the smallest wish to assign unworthy motives to the agitation; and far be it from me to say that the views which that agitation represents should not be duly considered by the legislature. Never has the Indian legislature been more anxious to consult the views and feelings of the public regarding legislative measures than the present Government of India. With every wish that the views put forward by the European and Eurasian community should be duly considered, I confess, my Lord, I cannot help feeling deep and sincere regret at the attitude which the agitation against this Bill has adopted. Vehement and somewhat unmeasured language has been used by the agitators against my countrymen. I sincerely deplore this circumstance, as much for the sake of the leaders of the agitation themselves as for the sake of the feelings of my own countrymen. And here, my Lord, permit me to express a sincere hope that my countrymen will in no part of India follow the example of those who think that the vehemence of public demonstrations is the best way of submitting arguments and claims for the consideration of the legislature. The people of India, strongly as they feel in favour of the justice, the wisdom and the expediency of this Bill, need no demonstration in favour of the measure; and, if I know the views of the leaders of Native society, I cannot be far wrong in prophesying that the people of India will not resort to any public demonstrations in support of this Bill. They are content to leave the measure to be decided upon its own merits. As a Native of India myself, with every wish for the success of this Bill, I hope my countrymen will adhere to their present determination to watch the progress of this Bill with calm and respectful silence.

"My Lord, it is not unintelligible to me that the non-official European and Eurasian community, separated as they are by the distance of time and space from those influences which secure the progress of political thought in England, should in the circumstances of India attach exaggerated importance to distinctions of race and creed; that they should upon such occasions emphasise the fact of their belonging to the ruling race; that they should claim for themselves especial provisions in the general law of the land. My Lord, all this is intelligible to me; but, at the same time, I cannot help feeling that a good deal of the opposition offered to the Bill arises from inadequate information in regard to the history of Indian legislation in matters of a similar nature, and from a misapprehension of the small change which this Bill proposes to make in the existing law. My Lord, I do not claim to be an authority on questions of constitu-

tional law; but I may safely doubt the legal accuracy of the contention, which has been put forward elsewhere against this Bill, that the European and Eurasian subjects of the Queen Empress in India have any such constitutional rights as would place them above the jurisdiction of the Indian legislature. As an humble member of the Indian legislature myself, I would repudiate any such limitation. We derive our powers from the great Parliament of England; and, so long as we do not exceed those powers, it seems to me erroneous to doubt the legislative authority of this Council in all matters connected with India. History repeats itself, and we have in the present agitation against this Bill a repetition of the arguments and sentiments employed by the alarmists of many years ago, when Native Judges presiding in the Courts of the East India Company were empowered to try civil suits to which Europeans and Eurasians were parties. My Lord, I hope I may, without fear of contradiction, say that the exercise of civil jurisdiction by Native Judges in cases to which Europeans are parties has not given rise to any injustice, not even to complaint on the score of national differences. The truth is, that the fears of the alarmists of those days were unfounded, and their prophecies were bound to prove false. At this moment, throughout British India, Native Judges exercise civil jurisdiction over Europeans in a manner which certainly is not open to the charge of being influenced by race distinctions. But then, my Lord, it is sometimes urged that civil jurisdiction is vastly different to criminal jurisdiction; that the former affects property only, but the latter affects personal character and liberty; and that, whilst the European and Eurasian community may be willing to subject themselves to the civil jurisdiction of Native Judges, it does not follow that they should do the same in criminal matters. My Lord, I confess I am unable to see the reason upon which such distinction is based. The decrees of Civil Courts can reduce a man from opulence to poverty, and there are some branches of civil jurisdiction which not only relate to personal relations, but include the power of personal arrest, and, in the interests of justice, authorize a procedure similar to that provided for Criminal Courts. The process of arriving at conclusions as to the facts of civil cases is much the same as in criminal cases. The same law of evidence in India regulates the investigation of truth in Civil and Criminal Courts. The judgments of Civil Courts may stain the reputation and ruin the character of parties nearly as much as sentences passed by Criminal Courts; and it seems to me that there is no substantial foundation for drawing a distinction in principle between judicial powers of the two classes of Courts, or for attaching greater importance to one class of jurisdiction than to the other. If probity, justice and absence of race bias are found among Native Judges in civil matters, it is difficult to perceive why the same qualities should not mark their administration of criminal justice in cases in which Europeans and Eurasians are concerned. As I understand the existing law, all Native Magistrates already exercise jurisdiction in criminal matters in cases in which Europeans are complainants and seek redress from the Courts as injured parties. I have never yet heard that European British subjects have any objection to resort to Native Magistrates for redress; indeed, they do so without any hesitation. If this is so, there seems no reason why the same confidence should not be shown to those tribunals in cases in which complaints are brought against European British subjects. Counter-charges are not uncommon in criminal cases. Magistrates competent to give redress ought to be competent also to award punishment; and it seems unreasonable and unfair for any section of the community to say 'We will go to Native Magistrates for redress, but we will not submit to be tried by them.' Indeed, my Lord, it is hardly necessary to say that, even under the existing law, Natives of India exercise a good deal of criminal jurisdiction over European British subjects. Even outside the Presidency-towns, I believe it is not a rare occurrence that European British subjects, appearing as defendants before Native Magistrates, waive the exceptional privilege accorded by the existing law. There is no judicial disqualification based on race distinction in the powers of the Native Judges of the High Courts and Magistrates in Presidency-towns; and I need have no fear of contradiction in saying that Native officers, when entrusted with criminal jurisdiction over European British subjects, have performed their duty with honesty and effi-

ciency, and without any bias arising from distinctions of race or creed. Indeed, my Lord, in educated minds, employed in the solemn and sacred duty of administering justice, the claims of humanity at large to the protection of law, and the dictates of conscience, leave no room for any other considerations. In the neighbouring island of Ceylon, which forms a part of the vast Empire of Britain, I believe I am rightly informed, Native Magistrates and Judges exercise criminal jurisdiction over European British subjects. Judicial disqualifications based on race distinctions are unknown in that country. Yet British capital and British commercial enterprise, far from being driven from that island, have had considerable scope in that colony. The interest of coffee-planters in Ceylon is, so far as I know, in no sense inferior to the interest of indigo-planters in Bengal; and the people of Ceylon are in no sense less Asiatic than the people of India. Nor would their staunchest patriot in Ceylon claim for his countrymen a higher position in the scale of civilisation than he would concede to the people of India. Yet the existing law of British India in regard to criminal jurisdiction over European British subjects is behind the law of Ceylon, and, my Lord, I do not think it unreasonable for the people of India to feel that the time has arrived when the necessity of improving the law has become urgent.

"So far, my Lord, I have endeavoured to show that the proposed law is no innovation in principle, that the fears of the opponents of this measure are exaggerated and ill-founded, and that the example of Ceylon furnishes a practical illustration of the argument that the removal of judicial disqualifications, based entirely on race distinctions, will not be attended by any injury to the sacred cause of justice. And, my Lord, I may here repeat that the scope of the Bill seems to have been greatly misunderstood by the promoters of the agitation against it. As I understand the Bill, it does not propose to invest every Native Magistrate with power to try European British subjects. It is only in the case of those Natives of India whose recognised probity and ability have enabled them to achieve positions in the Judicial Service equal in rank to English officers of the higher order that the Bill proposes to remove judicial disqualifications based on race distinctions. The number of such Native officers is very limited; and the Bill cannot, therefore, in any reasonable sense, be regarded as precipitate or calculated to cause any serious practical change in the present machinery of the administration of justice.

"But, my Lord, putting aside these considerations, it seems to me that there is much fallacy in the argument which attaches so much significance to race distinctions. What the people obey in countries blessed with a civilised Government is, not the authority of individuals, but the mandates of the law. So long as the law is just, impartial and humane; so long as the proper administration of that law can be secured, the nationality of those who carry out the law should be of no consequence even to sentimentalists. What requires respect, submission and obedience is the authority of the law, and not that of individuals, and even those who regard the people of India as not entitled to equality with themselves might, if they only consider the question calmly, feel that Native Magistrates are only the servants of the State, charged with the duty of carrying out the behests of the law. It is the duty of the State to provide for the proper administration of the law. To secure this object, the State has to choose the best available agency, and it seems a somewhat untenable and unjust proposition for any subjects of the State to insist that, in the choice of officers, Government shall confine itself to any particular race or section of the community. The whole question raised by the Bill, in my humble opinion, practically amounts to what I have just said. It is a matter the principle of which requires no new decision. The question was discussed and it was decided, and decided nobly, when the magnanimity and justice of England accorded to the people of India rights of employment in the service of the State on the same footing as Englishmen themselves. That noble decision has, in recent years, received practical effect, and administrative expediency requires the moderate change which this Bill proposes.

"But, my Lord, this Bill has in its favour considerations of a higher order than even administrative expediency. I allude to those noble principles of freedom, justice and humanity which have their home nowhere as much as in the bosoms of the nation which first came forward to release the slave from his thraldom; which first announced to the people of India that, in matters of constitutional rights, distinctions of race and creed should have no place in the eye of the law. Never in the history of the world has a nation been called upon to act up to its principles more than the British in India. The removal of disabilities under which certain sections of the community laboured in England in regard to constitutional rights sinks almost into insignificance in comparison to what England has already done in India. The history of Indian legislation is the history of steady progress, of well-considered reforms, of a gradual and cautious development of the noble principle that between British subjects the distinctions of race, colour, or creed shall make no difference in legal rights; that whilst, on the one hand, British rule enforces submission, and expects loyalty and devotion from the people of India, on the other hand, it accords to them rights and privileges of equality with the dominant race. My Lord, I am convinced that it is on account of these noble principles, remarkable alike for their justice and for their wisdom, that the British rule has founded itself upon the hearts and affections of the people—a foundation far more firm than any which the military achievements of ancient conquerors could furnish for the domination of one race over another. History teaches the lesson that nothing is more destructive to the prosperity of a country than that race distinctions should be maintained between the rulers and the ruled. No one can be more anxious than myself that friendly feelings should grow even more than they have already done between the English nation and the Natives of India. Providence has thrown the two races together in a political and, I hope I may also say, social union, which will grow firmer and closer as time goes on. My Lord, if I believed that the legislative measure incorporated in the Bill will prove destructive to the growth of friendly feelings between the two races, I should have deprecated the introduction of the measure. But I can take no such view. I am strongly convinced that, so long as race distinctions find a place in the general law of the land, so long will there exist obstacles to the growth of true friendly feelings between two races. The social amenities of life arise from political equality, from living under the same laws, from being subject to the same tribunals. The caste system in India would, perhaps, never have held its ground so long, if the legislators of old had not framed one law for the Bráhman and another for the Súdra. Whatever the exigencies of former times may have been, I hope, my Lord, that a century and a half of British rule has brought us to that stage of civilisation when there is every reason for minimising race distinctions, at least in the general law of the land. My Lord, I, for one, am firmly convinced that the time has come when the entire population of India, be they Hindú or Muhammadan, European or Eurasian, must begin to feel that they are fellow-subjects; that between their political rights or constitutional status no difference exists in the eye of the law; that their claims to protection under the British rule in India lie, not in their nationalities or their creeds, but in the great privilege, common to all—the privilege of being loyal subjects of the august Sovereign whose reign has brought peace and prosperity to India, and made it a place suitable for commercial enterprise, and for the pursuit of the arts and sciences of civilisation. My Lord, as this is probably the last occasion on which I shall ever address the Legislative Council of India, I cannot conclude my observations without saying that your Lordship's administration is to be heartily congratulated upon having brought forward a measure which, I am convinced, will go a great way to remove invidious race distinctions, and ultimately promote good feeling, mutual respect and sympathy between the rulers and the ruled in this land of many races and many creeds."

The Hon'ble MR. HUNTER said:—My Lord, after very careful consideration, I feel constrained to support this measure. In doing so, however, I hope that I shall not disregard either the expressions of disapproval which have

reached us from without, or the arguments which have been so skilfully arrayed against the Bill in Council to-day. I agree with the opponents of the measure, that there is a body of personal law peculiar to European British subjects in this country—a law which accords to them highly-prized exemptions and privileges. I agree that there is likewise a personal law peculiar to certain classes of our Native subjects—a law which is equally valued by them. I agree that, as we have respected the exemptions and privileges secured to our Native subjects by their personal law, so we are bound to respect the exemptions and privileges enjoyed by European British subjects under their personal law. I am prepared to go further, and to maintain that, in the early days of English rule in India, the personal laws of the various classes formed the main body of law administered in our Courts. The history of Anglo-Indian legislation is the history of the absorption of these personal laws peculiar to classes into a common system of law applicable to all. By this process of absorption, the personal law of each class has been gradually but steadily curtailed. It is this process of absorption which supplied what the Marquis of Wellesley termed the "active principle of continual revision" that struck him as the salient feature of the Bengal Regulations in 1805. During the last 80 years the process has gone on at an accelerated pace, until the special privileges now left to the Natives of this country, and the peculiar exemptions still claimed by European British subjects residing within it, are a mere fragment of the privileges and exemptions which those classes severally enjoyed when Lord Wellesley delivered his Discourse. At each important stage in the process, there has been an outcry from the class whose personal law it has curtailed. Indeed, no class of men can be expected to part with their special privileges without opposition. It seems to me that a Government is bound to listen with great respect and sympathy to such an opposition, and that it ought to refrain from such changes, except when they are clearly demanded by the common weal. But when such a change becomes really necessary for the better administration of the country, then I hold that Government is bound to make it; however much it may regret that it has to purchase a benefit for the whole body of its subjects, at the cost of the natural resentment of a section of them.

The curtailment of class distinctions which this Bill will effect is no isolated act. It forms one of a long series of measures absolutely inevitable in moulding the laws of the various races, from which our administration of justice in India started, into a common body of law applicable to them all. Permit me for a moment to remind the Council how this process has affected our Hindú and Muhammadan subjects. The Charter of 1753 expressly exempted suits between Natives from the jurisdiction of the English tribunals, then styled the Mayor's Courts.* The Governor General guaranteed in 1772 their own laws to the Natives, and provided that Maulvís and Bráhmans should attend the Courts to expound those laws † By the Statute‡ of 1781, the British Parliament secured the Hindús and Muhammadans, not only in their law of inheritance, succession, &c., but also in "all matters of contract and dealing between party and party." The same Statute guaranteed to them their domestic law of the *patria potestas*, and the punitive sanctions of caste. It provided that no act done, and therefore no penalty inflicted, in consequence of caste rules should "be held and adjudged a crime, although the same may not be justifiable by the laws of England."

I shall not detain the Council by a further enumeration of the guarantees granted to the Natives of this country, or of the legislative process by which those guarantees were one by one infringed. The Natives still retain a large portion of their domestic law and certain privileges, such as the exemption of women of position from appearing personally in Court. But in the ordinary affairs of business they have been brought under English-made law. The

* Charter of George II granted in 1753.

† Plan for the administration by Warren Hastings, 1772, Rule 23, afterwards incorporated in the first Bengal Regulation, dated 17th April, 1780.

‡ 21 Geo. III, c. 70.

Maulví or Bráhman assessor has no longer a place in our Courts. For Native law and usage in dealings "between party and party," we have imposed the Code of Civil Procedure and the Contract Act. We have weakened the *patria potestas* by curtailing the punitive powers of the head of the family, especially in regard to the female members. We have undermined the sanctions of caste by treating as offences the graver penalties inflicted for breaches of its rules, notwithstanding our express pledge to the contrary. We accepted the system of the Muhammadan criminal law; we have substituted for it a system of criminal law of our own. Special classes have had their ancient privileges curtailed in a special degree. The Hindú law accorded to the Bráhmans a status which enabled them to exercise spiritual powers, yielding lucrative temporal results. We no longer permit the employment of these spiritual powers for compulsory purposes. If a Bráhman erected a *kurh*, and some credulous old woman killed herself thereon, our regulation law tried him for murder. If he enforces a debt, or extracts a charity, by fasting outside a man's door, the English Magistrate locks him up in jail. We have deprived the sanctity of Brahmanhood of much of its pecuniary value, and subjected its spiritual terrors to the Penal Code.

In all this the Government has done wisely and well. In doing so, however, it has had again and again to encounter a clamorous but quite natural opposition from those whose ancient privileges or personal law it curtailed. I shall not cite instances where the gain to the community at large was beyond question, but one in which the necessity for a change seemed doubtful to many. There are no branches of the Native law more solemnly guaranteed to the Hindús than those which deal with marriage and inheritance; and there is no principle more clearly established than the deprivation of rights to family property in the case of a Hindú becoming a convert to another religion. Yet a series of *Lex Loci* Acts, initiated in 1832, and ending within our own experience, have repeatedly interfered with the most cherished feelings of the Natives in these matters. In each case since 1842, the Natives have struggled against the change. With them, inheritance is not a mere question of gain or loss in this world, but involves the safety of the souls of their ancestors, and their own happiness or misery in the future life. They have pleaded Parliamentary guarantees, the solemn declarations of the Indian Legislature, the established usage of a century of British rule. With one temporary exception, they have pleaded in vain.

The personal law and exemptions peculiar to European British subjects in India have undergone scarcely less important curtailments. The legal status of the non-official Englishman in India commences, for practical purposes, with the Charter of 1813.* During the preceding half century, the English non-official in rural Bengal had passed through various stages, as an interloper, a licensed adventurer, a subordinate agent of the East India Company, and a partner, recognised or unrecognised, of its servants in their private trade. He might execute a bond making himself amenable to the Company's Civil Courts, and after 1787 he had to do so before he was permitted to reside in the interior. In criminal matters he was subject only to the Supreme Court and Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in Calcutta. He practically, therefore, remained outside the Company's system of administration, as an unmalleable unit of sturdy independence and growing importance in whatever district he settled, disliked and often unfairly treated, but very difficult to reckon with. In matters of criminal jurisdiction he was under the surveillance of the rural police instead of being amenable to the rural Courts. As late as 1817 a Regulation was passed requiring the police to submit yearly to the Magistrate of the district a list of all Europeans residing within it. Indeed, until the Government passed to the Crown, each police-inspector had to report the arrival of every non-official European who came within his circle.

The Charter of 1813 threw open the Indian trade to private enterprise, and at the same time created a jurisdiction over the Europeans

53 Geo. III, c. 155.

who might embark in the business. It provided that every British subject living at a distance of more than ten miles from the Presidencies should be amenable to the Civil Courts of the East India Company in like manner as Natives of India. It also empowered the Governor General to appoint Justices of the Peace from among its Covenanted Servants, or other British residents, with petty criminal jurisdiction over British subjects, not exceeding a fine of Rs. 500, or in default two months' imprisonment. As the number of Europeans increased in India, the powers of the Justices of the Peace were extended by a Statute of George IV.* All powers, whether civil or criminal, were exercised only by Europeans, because at that time the Natives of India had been excluded from the higher judicial offices which they held in the early days of the Company, and had not yet been incorporated as a branch of its Uncovenanted Civil Service. But when the Company withdrew from its trade after 1813, it set itself to the task of improving its rural government. By a series of measures between 1821 and 1836, it increased the powers of its Native Judges, and admitted the Natives of India to a large share of the civil judicial administration. It followed that if Natives were to do the staple work of civil justice, they must exercise jurisdiction over the whole body of inhabitants within their district. By a series of laws in 1836, 1839 and 1843, their jurisdiction was therefore extended over European British subjects. It was enacted in comprehensive terms that, thenceforth, no person should, by reason of place of birth, or by reason of descent, be in any civil proceeding exempted from the jurisdiction of any of the Company's Civil Courts.

The European community bitterly resented these laws, and opposed every effort to bring them under the jurisdiction of the country tribunals, as distinguished from the Supreme Court in Calcutta. The most important of them, they stigmatised as the Black Act. "The Black Act," writes an eye-witness, Mr. William Tayler, an eye-witness not at all likely to favour Bengal officialism, "was the cause of an agitation which may fairly be said to have convulsed Indian society for a time. Several barristers took the lead; public meetings were called; scurrilous articles filled the columns of the daily journals. One impassioned orator hinted that Mr. Macaulay [the Legal Member of Council] ought to be lynched at the very least." My Lord, it marks the difference between Englishmen in India at that time and at the present day, that although their feelings on questions of class privilege remain equally strong, the articles in the public journals are no longer "scurrilous"; their public meetings cannot fairly be described, in Mr. Tayler's words, as "fierce and uproarious"; and their resistance is not now confined to Calcutta, but, with the extension of British enterprise, is diffused over many districts. The jurisdiction of the Company's Civil Courts and of the Native Civil Judges, which Englishmen so loudly opposed fifty years ago, has done more than any other series of administrative measures to protect British capital, and to render British enterprise possible in rural India.

During the same fifty years, the special privileges of European British subjects in matters of criminal jurisdiction have also been curtailed. Perhaps the most important attempt under the Company in this direction was that of Lord Dalhousie's Government. In 1849, it prepared a draft Act declaring that all British subjects, resident outside the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, should be thenceforth amenable to the Magistrates and Criminal Courts of the East India Company; save, only, that no such Magistrate or Court should have the power to sentence any of Her Majesty's natural-born subjects to death.† It made no proviso as to the Magistrate being a Justice of the Peace. On the contrary, it expressly stated that "the word Magistrate, as used in this Act, shall be understood to mean every officer, however styled, who has power to exercise any or all of the powers of a Magistrate."‡ I need

* 9 Geo. IV. c. 74, sections 92, 97, 113, 121, 124.

† Draft Act read for the first time in Council on the 26th October, 1849, section 1.

‡ *Idem*, section 6.

hardly point out that the Bill now before the Council has a very much narrower scope. Lord Dalhousie approved of the proposed extension of the criminal jurisdiction over European British subjects, but thought that the measure should be postponed till the amending of the criminal law was effected by the Penal Code. His view prevailed. Shortly after the country passed to the Crown, the Penal Code became law, and the question of jurisdiction could be considered on its own merits. This was last done on the revision of the Code of Criminal Procedure in 1872. Before that year, the Natives of India had been admitted, by open competition in England, into the Covenanted Civil Service; and, in the natural course, would rise, as Magistrates and Judges, to the highest posts in the administration of criminal justice in their respective districts. The question which had to be decided in 1836, with regard to granting civil jurisdiction over European British subjects, came up for consideration in 1872 with regard to criminal jurisdiction. The Legislature, in 1872, determined to give a substantial jurisdiction over European British subjects to full-power Magistrates, being Justices of the Peace, and to Sessions Judges, provided that such Magistrates and Sessions Judges outside the Presidency-towns should themselves be European British subjects. By a narrow majority, the Legislature abstained from giving these powers to the Native members of the Covenanted Civil Service. How narrow the majority was, may be estimated from the circumstance that, if a single one of its members had voted the other way, the minority would by the President's casting vote have become the majority.

My Lord, I think that the Legislature decided wisely in 1872; but that we should decide wrongly if, in 1882, we supported its decision. The circumstances of the country at large, and of the special class of public servants to whom jurisdiction will be given, have altered during the ten years. The administrative necessity for the change, which was then remote, has now arrived, and will soon become urgent. Even before 1872, criminal jurisdiction over British subjects had been given to Native Magistrates in Calcutta, and both Hindú and Muhammadan gentlemen have exercised these powers in the Calcutta Courts. But it was not considered safe to entrust the same powers to Native Magistrates in the districts, because it was feared that public opinion, which would check any miscarriage of justice in Calcutta, might not act with equal force upon District Magistrates. I think that this was a good argument in 1872. But new enterprises have since then brought an influx of Englishmen into the interior, and created an amount of independent English opinion in the districts which could not have been anticipated in 1872. I, for one, read with pleasure the telegrams which have poured into *The Englishman* during the past month, from every part of Bengal where Englishmen reside. Those telegrams show that our non-official countrymen are strongly opposed to the measure which I advocate. But they also show that Englishmen in the interior have now the means of expressing the public opinion of their class with such promptitude and with such force as to constitute the strongest possible guarantee against the abuse of magisterial powers, whether vested in European or in Native hands. Not only is English public opinion in the districts stronger, but English public opinion in Calcutta acts much more directly upon the District Magistrates. Since 1872, the length of railways open in India has increased from a little over 5,000 to close on 10,000 miles. The number of private telegrams sent has increased from 600,000 to 1,337,526. The number of post-offices and letter-boxes has, during the same period, multiplied from under 5,000 to more than 11,000; and the number of letters, newspapers, &c., from 89 millions to 158 millions. Districts formerly isolated have now speedy and constant communication with the capital. Nor is it too much to say that English public opinion in the remote province of Assam can now be brought to bear as powerfully and as immediately upon the central Government, as the English public opinion of Calcutta could twenty years ago.

The circumstances of the special class of public servants, to whom it is proposed to give jurisdiction, have also changed. In 1872, the Native Covenanted Civilians appointed by open competition in England were untried men, who had yet to prove their fitness for the offices entrusted to them. They have,

during the past ten years, abundantly proved it. They have established their reputation as painstaking, impartial officers, and in a special manner they have shown their capacity for sound judicial work. Nevertheless, if a distinct administrative necessity had not arisen, I should decline to support a change which must be painful to an important section of the community. But such a necessity has now arisen. The Council has before it the reports from the various Local Governments in favour of this measure. I shall not, therefore, say more with regard to them, than that they present to my mind an overwhelming preponderance of opinion which it is difficult for the central Government to disregard. But I shall show, by one or two individual instances, the way in which the present anomalous state of things works in the rural districts. The Native Civilians have now reached a stage in their service when they must become, in the natural course, District Magistrates and Sessions Judges. We have guaranteed to them equal rights with their English brethren, yet they must be excluded from these offices in the more eligible districts where English private enterprise exists, and they must be turned out of those offices in any district into which English private enterprise comes. Let me illustrate this by two examples; one taken from Bengal, the other from Bombay. On the 17th January last, a Native Civilian was, in the ordinary course, appointed Joint Magistrate, with powers of a Magistrate of the first class, at the important station of Dháká. On the 23rd January, he received a letter from the Secretary to the Bengal Government, cancelling the appointment and transferring him to a less eligible district, on the ground that the opening out of the Dhaká and Maimansingh Railway was bringing a number of Europeans into the Dháká district. The gentleman thus disqualified had won the second place in his year, by open competition in England, from among several hundred candidates; he is an English barrister, and he had proved his fitness for the post from which he was turned out by twelve years of service. In the Bombay Presidency, a Native Civilian holds the important office of District and Sessions Judge of Kanára. His head-quarters are at Kárwár, the coast terminus of the railway which, some time ago, was proposed to be constructed from the Dhárwár cotton country. If this scheme should be revived and the railway sanctioned, the Sessions Judge of Kanára would, under the exigencies of the existing law, have to be turned out of his district. Let us see what this practically means. The gentleman in question is Mr. Tagore. After a distinguished education, both here and in England, he has given about twenty years of unblemished service to the Government, and has established a high reputation as a Judge. He is a near relative of our late colleague, the Mahárájá Sir Jotíndra Mohan Tagore, who, during an unusually prolonged period, assisted this Council in making the laws of India. The well-earned encomiums in which your Excellency expressed your sense of the services thus rendered are still fresh in our memories. Yet we are told that we must not entrust to a member of the same noble house, notwithstanding his training in England and his twenty years of proved integrity as a Judge, the power of sentencing a European British subject to a short term of imprisonment. This, too, although the European British criminal has the right of immediate appeal from any sentence of imprisonment, however brief, and from any fine, however small. If it were necessary I could multiply examples. Unfortunately, the time has come when such examples will year by year multiply themselves, unless the existing law is changed.

Since this Bill was introduced, I have taken occasion to consult several of the leading Native Civilians who were appointed by competition in England. They complain that under the present law they will be excluded, as Magistrates and Sessions Judges, from the advancing districts into which British enterprise comes; and that they will be condemned to backward or remote districts where they will have less opportunity of distinguishing themselves, or of proving their fitness for higher offices. They urge that in Bengal, for example, this means that they will be shut out, as Magistrates and Judges, from the healthy Province of Bihár, and condemned for the most part of their career to the miasmatic Delta. The pleasant regions of Tirhut and Patna will be denied to them: the swamps of Bákirganj and Noakháli will be perma-

nently at their disposal. They contrast this state of things with the long series of declarations by Her Majesty's Government presented to Parliament, beginning with the Queen's Proclamation to the Chiefs and people of India in 1858, and ending with the Despatch of the Secretary of State, dated the 10th July, 1879. They rebut the plea that it is not essential that the Magistrate of the district should have power over Europeans if his Joint-Magistrate has these powers, by bringing forward a long list of districts in which there is no Joint-Magistrate. They expose the fallacy of the argument that in cases where a Sessions Judge has not these powers a European criminal can easily be transferred to another district. In the Bombay case which I have cited, a European criminal, together with the prosecutor and witnesses, would either have to be sent several hundred miles by sea to the Presidency-town, or the whole party would have to be marched inland, under guard, nearly 100 miles, in part across a tract malarious during the rains, to the head-quarters of one of the adjoining districts. The present law not only acts as a disqualification to the Native Judge, but it operates as a hardship to English criminals, prosecutors and their witnesses. The fact is, as shown by the Dháká case, that the Native Magistrate and Judge must either have jurisdiction over Europeans, or they must go elsewhere. They urge that Government will have to regulate its appointments, not by the merits of an officer, nor by his general fitness for a district, but by his power to deal with a small exceptional class of cases occurring within it. Yet by the orders of repeated Secretaries of State, orders formally placed before Parliament, the Native officers thus disqualified will in time form a substantial proportion of the whole Covenanted Civil Service. They point out that this is not only an injustice to themselves, but also a source of weakness to the Administration.

The admission of the Natives to the Covenanted Civil Service was one of the results of the Queen's Proclamation when Her Majesty assumed the Government of India. In that Proclamation she commanded that her subjects, "of whatever race or creed, be freely and impartially admitted to offices in [her] service, the duties of which they may be qualified, by their education, ability and integrity, duly to discharge." The Covenanted Native Civilians have now reached a point in Her Majesty's service when the Government must decide whether it will or will not grant them criminal jurisdiction over European British residents, as the Company had in 1836 to decide whether it would grant civil jurisdiction over such residents to the Uncovenanted Native Servants. The Government has in 1882 simply reached the same conclusion as that at which the Company arrived in 1836. But the present Bill provides the most ample safeguards against the abuse of the powers which it confers—safeguards so ample, stringent and complete as to destroy any further analogy between the action of the Legislature in 1836 and in 1882. For the present, I shall only deal with the case of Covenanted Civilians who have entered the service by competition in England. They are the class to whom the Bill is chiefly directed; they are the only class in regard to whom the Local Governments appear to have yet been consulted. So far as a scrutiny of the Civil List enables me to form an opinion, there are not above two or three Native officers, with the exception of those in the regular Covenanted Service, on whom any Local Government would confer the powers granted by this Bill for many years to come. At any rate, the Council has no evidence before it with respect to the other classes mentioned in the Bill. And I, for one, am not prepared to support, by speech or vote, the curtailment of privileges on which my countrymen set a high value, without clear evidence that the sacrifice is demanded on behalf of good administration and the common weal. Such evidence may be forthcoming at the proper stage, when the Bill reaches the Select Committee. But, meanwhile, I speak only of the principal class of Native public servants whom the Bill will affect, namely, those who have won their positions by open competition in England.

I beg the opponents of this measure to consider the very limited powers which the Bill conveys, and the stringent safeguards which it provides against their abuse. The Native members of the competitive Covenanted Service are a select body of men, who have won their way into public employment by excep-

tional exertion, and by exceptional abilities. In youth they so far overcame the inertia of the climate, and the prejudices of their race, as to set forth to a country on the other side of the globe, on the chance of securing an honourable career by open competition. Most of them had already earned distinctions at Indian Colleges and Universities. In England they had to partially re-educate themselves on a Foreign model. They had to compete in an examination framed to suit an educational system different from that on which they had been trained, and they won their appointments from among a crowd of competitors. Many of the Native Civilians thus selected are more English in thought and feeling than Englishmen themselves. After their arrival in India they have to pass through further tests, and to prove their fitness by years of faithful service, before they can receive the powers which the Bill confers. Even then, it is only if the Local Government is satisfied of the fitness of the individual officer that the powers are granted to him. And what, precisely, are these powers? The highest are those granted to Magistrates of districts and Sessions Judges, officers of about 13 to 25 years' standing. A District Magistrate can sentence a Native of India to two years' imprisonment, with fine, or, in cases of cumulative sentences, and on default of payment of the fine, to four years. This Bill would only empower him to sentence a European British subject to a term not exceeding three months. A Sessions Judge may sentence a Native of India to death or transportation for life. This Bill empowers him to sentence European British criminals to only one year. A Native criminal can appeal only to certain Courts, and only against sentences of a certain degree of severity. The European criminal by this Bill is allowed the right of appeal to either the District Court or the High Court at his own option; and he may exercise that right against a sentence of a Magistrate or Sessions Judge, however small—against a fine of one rupee, or a single day's imprisonment. The European British subject is further protected by his race privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*, and in any case important enough to come before the Sessions Judge, by trial by jury. Nothing can be further from the truth than the statement that this Bill disregards the different degrees in which the force of public opinion acts as a check upon miscarriages of justice in Calcutta and in the rural districts. A Native Magistrate sitting in Calcutta can at present sentence European British subjects to two years' imprisonment, and to a fine, with a right of appeal only from sentences of a certain gravity. This Bill confers on the same officer, if he is promoted to be Magistrate of a district, the power of sentencing a European British subject to only three months' imprisonment, with the privilege of appeal from every sentence, however small.

I would ask the opponents of the measure whether they seriously believe that these safeguards are not ample for the purposes of justice. If they can suggest further safeguards, I feel sure that this Council will impartially listen to their proposals. I know it is hard for any class of men to part with its special privileges. The hardship is sometimes a matter of fact, and sometimes a matter of feeling. The class affected always believes that the hardship is one of fact. Whether Europeans or Natives, they plead the same argument of the thin end of the wedge, and of the total abolition of their class privileges which the change, however small, foretells. This argument was never better set forth than by the Hindús on the passing of the *Lex Loci* Act. They then expressed their belief "that the security in person, property and religion, hitherto ensured to them, thus undermined in one instance, would be eventually denied to them altogether." The forty years which have passed since these words were uttered have abundantly falsified the predictions which they conveyed. Nor have the apprehensions of the European community, on the passing of the Black Act in 1836, been more fully justified. The civil jurisdiction then granted to Native Judges seemed to our countrymen to destroy the sole securities which they possessed for their capital invested in the rural districts, and to threaten the extinction of British enterprise in Bengal. Europeans would be deterred thenceforth from settling in India, and it was vainly attempted to combat this statement by quoting Mr. Mill's evidence before the Committee of the House of Commons. The fifty years which have since passed, and the immense development of British enterprise under the protection of the rural Courts of Bengal,

now supply an unanswerable refutation of such fears. Even the abolition of the Grand Jury in the Presidency-towns in 1865 sufficed to awaken serious apprehensions. "On the abolition of Grand Juries," said the circular issued by the Landholders' Association, "there would be no protection to gentlemen from being accused of crimes of which they were entirely innocent, whenever the local Magistrate was supposed to be inclined to believe in such charges, and of being put upon their trial whenever a credulous or prejudiced Magistrate would be found." A correspondent in the *Englishman* predicted that, now that the Grand Jury was doomed, the right of calling a public meeting through the Sheriff "would be the next old institution voted effete." Another begged his countrymen to "beware of the doctrinaire dissectors. Cry out in time," he said, "and that lustily, or we may expect the fate of the eviscerated cat, whose personal objections to the operation are disregarded in the promotion of experimental science." The Public Meeting in Calcutta condemned by a formal resolution "the proposed abolition of Grand Juries in the Presidency-towns; and on the contrary was of opinion that the institution should be extended to the Courts proposed to be established in the interior of India." One speaker regarded the abolition of the Grand Juries as "the thin end of the wedge" * * * "which threatens to bring down and destroy the whole fabric of our constitution". The *Englishman* newspaper, which has so ably brought to a focus the opposition to the Bill now before the Council, quoted with approval, in 1865, Sir Eardley Wilmot's protest against "any interference with this 'bulwark of the nation.'" My Lord, there have been individual miscarriages of justice since the abolition of the Grand Jury, as there were when it still flourished. But I feel sure that the English citizens of Calcutta, old enough to remember the state of things before 1865, will agree with me that the abolition of the Grand Jury has been a boon to the English community of the city, and a source of strength to the working of the whole jury system in the Presidency-towns.

I believe that the apprehensions now expressed with regard to the present measure will, ten years hence, be found to have been equally groundless. Meanwhile, we ought not to forget that those apprehensions spring from natural feelings of alarm in the minds of an important section of the community. If we can in any way allay those apprehensions, or conciliate those feelings, I think we are bound to do so. The honour of this Council, or the honour of the Government, is not involved in any hard-and-fast resistance on points of detail. Or, rather, the honour of the Government is involved in carrying out a measure which must necessarily be painful to an important class with the utmost consideration that it can show to their feelings. But with regard to the principle involved, I think the time has come when the Indian Legislature is bound to declare itself. At such a crisis, party spirit must run high. Several months will, however, elapse before the Bill can pass into law. During the interval the Council will have time to candidly listen to every argument, and to seriously consider every suggestion. If, in the heat of the discussion, fair arguments give place to ungenerous aspersions, our duty seems equally clear. We must meet obloquy with patience, and, assured of the justice of the measure, we must wait for time to dispel the apprehensions of our countrymen at present, as time has disproved their apprehensions in the past.

The Hon'ble RÁJÁ SIVA PRASÁD said:—"My Lord, this is the grandest concession to India. I would have called it the coping stone of the liberal policy of the Liberal Government of Her Most Gracious Majesty, whose worthy representative, the liberality incarnate, my Lord, you are; but no one can say to what a height the building is destined to reach during your Excellency's incumbency. So I content myself by simply saying that the measure will be a magnificent addition to the list already long. The distinction of race in the Indian Criminal Procedure was one of the remaining mementos of the narrow policy of an honourable body of monopolist traders, though it might have suited or become a necessity at the time; but now it will be simply incongruous with advanced liberal ideas and the progress of the age. The concession is most unexpected and little asked for, and so the most valuable. I cannot conceal from your Excellency that the Indian branch of the Aryan race has been the

most intolerant towards their conquered, and had no distinction between a conquered and a slave. Up to this time the Súdras, the remnants of the conquered aborigines, who form the mass of the population, are looked down upon by the military, and the then ruling class of Kshatryas, and the sacerdotal Bráhmans, as worse than slaves. The very name Dás, a corruption of Dasyu, means a slave or thief. Prohibition to wear the sacred thread has been for the poor Súdras a lasting mark of humility and subjection. Manu says, if any Súdra takes into his head to speak Sanskrit or to teach that language, 'scalding oil' is to be poured into his mouth; nay, 'on killing a cat, a weasel, a peacock, a frog, a dog, a lizard, and an owl or a crow, a Bráhman should expiate himself by the same penance which he has to undergo for killing a Súdra'—chapter XII, stanza 132. Further, 'having slandered a Bráhman, a Kshatriya becomes liable to a fine of 8,000 *kauries* (shells) amounting to less than rupee one and a half, but a Súdra merits death'—chapter VIII, stanza 267. Let us see how the Muhammadans treated their conquered. They did not regard the Hindús even as men; hence to massacre them, to enslave their wives and daughters, to plunder their property, to demolish their temples, to deface the images, to force beef down their throats by violence, are the subjects which fill the so-called histories of the time. Even so good-natured a writer as Amír Khusro was, alludes to the Hindús in such contemptuous terms as 'raven-faced' and 'raven-like in nature' (*Zigh-rú va Zagh Manish*). The administration of the civil and criminal justice was completely in the hands of the kázís, and no Hindú could possibly aspire to be a kází. No matter whether either or both parties were Muhammadans or Hindús, the judgment was invariably pronounced according to the Muhammadan law or Shara. The same Amír Khusro relates in his Teríkhi Alai that Alá-ud-dín Khilji once sent for a kází and asked him what was written in the Code of Muhammadan law regarding the Hindús. The kází answered that the 'Hindús were' Zimmis (condemned to pay the *Jizya* tax); if asked silver, they ought to pay gold with deep respect and humility; and if the collector of taxes were to fling dirt in their faces, they should gladly open their mouths wide. God's order is to keep them in subjection, and the Prophet enjoins on the Faithful to kill, plunder and imprison them, to make them Mussulmáns or to put them to the sword, to enslave them, and confiscate their property. Abu Hanífa alone permits the levying of the Jizya, but the remaining successors of the Prophet have uniformly laid down that the Hindús ought to be made Mussulmáns, otherwise lose their heads.' The Emperor smiled, and remarked that he did not know what the Code might prescribe, but that he had issued an edict that only so much grain, milk and other articles of consumption as would suffice for a year should be left to Hindús, and that they should in no case be allowed to lay by any money. Akbar was the only Emperor who raised the Hindús and kept down the race distinction as low as he could, but that was a matter of necessity. He had seen how his father was driven out from India. He could not reckon on receiving any succour from Central Asia. His only hope for his Empire was with the Hindús, and the Hindús well supported him. Now the days have come that a Hindú is appointed by your Excellency Chief Justice, or Kází-ul-Kuzáat, of the metropolis of the Indian Empire. We Hindús do not consider the British as our conquerors. We do not only acknowledge the divine right of our sovereigns, but find divinity in their person. I will never forget what the Pandits of Benares spoke to Sir William Macnaghten. I was then a boy reading in the Sanskrit College. Lord Auckland came with Sir William. His jamadár, being a Muhammadan, was stopped at the gate. Sir William asked the Pandits how it was that the English were allowed and the Muhammadans not. The Pandits quoted Bhagavat Gita that 'Rulers are divine.' Leaving aside the divinity for the present, is it not a fact that we sought the protection of the British? Jagat Seth Mahtábrai, one of the ancestors of the humble speaker, was one of those three who invited Clive to Murshidábád and helped him to establish the British supremacy in Bengal at the sacrifice of his own life. The idea of any restoration of a Kshatriyan Empire is as far from the bosom of a Hindú, as the idea of restoration of the Roman Empire in the family of Romulus, driving out all the 'barbarian' races across the Danube, is from the bosom of an Italian. Taimuri dynasty was gone; the choice lay between the bloody Muhammadans from the North-West, like Nádir Sháh, who massacred Delhi, or

Ahmad Shah Abdali, who massacred Mathura, and the freebooter Pindari Mahrattas. India threw herself under the protection of the British like a sheep running from a tiger and a wolf to her shepherd. We look to our Sovereign Kaisar-i-Hind, not only as Divine ruler, but as our own mother. We take her as our own, and I leave it to the generous Christian feelings of the British nation whether we are still to be treated as a conquered and subjugated race. The *Indian Daily News* says very sensibly that 'we shall rise above class questions and race questions, and confess, even if it be with some natural reluctance, that the change in the law which is now proposed is practically inevitable. Besides, we have to consider whether determined and narrow adhesion to exclusive privileges is not the most dangerous policy the European community could adopt. For the sake of England in India, and in order to further strengthen and cement the union between the two countries, is it not necessary that Englishmen should give the highest proof in their power of the thoroughness with which they adopt India, and take upon them the defence and advancement of her interests?' The *Statesman* takes the same just and impartial view of the question. Though there is no doubt that a very strong feeling, whether right or wrong, but almost universal, exists against the Bill in the European quarters, as a gentleman was just the other day saying, wherever he went he was asked 'Have you seen that infernal Bill.' They take it as certain that all their countrymen who have to appear before a Native Magistrate will be sent to jail, and the reason they assign for it is the 'widening,' as they are pleased to think, of the breach between the Natives and Europeans. Some say that there is neither newspaper nor High Court with astute barristers in the Mufassal; but I do not know if there is any place in India now beyond the pale of the newspaper influence, or where barristers cannot go; the wire has brought the High Court within an easy reach of everybody. As for a Native's sending a European or his wife to jail, there is no fear of that. If there is any fear, the fear is for his unjust acquittal. Mr. Duthoit, the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh, who is no mean judge of Native character, truly says: 'I do not mean that they (Natives) would be likely, as a rule, to press hardly upon Europeans; I think, on the contrary, that they would, as a rule, unduly favour the Europeans.' Woe to the Native who has a European before him to judge! His position will be most unenviable, and fool he must be if ever he takes into his head not to ask for transfer of the case to some other tribunal or not to acquit the culprit totally. So, whatever the Europeans may have to say against the Bill, they cannot show any good cause for its condemnation, except the domineering race pride, or, as Mr. W. B. Jones says, the 'unreasonable class prejudice,' which cannot brook any idea of equality; but is such a pride to be encouraged? Does it not widen the gulf which we are trying to bridge over? Will it not keep the wound fresh which we want to heal up? The Government is bound to exonerate the integrity of Her Imperial Majesty's Proclamation of 1858. It is true that the Natives will not gain much by this concession. At the same time, it is also true that not the least harm will be done to the Europeans. It may do, I am afraid, some harm to the Natives. This new power may stand, to a certain extent, as a bar in the way of their promotion to a District Magistracy or a Sessions Judgeship; nay, some alarmists see a greater harm looming at a distance; they argue in this way, that, if the Government has broken the acknowledged privilege or personal law of their own countrymen, the Britons, like a straw, how can they be expected to maintain very long our own privileges and personal laws, which, though dear to us, but often approach absurdity in the eyes of the advanced civilisation. Simply an incongruity will be removed. Our European brethren ought to have a little faith upon their European Governors, and to be sure that these Governors will never appoint any one Justice of the Peace unless they know him to be the fittest man before whom, if occasion arises, a European can stand to be judged. Hear what Sir Alfred Lyall says:—

'No European officer is appointed to be a Justice of the Peace or Magistrate of a district or Sessions Judge, until he has been found to be, by experience and character, fitted to exercise the powers and perform the duties which are attached to these offices. During the period that ordinarily elapses before any officer can attain to the position of Magistrate of a district or Judge, or is appointed to be Justice of the Peace, ample opportunities are afforded of forming an

opinion as to his qualifications for the offices in question; and he is not appointed to them if he has shown himself to be unfit to perform the duties and exercise the powers belonging to them. The interests of the European British subjects and of the administration would be sufficiently provided for, if the general restriction, under which no one who is not himself an European British subject has jurisdiction over an European British subject, being removed, power be left with the Local Government to appoint Justices of the Peace those Native members of the Covenanted Civil Service who have proved their fitness to exercise the jurisdiction. The Local Government would then apply the test of personal fitness to each particular case for Native as well as for European members of the Covenanted Civil Service.'

"The worth of the argument or analogy brought forward by my hon'ble colleague, the learned Dr. Hunter, that, if so many privileges of the Natives have been destroyed, why not this privilege of the Britons also is to follow suit, I leave to your Excellency to judge. However, I do not know if the Britons also burnt their widows like the Hindús, or killed their infant daughters like them.

"Now, so far, whatever I have said, I have said as a representative of the Native community at large, and have echoed India's voice; but, if your Excellency allow me to express my own individual opinion, may I ask whether this feeling, right or wrong, is to be totally derided and set at nought? I would rather join with the Commissioner of Coorg in saying that 'the provisions of the present law on criminal procedure, which limit jurisdiction to try, for criminal offences, European British subjects to persons who are themselves European British subjects, are wise, and should, for political reasons, be maintained.' I would rather agree with the Hon'ble D. F. Carmichael in saying that 'after all, there is such a thing as *privilege;* this one is highly valued by those who possess it, and certainly does no harm to the Native population; while its surrender would, in my opinion, cause great exasperation.' I would rather coincide with the Hon'ble W. Hudleston in saying 'that the proposed extension of jurisdiction would be impolitic, and is not expedient; I am confident it would raise an outcry that would aggravate race friction far more than the removal of the already existing disability attaching to a small number of officials would allay it.' I would rather side with the Right Hon'ble the Governor of Madras, on whom, if my memory does not fail me, almost the whole brunt of all the Parliamentary debate fell when he was Under Secretary for India under His Grace the Duke of Argyll, when he says such weighty words as 'it is perhaps a pity that a question was raised just now which affects so few people.' There is much truth in Sir James Stephen's remark that 'in countries situated as most European countries are, it is no doubt desirable that there should be no personal laws; but in India it is otherwise. Personal, as opposed to territorial, laws prevail here on all sorts of subjects, and their maintenance is claimed with the utmost pertinacity by those who are subject to them. The Muhammadan has his personal law, the Hindu has his personal law. Women who, according to the custom of the country, ought not to appear in Court are excused from appearing in Court; Natives of rank and influence enjoy, in many cases, privileges which stand on precisely the same principle; and are English people to be told that, whilst it is their duty to respect all these laws scrupulously, they are to claim nothing for themselves? That whilst the English Courts are to respect, and even to enforce, a variety of laws which are thoroughly repugnant to all the strongest convictions of Englishmen, Englishmen who settle in this country are to surrender privileges to which, rightly or otherwise, they attach the highest possible importance? I can see no ground or reason for such a contention. I think there is no country in the world, and no race of men in the world, from whom a claim of absolute identity of law for persons of all races and all habits comes with so bad a grace as from the Natives of this country, filled as it is with every distinction which race, caste and religion can create, and passionately tenacious as are its inhabitants of such distinction.' I would rather allow the incongruity to remain untouched, at least for the present, as greater incongruities remain. For instance, a rich Bábú's European coachman can keep as many arms as he likes unchallenged; but the Bábú Sahib, or, if he is so fortunate as being dubbed with some title, his son and brother, have to go every year to the Magistrate's Court for the renewal of the license with his menial servants, and suffer all the indignities and annoyances inseparable from such a procedure. My

countrymen (advanced and anglicised) will call me a traitor to my country. The Native newspapers will vilify me; but if the Hon'ble the Law Member is not afraid of the British lion, wagging his tail and roaring, why am I to care for the bellowings of a few Indian sheep? However, for the present I only desire the Select Committee, when formed, to take both sides of the question into their serious consideration. It is possible that the Select Committee may add some more sugar to the pill. The Committee may think fit to strike off section 2 altogether, or go further, and, striking off clauses (*c*) and (*d*) in section 1, change 'invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the first class' for 'District Magistrates or Cantonment Magistrates or Sessions Judges or equal to them in rank as Deputy Commissioners in Non-Regulation Provinces.' I reserve my vote in favour or against the Bill till it comes to that stage. This moment my head, under the dictates of prudence, is in its favour; but my heart—a true heart of a true Native, labouring under a sense of deep obligation and sincere respect to the British nation for all the good it has done to my dear country—is against it.

"Ignorant people—I mean ignorant of facts, though otherwise well educated—may charge me with flattery; but a life's experience cannot be forgotten. How much I value the goodwill of the European British subjects; how much I appreciate their services to the country, and how far I look to them for the protection of our life and property and the advancement of our welfare, the mention of one single incident, I think, will amply suffice. It was, if my memory does not fail me, the evening of the 4th June, 1857, when the alarm gun had been fired, all the non-combatant Europeans with their families had assembled in the mint at Benares. A few European gunners were blowing up on the parade some Native regiments of infantry and cavalry for refusing to lay down arms and mutinying. The time was critical. I was with the Governor General's Agent, Mr Henry Carr Tucker, at the Mint. The runaway mutineers, many wounded and many with arms, were passing by the gate of the Mint towards the Burna Bridge. Not more than a dozen or two of the European soldiers were protecting the gate, pointing their guns towards the road. The hope of all of us was centred in them. Benares has a population of some two hundred thousand souls, but they all were utterly useless at the moment. The shops and houses were all closed, and the streets deserted. We were not so much afraid of the mutineers for our lives as of the city ruffians. The European soldiers were daily passing up the country by bullock-train, in batches, to join General Havelock's army. These few soldiers were detained from the preceding day's batch. That day's batch had not arrived. With what anxiety we were expecting it I have no words to describe; every moment was precious. We would have offered each soldier's weight in silver had they been procurable. Mr Tucker thought that they might have been waylaid by the mutineers and wished me to ride down to Rájghát to look after them. How happy I felt when I saw there the bullock-carts full of European soldiers just arriving, I have again no words to describe. This handful of Europeans saved Benares. Such incidents can be multiplied by scores and hundreds But I do not feel myself justified in further encroaching on your Excellency's valuable time."

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY said:—"The motion before the Council is not one which, under ordinary circumstances, would require any expression of opinion from me; but, owing to the course the discussion has taken, and to the direct personal appeal that has been made to me, I feel bound to express my own views on the subject. And, first, I think it is due to our colleague, Mr. Ilbert, that it should not be supposed that he is the prime mover and originator of the Bill. Those who have read the papers of the case must be aware that the Bill had its origin in a suggestion made in March last by the Government of Bengal, when Sir A. Eden was at the head of the Local Government. That suggestion was circulated in the ordinary way for the opinion of other Local Governments, and on finding that there was a general agreement among them as to the expediency of legislation, and that in this opinion the Secretary of State concurred, the duty of framing and introducing the Bill devolved, as a matter of official routine, on my hon'ble friend. I make these remarks, because much of the odium with

which he has been assailed seems to be based on the supposition that the Bill is in its main principle the outcome of his own reforming zeal, whereas, whatever be the merits or demerits of that principle, the responsibility should in justice be far more widely distributed.

"After the clear statement of the legal aspects of the case which we have heard from the member in charge of the Bill, I need not go over the same ground; but I may say that the aspect in which I have all along regarded the Bill is, that its main and important object, its substantive principle in fact, is to allow Native Civilians who may rise to be Sessions Judges or District Magistrates to exercise the powers which the law vests in District Judges and District Magistrates as such, and that they should not be disqualified from exercising those powers on the score of birth-place or nationality. The other or permissive provisions in regard to Assistant Commissioners and Magistrates of the first class I understand to be an adjunct to the main principle of the Bill, a fringe or margin as it were, and intended only to meet special cases, which the Local Government might otherwise be at a loss to provide for without serious inconvenience; and from this point of view the measure seems to me to be just and reasonable. Given the education which has enabled a Native to succeed in entering the Civil Service is not the fact of his having served with sufficient credit to be appointed to a District Magistracy or Sessions Judgeship,—a grade, be it remembered, that he cannot even temporarily reach till after an apprenticeship of some eleven or twelve years, and permanently not in less than eighteen years,—is not this as good a guarantee as can reasonably be desired of that man's fitness, honesty and practical ability? and in that phrase I include, not merely natural ability, but the assimilation, by practice and study, of the full legal and juridical ideas which guide our Courts. I think we have here all the guarantee that can reasonably be expected that the principles of our law will be properly applied, and this is all we have a right to demand. It seems to me that the exercise of these powers is the necessary corollary of the admission of Natives to the Civil Service. Practically, I hold that, when Government committed itself to the one step, it committed itself to the other; the question was only one of time, and the present Bill gives expression to that principle with as little alteration of existing arrangements, and with as careful a regard to the safety of the important interests concerned, as any Bill framed with this object could have attained. Before it can pass, however, the Bill will have to be criticised in ordinary course by the Local Governments (to whom only the preliminary principle of the Bill was referred in the first instance), and its working can be carefully examined and discussed, and the opinions of the Local Governments and their officers, as well as of others, will be fully weighed and considered before any action is taken. Now, there are two aspects from which the Bill is assailed. One is that Native gentlemen, no matter what their qualification, must be taught to remember that they are of a subject race, and, as such, unfit to try any members of the dominant race. On this argument I am unwilling to dwell. It has been developed into what our American cousins call 'spread-eagleism.' I have absolutely no sympathy with it, and the frequent recourse to such an argument is not creditable to our national character. But there is another aspect to the case of the opposition which I think deserves most attentive consideration; and this is the real danger in which the isolated European, living in the Mufassal, runs from having false cases trumped up against him. It is right that I should state publicly that this danger is a very real and very serious one; for, probably, no member of this Council has had the same experience as I have of the lives led by planters in the Mufassal. My own experience has given me a strong feeling on this matter, and anyone who knows the extreme bitterness with which disputes about land are fought out in the Mufassal, and the unscrupulous methods to which recourse is had in conducting these disputes before the Court,—methods to which a planter cannot have recourse,—will understand how precarious his position may become, and how essential to him it is that the law should be well and wisely administered. So far, then, as the argument against the Bill is based on a fear that these dangers are perceptibly increased, and that under the new Bill the law will be less well and less wisely administered than at present, I consider the objections deserve a most careful

examination. As I have already said, my own opinion is that, in respect to Native Civilians who have reached the position of District Judge or District Magistrate, we have the best possible guarantee of their qualifications, and the other provisions of the Bill do not take effect *proprio vigore*, but merely give Local Governments the power of selection in special cases. But I imagine that what has really excited the feelings of the European population in this matter is, not so much the actual extension of power contemplated in this Bill, but the apprehension that it is only a stepping-stone to a larger measure which would really do what many speakers and writers seem to think this Bill will do, namely, place all Europeans quoad jurisdiction exactly in the same position as Natives of the country. The actual scope of this Bill has been clearly explained by Mr. Ilbert, and, so far from its being a stepping-stone to a larger measure, I can certainly say for myself, and, I believe, for the Government of India at large, not only that there is no such intention, but that the proposal itself would be regarded as dangerous and uncalled-for. No, so far as we are concerned, what Mr. Ilbert said on the score of the finality of this Bill is, I know, strictly correct, and I hope that there may be no further misapprehension on this point.

"And now I have a few words to say in regard to the agitation which has sprung up in opposition to this measure. I confess that I failed to foresee either the extent or the depth of feeling which the measure has aroused among the European population; and it is only fair to add that I think the Viceroy had a clear right to expect from the Local Governments, or, in regard to Bengal, from myself, a more decided warning than he received of the spirit which the proposal would arouse. I cannot, looking at the evil effects which have ensued, and must ensue, from the agitation going on, but deeply regret that I failed to gauge accurately the feelings of the great body of my countrymen, and of even my many personal friends among the planting community. I confess I had hoped that twenty-five years had really done something to obliterate the feeling of race antagonism, of bitterness and hatred, which was familiar to us a quarter of a century ago. It seems that I was in error, and I deplore, as we all must deplore, the palpable evidence that I was mistaken. Nor am I prepared to say, in response to the challenge of my hon'ble friend Mr. Evans, that he has in any way exaggerated the depth and earnestness of the feeling which this Bill has evoked, or the probability of its continued ill effects. It is one thing, however, to oppose this measure on the ground that it threatens rights dear to Europeans, and that it jeopardises the liberty and property of the European community in the Mufassal. I believe the fear to be ill-founded, but at least the objections on this score deserve to be anxiously considered and to be treated with all respect. But when the ground is changed, and rhetorical appeals are made to race hatred; when bitterness and vituperation directed against the whole body of Native officials take the place of calm reasoning, then I say that those who employ these weapons incur a very serious responsibility. It is by the use of these weapons that the old sore is re-opened and embittered, and that the healing influences of the past quarter of a century are nullified and destroyed in an hour. I have expressed my own regret that I did not foresee that this would take place, and I look forward with still deeper regret to the continuance of a state of things which by action and re-action must continue to keep the sore open. I wish it were in any way possible for the Government directly, and at once, to close the question one way or the other; but it is not easy to see how this can be done without incurring still more serious evils; and I can only hope that, so long as the question must remain open, it will be discussed candidly and fairly, without threats and without vituperation, with as little appeal as possible to the passions of race hatred and race contempt, and with the moderation which persons who really have reason on their side generally find to be the most successful weapon in their armoury. To such arguments the Government will give full and fair consideration."

Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble T. F. WILSON said:—"My Lord, with regard to the measure which is now before this Council, I occupy a position totally different from that of every other member of your Excellency's Govern-

ment, inasmuch as I have alone, from the commencement of its consideration, been compelled by my convictions to take the very unusual course of opposing those with whom I have the honour to be associated. It will be within the recollection of your Excellency that I availed myself of the first opportunity I could of recording my dissent from the views of the other members of the Government. And on a later occasion, when the matter came under the discussion of the Government, I entered at some length into an explanation of the views which I entertained, and, with your Excellency's permission, my dissent from the recommendations made to the Secretary of State was duly recorded.

"It is not necessary for my immediate purpose that I should enter upon this occasion into any detailed explanation as to why I hold the opinion I do; it will suffice for the object I have in view, that I should honestly and frankly declare that the opinion which I held more than six months ago I maintain as strongly to-day. I am opposed to the measure that has been brought forward by the Government. But whilst sympathising with those who are anxious that this measure should not become law, and thus bring about the changes which the Bill will produce,—whilst sympathising with them, still I must, in the strongest manner I can, condemn the violent language which has been used towards the Government. I desire further to condemn, in the strongest terms I can command, the malicious and scandalous personal attacks which have been made upon my hon'ble colleagues, and more especially upon your Excellency the Viceroy, in your great and high position as the representative of the Queen in India. Sympathising as I do with the opponents of the measure, and anxious as I am that the Bill should not become law, I must say that I hold in contempt many of the measures which have been resorted to in order to increase outside agitation. My Lord, there is no member of your Excellency's Government, there is not a person who is sitting round this table, who is more anxious and desirous than I am to receive outside criticism, for I think that, in these days of enlightenment and with the spread of education, the more the Government court publicity with regard to their intentions to alter the laws of the country, the better for the Government, and the better for those it governs; and when that criticism comes to us from a largely increasing population of Englishmen residing in the Presidency-towns, and others far away in remote districts of the country in pursuit of their several avocations, distinct, separate and independent of the Government,—I say, when such criticism and advice is presented to us through the medium of a temperate and discriminating Press,—it is indeed valuable, as making known to those who are entrusted with the government of the country, the wishes, the hopes, the fears, and all the general requirements of those who are committed to our charge; and it does something even more than this, for it, in some small degree, relieves those who are entrusted with high office of some of the heavy responsibilities which are inseparable from such position.

"The Government has been urged to-day, by several hon'ble members who have spoken, to withdraw this Bill. Now, I have considerable experience of the Government of India, for it has been my privilege to serve under eleven Viceroys and Governors General, and I have seen other cases, during that long period, when the Government have stood very much in the same position towards the British public of India as they stand to-day; but never have I seen such violence and unnecessary agitation as has been imported into the discussions on this measure; and I desire to say that, anxious as I am, in what I believe to be the interests of this vast country, that the proposed measure should not become law, still I am bound to add that, in my opinion, no Government ought to yield to the violence and hysterical excitement which now rages around us. In the presence of this it seems to me that there is but one course which Government can safely adopt, and that is to ascertain further the views and opinions of many more of the officials who are spread over the country. The time which this will occupy, will permit of passion cooling down, and we shall then be able to ascertain to a greater extent than we have already done the opinions of the various classes on the question now under consideration. These measures will enable those who like to change their opinions to do so, if further information should tend to that end.

"My Lord, there is another feature in connection with this great controversy which has given me, individually, great pain; because, if I am anything at all, I am a soldier in every feeling and idea; and those feelings have been wounded by the miserable and pernicious advice which I have seen tendered by some irresponsible persons to the volunteers in India. It is known to your Lordship, and it is known to my hon'ble colleagues, that, as the head of the Military Department, I take a keen interest in the volunteers in India. But, apart from the official position I hold, it would be strange, indeed, if I were not a friend of the volunteers in this country. During by far the most eventful period of my life, I was closely associated with a body of volunteers, who took a prominent part in one of the most protracted and deadly struggles which has taken place during the past century, and they materially helped to write one of the most brilliant pages in our Indian military history. For these reasons I am, indeed, pained to read of the unpatriotic course which has been recommended to the volunteers. Can any volunteer in his senses suppose that his resignation, or that of any number of his comrades, will have any influence on this Council? No. This Council will do as it has ever done. It will act fearlessly; it will ascertain all the facts of the case; it will seek further information, and it will decide as it thinks best for the interests of those who are committed to its care. But it has been said that the recommendation has been made with a view, not so much to embarrass or intimidate this Government, as to show to the House of Parliament in England the necessity of reversing hereafter any decision in favour of the measure which may be arrived at by the Indian Government. Now, if there is one thing which would rivet fast the whole thing, it would be procedure such as this. I cannot conceive anything more wild. But, my Lord, I hope that time will bring reflection, and that calmer, wiser and more patriotic counsels will prevail. I hope that the volunteers of India, mindful of those responsibilities which they have voluntarily taken upon themselves, will remain, as heretofore, faithful citizen soldiers of the Queen Empress of India.

"In conclusion, I will only say that, as regards the measure which is now under consideration, I maintain, as I have always maintained, distinct opposition to it; and, believing it to be impolitic, I hope it will not become law. To this extent I sympathise—I repeat, I sympathise—with those who hold similar views. Beyond this I cannot go, for I desire to separate myself from the unnecessary violence and agitation that has taken place outside this Council chamber."

The Hon'ble MR. GIBBS said:—"My Lord, it must be remembered that we are not now discussing or defending the principle of the Bill. That will form the subject of a future debate; but as member in charge of the Home Department, and, therefore, intimately connected with the general administration of justice in the Empire, it has been considered right for me to offer some explanation regarding the introduction of this measure, specially as it has, simple though it be, raised a perfect tempest among the European community.

"In so doing, I fear I may repeat some of the arguments used by those who have preceded me, but this I cannot help, nor do I think in such an important matter it is to be regretted.

"First, I think some explanation is required to show why the Government has remained silent up till now. The rules of this Council have been, as is well known to the members, recently amended with the object of giving greater publicity to measures. When leave for this Bill to be introduced was asked for, as the new rules were not in force, it could not be published, and, in consequence, the only way the Government could inform the public of its purport was by sending it by administrative order to the public newspapers. It has not yet been published in the *Gazette*, as my hon'ble and learned colleague's motion to-day shows; and, until this is done, no opinions of Local Governments and Administrations can be called for on it. Now, in accordance with the usual custom, such will be called for, and, when submitted, be laid before the Select Committee on the Bill. It is only, therefore, to-day that we have had the

opportunity of saying anything about the matter. The opinions already published were invited, not on the Bill, but on a proposal submitted by the Government of Bengal, and which, as usual in such cases, was forwarded to the other Local Governments and Administrations for opinion, on receipt of which, as they were nearly unanimous in favour of the Bengal proposal, concurring as they did in the opinion so clearly given by Sir Ashley Eden in submitting his proposal to the Government of India (Bengal letter 1411 T. of 30th March, 1882, paragraph 4), the Bill was drafted, and leave to introduce it applied for.

"We have been accused of not consulting the present Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. The fact is, the measure, as it came from Sir Ashley Eden, was couched in the usual terms, and was taken as the opinion of the Government of Bengal, and, as such, was, according to custom, sent to the other Local Governments and Administrations for an expression of their views.

"The measure in itself is required for the furtherance of justice and the convenience of all parties. That sooner or later such a change would have to be made has long been foreseen, and I venture to think that the time has now come when, certainly as far as Sessions Judges and Magistrates of the district are concerned, the alteration is called for to meet the actual requirements of one part of the Empire, as well as the contemplated future requirements of other parts. I will explain how this is so. At Kárwár, in the Bombay Presidency, there is now a Sessions Judge, Mr. Tagore, who was the first successful Native candidate for the Covenanted Civil Service, of which he has now for eighteen years been a member, and for some eight or more years he has exercised, with credit to himself, the duties of District Judge and Sessions Judge.

"Then, in the Bengal Presidency, there are four gentlemen of the Covenanted Civil Service rapidly approaching their promotion to be District Magistrates or Sessions Judges, one of whom, Mr. Dutt, was gazetted in Wednesday's *Gazette* as promoted to the former grade.

"I have not obtained information as to the other divisions of the Empire, but I have, I consider, shown from the above that the time has come when a change should be made to render present and impending incumbents fitted for the full duties of their appointments; and the requirement is one of increasing importance, as year by year Native members of the Covenanted Civil Service will arrive at, or come nearer and nearer to, the appointments of Sessions Judge and District Magistrate. As regards the Natives themselves, it is a measure of simple justice, in so far that the policy which was laid down by the wisdom of Parliament a quarter of a century ago admitted Natives to the Covenanted Civil Service, and by so doing not only intended, but clearly made it manifest, that they should have therein the same powers as their European *confreres*, which they will not have unless the law is amended. Surely, then, we cannot now, in the year 1883, be said to be pushing on a new measure 'with indecent haste simply to please the Natives of the country.' The entire general question is not now before us, but it has been one of long standing, from the time of Lord Macaulay to the present. In 1872 the latest step was taken. It is called 'a compromise,' not, so far as I can learn, a compromise between Natives and Europeans, but between the members of the then Government or, perhaps, of the Select Committee on the Bill; but even this showed that some change in the present direction was then felt to be required; and I remember, with reference to this, when a Judge of Her Majesty's High Court at Bombay in 1870, I minuted in favour of such a change as is now proposed, basing my opinion mainly on the inconvenience of the law as it then stood. At that time there was no Native Civilian actually in a position to require such powers, whereas now the case is the reverse. Two officers actually require them, while others will do so very shortly; and surely any unbiased person would admit that the time has arisen for going beyond the 'compromise' of 1872.

"Let me explain more fully what I mean by the 'inconvenience' argument. Take Kárwár for example, where Mr. Tagore is Sessions Judge, in the neighbourhood of which large railway-works are about being commenced. If a European commits a crime which requires more punishment than the District

Magistrate can award, and which is three months' imprisonment and fine of Rs. 1,000, he must be committed to the Sessions Court, whose powers extend to one year's imprisonment and fine; but the Sessions Judge there could not try him, and an application would have to be made to the High Court to order his commitment elsewhere. He could thus be sent to Belgaum or Dhárwár, for example, each about 80 to 100 miles distant; this would be a troublesome journey at any time; but, for some months of the year, one generally dangerous to the health of all parties, Europeans especially. Surely this would be a matter of great inconvenience, not to say danger, expense and delay to all concerned.

"In the case of the District Magistracy, present arrangements also must cause great inconvenience. They are to some extent subversive of discipline by putting a junior officer by reason of his birth only, for one particular purpose, over the head of his superior in all other matters. No gentleman can arrive at the high position of Magistrate of the district under 10 to 12 years' service; and, considering that he would not even then be appointed to that post unless the Government thought him fitted for it (I have known European members of the Civil Service whom Government declined to place in such a position),—surely, I say, under these circumstances, the measure we propose is so far merely the natural and logical result of the policy which has been laid down for more than 25 years since Natives of India were first admitted into the Covenanted Civil Service of the State.

"From the extraordinary excitement which has been raised, a stranger would be led to suppose that the majority of the Europeans in India were constantly before the Criminal Courts in serious and intricate cases, whereas, so far as my own experience goes, there are very few cases in which Europeans come before them, and those of a simple nature—petty thefts or assaults.

"All cases in which one year's imprisonment does not suffice must now go to the High Court of the Province, and this Bill makes no alteration in this law. I fail, therefore, to find any reason why objection should be made, or why a 'European British subject' should not be tried by an officer who can now try any other European, be he French, German, Italian or otherwise, not to mention those Englishmen who are not what is technically called 'European British subjects,' or an American, who might be placed before him.

"I do not now stop to consider separately the Native members of the Civil Service appointed under 33 Victoria, for, while I have some doubts whether they constitute a separate body, they are, when once admitted into the Service at the end of their term of probation, for all administrative purposes, members of the Covenanted Civil Service of India, equally with those who are appointed from home. I will, therefore, now proceed to consider the three classes of first class Magistrates on whom it is proposed that Government should confer the powers of a Justice of the Peace when necessary. These are—

"(*a*) Members of the Covenanted Civil Service;

"(*b*) Assistant Commissioners in Non-Regulation Provinces; or

"(*c*) Cantonment Magistrates.

"The proposed measure being intended to contain the entire law regarding the trial of Europeans in the Mufassal, as regards the powers to be given to the local officers, the Bill makes no difference between Europeans and Natives, just as it makes no distinction when it confers, by the previous section, Justice of the Peace powers '*ex-officio*' on all Sessions Judges and District Magistrates. It, therefore, only differs from the present law by permitting Government to confer the powers of a Justice of the Peace on Native members of the classes I have named. As this power is only permissive, we are again thrown back on the questions of convenience and fitness to exercise the powers, and these must be left to the Local Governments to decide.

"Now, I will give an instance in point:—Take Calicut or any other large seaport on the coasts of India not being a Presidency-town. Unless Government have the power of appointing a Civilian of less standing than a Magistrate of the district to hear such cases, a captain who had a complaint to make

against any of his crew might have to go some 60 miles for justice, leaving his ship lying in the roadstead in charge of a junior officer and a weakened crew, although there might be a Native Civilian on the spot as able and as capable of dealing with European crews and captains as is Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee in Bombay. Surely this is a case of inconvenience demanding a remedy.

"As regards Assistant Commissioners in Non-Regulation Provinces, the special provision is merely intended to be used to prevent inconvenience to the parties, and will probably be seldom resorted to; while, as regards Cantonment Magistrates, they are, as a rule, European Military officers, and are merely included here to complete the law as to Justices of the Peace in the Mufassal.

"Having thus, I trust, shown that there are causes of an administrative character which call for the change in the law, I may, my Lord, express my inability, perhaps from being of a somewhat unsentimental disposition, and preferring as a rule to be guided by common sense, to understand why all this commotion should have arisen about this measure—a measure which, even if the Bill became law to-morrow, and if the Local Governments were at once to confer on every Native gentleman of the classes mentioned in it the power of a Justice of the Peace—a course not at all probable,—would add but a very small number to the list of those who could try Europeans for petty offences in the Mufassal. From a return I called for, I find the entire number in the whole of India would be about twenty, while in Bengal *alone* there would be but nine, and all these members of the Civil Service.

"Much less can I understand why your Lordship should be looked upon as the leader of 'an anomalous, unconstitutional and illegal confiscation of the chartered rights and privileges of Englishmen,' or why my hon'ble and learned colleague, on whom the wrath of the European public seems to have fallen with redoubled violence, so much so that it was even suggested that he was not a worthy representative of the *alumni* of the two great English Universities, should be the victim of so much abuse, as if he alone, under your Lordship's guidance, were the sole author of the proposal, and his colleagues, including myself, were no parties to the discussion which led to it.

"Neither can I understand why the European gentry of the City of Calcutta, who have for years been subject to the Court of a Native Magistrate who can pass on them heavier sentences than, should this Bill become law, could be passed by any Sessions Judge, much less a Magistrate, in the Mufassal, should now rise to prevent their neighbours on the opposite side of the Circular Road or other parts of the Mufassal from being placed, not on a par with them, but from being saved from some of the inconveniences and trouble and expense I have above alluded to.

"I am not sure that the great bulk of the European and Eurasian population of Bengal, who are most interested in this matter, know the meaning of the term 'European British subject.' It is a mere legal creation of the Indian Criminal Procedure Code; colour has nothing to do with it; a perfectly white person may not come within its definition, while a decidedly dark one may. It simply means that the person was either himself born in England, or that his father or grandfather, from whom he may be legitimately descended, was so born; but it goes no further. If the family has been settled for four generations in India, although father, grandfather and great-grandfather may have married European ladies, the representative of the fourth generation ceases to be a 'European British subject' within the meaning of the Procedure Code and is amenable to all Criminal Courts presided over by Natives or Europeans, as the case may be, exactly as any one of his Native fellow-subjects, or any European of another nationality.

"And this, my Lord, brings me to the consideration of the articles in the Press, and the letters and speeches with which the daily newspapers have teemed during the last month or so. No one respects more than I do the right of any person or class of persons to bring forward their grievances and demand redress, and, therefore, I have read carefully this varied literature, to see what reasons it

contained to lead me to the conclusion that the proposed measure was uncalled-for or could only be injurious ; but, my Lord, though I found in those letters and speeches and articles warm eloquence, much invective, more assertions, and some insinuations, I could find no reason to show that the view I took from the first as to the advisability of this step was wrong. I venture to think that, while all must admit the meeting of the 28th to have been an extraordinary expression of strong feeling, it was, like the articles and letters in the Press, confined to feeling only; and when a cause appears supported mainly by invective instead of calm and dignified reasoning, its importance diminishes and its significance fades.

"But we are bound, my Lord, to respect the feelings of all the races under our Government, though we are equally bound to analyse those feelings and to judge calmly and dispassionately of them, and to bear in mind that the other races may also have feelings to be equally consulted and respected; and this we shall do most carefully when the reports and objections, which will doubtless be sent in during the next six months, come to be considered by the Governor General in Council.

"My learned colleague has explained the legal effects of the proposed measure, and I have endeavoured to show that, while it is the logical outcome of the policy of the last quarter of a century, there are also causes of an administrative nature requiring its introduction ; and there I would leave it, merely adding that although the Magna Charta has been freely alluded to, and the right which is supposed to belong to every British subject, of being tried by his peers, made the most of, I know not how the former can affect the matter, or where the latter right will be found granted to Europeans in India. In Calcutta it has long ceased, if it ever existed, and those very gentlemen who spoke so energetically about it have never possessed it; so that I think the issue must be, as it ought to be, confined to the simple one of whether the measure is required for the due administration of justice or not ? And on this I have already shewn my reasons for holding that it is an alteration of the law which the circumstances of the time have rendered justifiable."

His Excellency THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF said :—"My Lord, I ask permission to say a few words on this occasion, because I have been challenged to give my free and unrestrained opinion on the policy of the Government, and because unworthy attempts have been made to intimidate me from doing my duty in regard to the matter before us.

"At the outset I beg to say that, in dealing with the question of the proposed amendment of the Criminal Procedure Code, I confined myself entirely to the practical bearings of the case. The sorrows of Native officials, the symmetry of the law and philosophic theories have no special attraction for me, for I do not believe that the world can be ruled by logic alone. What I had to consider was this. Did the Government service require any change, and, if so, to what extent was change needed ?

"I will say frankly that I should have been very glad if matters could have been left as they are. I have been long enough in India to have a very vivid recollection of the storm created by the so-called Black Act, and, having this before my mind, I proceeded to examine the question.

"Well, having been satisfied by the representations of the Home Department that it was necessary to remove some of the disabilities of the Native Members of the Civil Service, who must sooner or later be appointed to the charge of districts or to be Sessions Judges, I made up my mind to support the proposals of the Government so far as they were applicable to these two offices, and to these only.

"My reasons for going so far are these :—

"Though the principle involved is, no doubt, a large one and of considerable importance, yet it must be patent to anyone who cares to look into the matter that its practical application must for a considerable time be small.

I looked upon the change as a very tentative measure, which in its operation could be carefully watched, and which would, in a legitimate way, give us an opportunity of testing the merits and qualifications of this class of Civil Servants.

"If, unfortunately, it should turn out that officers of this class could not be trusted with extended powers, the Government of the day would be obliged to reconsider the whole position, and perhaps retrace their steps. It is obvious that a Native Magistrate or Judge who exercised his functions in a tyrannical or unjust manner would not hold his office very long. Again, the proposed change seemed to me to be in the nature of what is called a permissive Bill. The Supreme Government gives power to certain classes of its officers, but it cannot appoint these officers. It is only Local Governments that have the power of appointment, and we may rely on their not appointing to such offices any but men of the highest character and qualification; for the stronger sympathies of the Governors will naturally lie on the side of their own countrymen.

"In point of fact, I looked on the amendment of the law as a very safe experiment, and an experiment that might well be tried when its provisions would only apply to one or two individuals. I knew there would be opposition to any change, but I believed that, when my countrymen understood the case in all its bearings, they would see that it was a safe way of introducing a change which the bitterest of its opponents admit to be a question of time.

"That my expectations and forecast have been utterly wrong I freely admit, but I am not prepared to admit that the objections which have been put forward by those who oppose our proceedings are founded either on reason or common sense.

"I have hitherto attempted to restrict my observation to my own personal connexion with the measure under discussion, but there is one other point on which I have something to say. Very wicked and criminal attempts have, as you know, been made in some of the newspapers to excite animosity against the Government in the army. My Lord, I cannot trust myself to speak on proceedings of this nature. I am aware that the army may, and perhaps does, take a keen interest in a question that is engrossing the thoughts of the public; but I feel confident that the army knows its duty, and that it is thoroughly loyal to its Sovereign and to its salt.

"Soldiers have their feelings like other people—feelings that we all respect; but they also know that, if they have a grievance to redress, there is a legitimate way of putting it forward through their officers and those placed in authority over them. But what are we to say of persons who make use of such tactics in support of their arguments? They must, indeed, be in a bad way when they resort to such a course.

"It is possible that the reference to Cantonment Magistrates in the Bill may have misled people into the belief that the Government proposes to appoint Native Civilians to such offices. This would be an entire misapprehension.

"The following extract from a note which I received two days ago from the Secretary in the Legislative Department explains more clearly than I can why reference has been made to this class of officials in the Bill.

'With regard to Cantonment Magistrates, they were put in because they would not ordinarily be Covenanted Civilians, Native Civilians or Assistant Commissioners, and it was thought necessary that power should be given to appoint a Cantonment Magistrate, who would be almost certain to have to deal with European British subjects, a Justice of the Peace. Military officers who are Cantonment Magistrates can, under the present law (Act X of 1882, section 22), be appointed Justices of the Peace if they are, as I suppose they always are, European British subjects.'

"It will, then, be seen that the Government does not intend to make any real change in the system under which Cantonment Magistrates are usually military officers.

"If the reference to Cantonment Magistrates had not been made in the amendment, the effect would have been that any person, even a person who was

not an European British subject, might have been made a Cantonment Magistrate, and it was to avoid this difficulty that the point was raised in this form."

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR said:—My Lord, I must apologise to the Council for being obliged to trouble them with a few remarks at this late hour, but the desire which I share with the other members of Council to hear the address of your Excellency compels me to be very brief. I feel, however, that I could scarcely remain silent, even if I wished to do so, after the several appeals which have been made in the course of the debate to the Government of Bengal, and after recent events which have testified in so prominent a manner the strong expression of public opinion in this City and the Province. At the same time, I confess, I feel I am in a position not altogether satisfactory regarding this proposed legislation; and if I had not received so late as yesterday evening from your Excellency an assurance that the motion now before the Council was of a purely formal character which pledged no one to the principle of the Bill, but, what is of more importance to me, that it is the intention of the Government of India to refer the Bill as drafted for the renewed consideration of Local Governments, I would not have hesitated to take this opportunity to state at length, and with such ability as I possess, the conviction which I entertain that this measure is unnecessary in the present condition and constitution of the Native Judicial Covenanted Service in Bengal, and that it is inopportune, having regard to the many claims which demand the most cordial relations between the Government and the European community in India. In saying that, I am not in an altogether satisfactory position, I allude to the fact to which reference has been made, that I have had no opportunity personally of consulting the officers of Government or recording my own views upon this change in the law; though at the same time I am aware that the Government of India had received from Sir Ashley Eden a communication which favoured the view of withdrawing restrictions which now exist against Native Judges and Magistrates in the matter of the trial of European British subjects. Any defects or omissions in that respect will now be removed or remedied; and, as I shall have the opportunity of referring to the experienced officers of Government for their opinion, I think it the wiser and more appropriate course, and a course in which I am justified by the temper and excitement around us, if I reserve my own judgment till I have received those opinions. Whatever value may attach to my own views of the question—and those views I will say have not been formed or expressed only recently—they may be modified, or they may be removed, or they may be strengthened by the result of the inquiry. But whatever the result may be, they shall be communicated to your Excellency's Government with the utmost unreserve. Ample and exhaustive as was the speech of my hon'ble and learned friend Mr. Evans, with a great deal of which I sympathise, there are a great many facts which I could bring forward to support his contention that there is no administrative difficulty in connexion with the matter, and I should have been inclined to challenge more strongly than he did the competency of the Native to try European British subjects. But this is not the occasion on which I shall press those views. It is right, however, that, before I conclude my remarks, I should say a few words as regards the attitude of resentment which has characterised the public meetings and public utterances in connexion with this Bill. No man could deprecate more strongly and earnestly than myself the wild, extravagant and very dangerous sentiments to which the excitement round about us has given occasion. And I am sure no Englishman, Scotchman, or even Irishman, in his lucid moments, will think that the cause he advocates will be advanced or promoted by the threats levelled at the Government by certain writers and comments in the Press. If the Bill is not to be withdrawn—and this suggestion has come from a good many quarters—I sincerely trust the suspension of the measure for some months will induce a calmer judgment. No Government can deal with legislation, or with the withdrawal of legislation, in the presence of a popular phrenzy. Still I shall be wanting in my duty if I failed

to press on the Government that I hope that, in their absence from personal contact with the public feeling, they will not allow themselves to think that the calm which I hope will supervene is an indication of apathy or indifference. If it be the opinion of the Government of India that this is a case of temporary excitement, which will soon die out, I am sure they are mistaken; for I feel that, in the whole of my experience in India, this is unmistakeably the strongest and most united and unanimous expression of opinion of public discontent that I have ever known, and that the last state will be worse than the first. I could wish for myself that the Bill could be withdrawn, and I do so, not only for myself, but as expressing the opinion of a great many who have spoken to me on the subject, even though they support the principle of the Bill. I believe that such difficulties happen to all Governments, and that the oldest and most English course is the wisest and safest. It is in the knowledge of all of us that such a course has been adopted in many cases, in our home Parliamentary experience, and it has not unseldom been the case also in India; and, if I may venture to allude to the fact, I think your Lordship's reputation in this country as a Viceroy, who has endeavoured earnestly and honestly to promote the political and educational development of the people, will not be affected if you see your way to withdraw the Bill."

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said:—"I am very sorry that I should feel it my duty to detain the members of this Council yet a while after the lengthened and able discussion to which we have listened for so many hours; but I feel bound to make some statement, before this discussion closes, of the grounds upon which the Government have proceeded in introducing this Bill, and to explain the reasons which led them to think that it was a right and a reasonable measure. The observations which I wish to make now will be, as far as possible, of a strictly practical character. I do not intend or desire to enter into needless controversy, for I wish to reserve to myself the freedom carefully to weigh and consider the arguments which have been adduced in the course of this debate on both sides of the question at issue. It has been to me a source of regret that I have not had an opportunity before to-day of explaining the course which the Government has pursued; but that I have not had an earlier opportunity of doing so has not been my fault. It was the intention of the Government to have taken a discussion upon this Bill upon the 23rd of February. We never had the least intention of hurrying this measure through the Council, or of proceeding with it further than the stage which I described when it was brought in as the second reading stage during the present Calcutta season; but we did propose, and it was necesary that we should propose, as the rules stood when this Bill was brought in, that it should have been referred to a Select Committee before we left here, with a view to its being afterwards circulated and published as the rules required. But when my honourable friend Mr. Evans and Mr. Miller became acquainted with the intention of the Government to take a further stage of this Bill on the 23rd of February, they represented that they were somewhat taken by surprise by that proposal. Not that I understood them to make any complaint of want of good faith on the part of the Government; but they urged that they did not expect any such discussion to come on on that date. In consequence of those representations, I had an interview with my hon'ble and learned friend Mr. Evans, on the 19th of February, and I then said to him that I was anxious that this discussion should take place, because I felt that it was only fair to the Government that they should have an early opportunity of explaining at greater length than had been explained by my hon'ble and learned friend Mr. Ilbert, when he brought in this Bill, the objects of this measure, and the reasons which had induced them to submit it to this Council. I said to my hon'ble and learned friend, Mr. Evans—'You may perhaps object to a discussion in the nature of a second reading, but it is possible for us, under the present rules, to take a formal discussion upon a reference of this Bill to Local Governments; that would afford a sufficient opportunity for the statement that I propose to make, and would not involve a discussion upon the principle of the Bill.' My hon'ble and learned friend took time to consider whether he could agree to that proposal or whether he must

adhere to the objection previously urged on his own behalf and on that of Mr. Miller to the discussion on the date proposed, and on the next day he informed me that he could not waive that objection. I then had to choose between putting my hon'ble and learned friend and Mr. Miller at some disadvantage, and putting myself and the Government at some disadvantage. I chose the latter alternative. It has been one of the many accusations made against the Government, that they delayed a farther explanation on this subject: those who have used that argument will now have an opportunity of judging of the justice of their charge. I may as well also say, as my hon'ble and learned friend is here, and will bear me out, that, when I saw him on the 19th of February, I explained to him that the Government had no intention of passing the Bill during the present session; to that my hon'ble and learned friend assented. I was, therefore, somewhat surprised when I saw next day a statement in Reuter's telegram, that something had been said in the House of Commons, which appeared to imply that this measure was going to be pressed forward now; and I immediately explained to the Secretary of State that that statement was not correct. It was founded on an entire misapprehension of the intentions of the Government. It would have been totally inconsistent with the declared policy of the present Government of India, if they had thought of unduly pressing forward this measure, and of not affording the fullest opportunity to the public and those interested in the matter to consider it. My hon'ble friend Mr. Miller touched upon that point, and he seemed, I thought, somewhat to complain that the public had not been consulted in this case in the manner in which we professed to consult them in respect to our legislative measures. Now, that charge —if it was meant as a charge—is founded on a mistake. The Government never professed that they would submit their Bills to the public before being brought in. No Government ever did or could do such a thing. All that we said was that when our measures were brought in and published, the public should have the fullest opportunity of considering them; and that we ourselves desired to consider any representations which might be made to us upon any proposals for legislation which we might so submit. To that course we have strictly adhered in this case, and have acted in perfect and absolute accordance with all our professions in respect to giving the public full time to consider our legislative proposals.

"I thought it necessary to make these observations, in order to clear away some misapprehensions and misrepresentations which have surrounded this matter for some time.

"And now I will proceed to state very briefly the history of this transaction. Something was said upon the occasion of the introduction of this Bill by Sir Jotíndra Mohan Tagore about an undertaking which had been given him last year to the effect that this subject would be considered by the Government of India. What took place on that occasion was this. When the Criminal Procedure Code was before the Council last year, one of my hon'ble colleagues,—I cannot exactly remember which,—who was a member of the Select Committee on that Bill, came to me and said that Mahárájá Jotíndra Mohan Tagore had told the Select Committee that he intended to raise the question of the powers of Native Magistrates to exercise jurisdiction over European British subjects. That was at a time when the Bill had nearly reached its last stage, and my hon'ble colleague said, with perfect justice, that it would be entirely impossible to take up a question of such magnitude upon that stage of the Bill; and he said to me—'I think, if you were to speak to the Mahárájá and tell him that, if he did not bring this matter forward now, the question would be considered by the Government, he probably would not press his notice of amendment.' I replied 'I will consult my colleagues'; and I did consult the members of the Executive Government at that time, and it was with their full consent that I told Mahárájá Jotíndra Mohan Tagore that the subject in which he was interested should receive the full consideration of the Government. Of course, by so saying, I gave no pledge whatever to the Mahárájá as to what would be the decision at which the Government would ultimately arrive. All that I did say was—and that promise I and my colleagues intended to keep—that we would consider this question after the new Criminal Procedure Code had passed. But, before we had taken any steps whatever to fulfil that pledge, we received from

Sir Ashley Eden a letter which is contained in these papers, and that letter winds up as the summary of the opinion of Sir Ashley Eden with these words:—

'For these reasons Sir Ashley Eden is of opinion that the time has now arrived when all Native members of the Covenanted Civil Service should be relieved of such restrictions of their powers as are imposed on them by Chapter XXXIII of the new Code of Criminal Procedure, or when at least Native Covenanted Civilians who have attained the position of District Magistrate or Sessions Judge should have entrusted to them full powers over all classes, whether European or Native, within their jurisdictions.'

"That opinion was expressed to us by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal; it was a clear and distinct opinion. There is not one word in Mr. Cockerell's letter from which I have quoted which indicated any probability that a proposal of that kind would be received, I will not say with resentment, but even with disapproval by any portion of the community. Now, it is not necessary that I should recall to the recollection of this Council who was the person who made that recommendation. You all know that Sir Ashley Eden had been for five years Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal; you all know that he was a man of large experience, and that he was intimately acquainted with the feelings of the European population; and certainly there was ample proof that he had their respect and confidence in the remarkable ovations which he received just before he left the country. Sir Ashley Eden did not accompany that letter by any other communications upon the subject, and, therefore, I had no doubt whatever that it contained his deliberate opinion and advice to the Government of India. My hon'ble and learned friend Mr. Evans says that Sir Ashley Eden only wanted to put his opinion on record; and he did not at all mean that anything should be done about it now. He only desired to say what he should like to see done at some future opportunity. But, in the first place, he says distinctly, in the summing-up of his letter,—'the time has now arrived for the change,' and, in the next place, it must be borne in mind that, if Sir Ashley Eden did not mean that the question should be taken up at an early date upon his proposal, he had a perfect opportunity of saying so; because, by a singular coincidence, marking the high respect entertained for that distinguished man by Her Majesty's Government, he went straight from the Government of Bengal to the Council of the Secretary of State at home; he was a member of that Council when our proposals were submitted to and sanctioned by the Secretary of State; and, therefore, if we had misinterpreted his views as my hon'ble and learned friend appears to think, or, if we had acted hastily on his opinion, he would undoubtedly have said so; and I cannot for a moment think that my noble friend Lord Hartington would not have communicated the fact to me: he did not do so. I should like to say one other word about Sir Ashley Eden. In the earlier stages of this controversy, before a large number of persons took to using strong language, they used language of a milder kind, and they talked about this Bill as an ideal and sentimental measure. Now, I must say that, if ever I came across a man in my life who was not remarkable for the sentimental side to his character, that man was Sir Ashley Eden. I do not think that I ever knew a man less likely to be led away by vague sentiment or mere theory than Sir Ashley Eden. Then, what did Government do? If they had been so very keen to carry out this proposal; if they had been so very ready to proceed rashly in this matter, they would have had a very fair ground for acting at once, in the mere fact that a man so experienced as Sir Ashley Eden had recommended them to take that action. But they did nothing of the kind; they consulted the Local Governments on the subject, and the opinions of those Local Governments are before this Council. I have heard it said that those Local Governments felt themselves bound to give opinions which they thought would be agreeable to the Government of India. Well, really, it is needless on behalf of the Local Governments that we consulted—of men so eminent as those who fill the office of heads of those Governments—for me to reply to a charge of that description. The question was very carefully considered by those Governments, and their opinions are, with the single exception of the Local Government of Coorg, in favour of amending the present law. It is quite true that the Government of Madras were divided among themselves, and that the opinion given in favour of the Bill was only decided

by the casting vote of the Governor of that Presidency. It is also true that another gentleman, Mr. Howell, has given an opinion which, if not absolutely clear, must on the whole be regarded as unfavourable to this proposal, but he reported as Commissioner of the Birárs to the Resident at Haidarábád, who advocated the principle of this Bill; and, therefore, I am strictly correct in saying that all Local Governments, with the exception of Coorg, were in favour of an alteration of the law. My hon'ble and learned friend Mr. Evans said that the only Local Government that is really concerned with this question at all is the Government of Bengal. But it was the Government of Bengal which started the question. I do not observe, however, that the European community in other parts of India appear inclined to admit that they have nothing to do with this subject; and I venture to think that all Local Governments have an interest in this matter, and are entitled to speak upon it. Can it be supposed that those distinguished men—many of them personal friends of my own—who are at the head of Local Governments; if they had anticipated—I will not say danger, but—serious inconvenience, would not have advised me privately that this was a measure that ought not to be pressed forward? There are, doubtless, in these papers differences of opinion between different Local Governments, as to the extent to which this measure should go, just as there have been differences among members of the Executive Council on the same subject. My hon'ble and gallant friend the Commander-in-Chief says that, though he supports the measure, he would confine it to District Magistrates and Sessions Judges. Sir Charles Aitchison, on the other hand, went further than any other head of a Local Government; and the measure as produced and brought forward by the Government of India is one which has struck a mean between these different proposals and which, on the one hand, does not go so far as Sir Charles Aitchison recommended, and, on the other, goes somewhat further than the recommendations of some other Local Governments. Indeed, as a matter of fact, the measure was drawn up mainly in accordance with the amendments of the Code suggested in Sir Alfred Lyall's letter. Now, what was the next step taken with regard to this question? The next step taken was that the Government of India sent a despatch to the Secretary of State, Lord Hartington, last September, containing their proposals and forwarding the papers now before the Council. Lord Hartington must have received that letter late in September. It was upon the 7th of December that, in an answer to that letter, he stated that he had very carefully considered our proposals in Council, and that he gave them his sanction. My hon'ble and learned friend Mr. Evans alluded to the fact that this circular to Local Governments was not sent to the Government of Bengal. The course taken on the occasion was in accordance with the practice generally pursued; and it is a perfectly reasonable and intelligible practice, followed by all the departments of the Government of India, that, when one Local Government originates a proposal on which the Government desires to consult other Local Governments, the original proposal is sent round to those Governments, but not sent back to the Government from which it, in the first instance, emanated. The Bill was prepared and drafted in strict accordance with the proposals sanctioned by the Secretary of State. Leave was given to introduce it on the 2nd of February. It was brought in on the 9th of February; and the papers, containing the opinions of Local Governments, were circulated to members of Council and given to the public at the earliest possible opportunity. I believe I am right in saying that they were circulated to members of Council on the 12th February.

"That is the history of this transaction up to the introduction of the Bill. And I turn now to consider what was the state of things in respect to the position of Natives of India in the Civil Service of the Crown, with which we had to deal. I am dealing now solely with the case of the Covenanted Civil Servants. I leave aside the question of the non-regulation Provinces, which is not material to the present argument. I say nothing of Cantonment Magistrates, because my hon'ble and gallant friend the Commander-in-Chief has explained that Cantonment Magistrates are almost invariably military officers, and that no Native gentlemen are likely to be appointed to positions of that kind. The question, therefore, we have to consider here relates to the Native members of the

Covenanted Civil Service, because it must be borne in mind that, although, in departmental practice, it has been the custom to describe the members of the Covenanted Civil Service admitted under Lord Lytton's rules as members serving under the statutory rules, they are under those rules themselves—rules approved by the Secretary of State, Lord Cranbrook, and laid before Parliament—admitted to employment in Her Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service. These are the words of the rule as sanctioned by the Secretary of State and by Parliament; and, therefore, the persons with whom we have to deal are the members of the Covenanted Civil Service. Our proposal, I would just point out, is a very much narrower one than that which was made in the year 1857, and to which Mr. Evans alluded. In that year there were no Native members of the Covenanted Civil Service. The proposal of 1857 would have subjected European British subjects to the jurisdiction of all the Mufassal Courts of every grade. The present Bill does not go nearly so far. Well, what is the state of things with which we have to deal now? I have said that in 1857 there were no Native members of the Civil Service at all. They have come in since;—first, by competition, having gone home and competed on equal terms with Englishmen, Irishmen and Scotchmen, and won their way in that competition into the Civil Service; and recently under the new system inaugurated in the time of Lord Lytton. The time has now arrived when some of these gentlemen have risen to high judicial positions. Mr. Tagore is one, and I have been informed that Mr. Dutt has also been raised to a similar office. Therefore, they are now beginning to reach these positions, and the number of those who fill such appointments must gradually and steadily increase. Mr. Miller asks in what have the times changed since 1872? They have changed in this respect, that some of these Native gentlemen have acquired these important positions, and others will go on rising to them in increasing numbers in coming years. But the great change which has taken place in regard to this question from an administrative point of view has been that which was made by Lord Lytton's Government in 1879. That change was made by the express order of the Government at home: indeed, after the reiterated orders of successive Secretaries of State. I am not about to express any opinion as to the mode in which these gentlemen are now admitted into the Covenanted Civil Service under the rules of 1879. It may be that these rules can be improved. Nothing is more probable than that experience may show that they are capable of amendment. But what we have to consider is, what is the position in which these rules place the gentlemen admitted under them? and what will be the effect of them as time goes on? These gentlemen will rise in the Covenanted Service year by year, and they will be entitled to hold higher and higher offices as they advance, until ultimately they will attain to the highest judicial offices below the High Court. Now, it has been contended that the Local Governments, when they spoke of Covenanted Civilians, only meant those who had got in by competition. I have no reason to suppose that that is the case with any of the opinions which have been expressed, because the words 'Covenanted Civil Service' cover all the members of that Service. The Hon'ble Mr. Evans quoted Mr. Elliott, the Chief Commissioner of Assam, and he said that Mr. Elliott only proposed that these powers should be conferred upon persons who had got into the Covenanted Service by competition. Mr. Elliott no doubt drew a distinction between the two classes; but he said that he would extend the powers to the second class when they became District Magistrates or Sessions Judges. Now, it seems clear to me that, as these gentlemen in the Civil Service rise to the higher appointments, especially to the appointments of District Magistrates and Sessions Judges, increasing administrative inconvenience must ensue unless these additional powers are conferred on them. If they are to hold these offices, it appears to me that inconvenience of a serious kind must arise as time goes on; indeed, I shall have to show that it has arisen already. The Hon'ble Mr. Evans has said that what we ought to do is to give the best justice we can to everyone in the country without giving rise to administrative inconvenience. I entirely concur in that opinion, and I say administrative inconvenience has already begun to be felt, and it will increase. That being the state of things with which we had to deal, some of these gentlemen being already in high administrative positions, and a still

larger number coming on from below, we felt it our duty to see in what way we could best remove this administrative inconvenience, and, I must also say, the injustice to suitors which would be caused by dragging them long distances over the country.

"I turn to consider what is the scope of the Bill. I have shown you that the extent of our Bill is very much less than that of the Bill of 1857. It is very much less than that of the Bill brought in by Lord Dalhousie's Government in 1849. We have confined it to the strict necessities of the case, and the result of it would be that, if it were passed to-day, it would at once confer jurisdiction over European British subjects upon only two persons in India; and the number who would rise to that position during the next few years might not exceed four or five. That statement supplies, as it seems to me, the strongest argument against the proposal of the Government. It is said, why do this now when it will only affect Mr. Tagore and Mr. Dutt? Why do this now, when, if there is administrative inconvenience, it is only in one or two places? and I admit that I am bound to meet that objection, and to explain why the Governmnet think that this is a convenient opportunity for making the change.

"But, before I do so, I must point out that, of course, that argument cuts both ways. If the scope of the Bill is so very small, then it seems not altogether reasonable that it should have been encountered by such violent opposition. In stating the reasons why it appears to me to be desirable to make this change now, rather than to postpone it until the appointment of a much larger number of these gentlemen to high judicial positions, I desire to deal with this question strictly from a practical point of view. I am not going upon this occasion to enter into any examination whatever of any claims which these Native gentlemen may have to exercise this jurisdiction; but, at the same time, I cannot but ask members of this Council to consider whether—I do not speak now of justice or generosity—it is politic, if there be not an overwhelming necessity, for us to impose on these gentlemen restrictions which sensitive men would naturally feel? These men, it must be admitted, are the pick and cream of our Native Civil Service; those who are now in this position, or are about to enter into it, have won their way through a keen competition at home, and secured their position through their own ability. Under Lord Lytton's system, by which, for the future, at least one-sixth of the whole Covenanted Service will in course of time consist of Natives, we shall have to rely more and more, year by year, on the devotion and loyalty of these gentlemen. I think the question of policy is not undeserving of the consideration of this Council; but I pass from it to the practical question. My hon'ble friend Mr. Gibbs has shown you to-night that the idea that administrative inconvenience may arise is not an imagination or a theory; he has pointed out to you what are the circumstances in regard to Mr. Tagore, the Sessions Judge of Kárwár; and he has explained that, if certain railway works which, he says, are likely to commence there are opened, they will bring European British subjects in considerable numbers into that district. If these persons are not tried by the Sessions Judge, they will either have to be sent by sea to Bombay, or have to march 80 or a 100 miles through a district which at many times of the year is very injurious to health. This constitutes a real administrative inconvenience, and it implies, not only an inconvenience to the administration of justice, but also a considerable hardship to the suitors and witnesses concerned. And it is surely clear that, though there is not at the present moment an irresistible necessity for introducing this measure, as Lord Lytton's system developes an irresistible necessity will arise. When you have one-sixth of the Civil Service composed of Natives, it will be impossible to maintain the present restriction. Therefore, what we had to consider was—is it better to wait until this necessity becomes overwhelming and irresistible, or is it better to introduce the system now? I confess it appears to me that it is far wiser, and far more in the true and substantial interests of those over whom this jurisdiction is exercised, that it should be introduced now, when the persons who would obtain the powers are very limited in number; when the circumstances under which they enter the Civil Service insure their ability and character; and when all their proceedings can be carefully watched. Being few in number, it will be easier now than afterwards for

the attention of the Local Governments and the public to be directed to their proceedings; and, being the men they are, it seems to me that they would be likely to set a good example and give a good tone to those who come after them. I hold it, therefore, to be wiser to introduce the measure now gradually, cautiously and tentatively, than to wait till the change is forced upon us by necessity, and the powers which are now to be given only to a few men have to be given suddenly to a very much larger number of Native Civil Servants. This is the ground upon which I thought that the time had come when this change could best be made. The truth is, that the opposition to this Bill is in reality, not so much an opposition to this particular measure, as an opposition to the declared policy of Parliament about the admission of Natives to the Covenanted Civil Service. That policy has been a deliberate policy; it commenced many years ago, and has been enforced steadily from time to time. It is not a policy of my invention or of the invention of the present Government at home or here; it is the policy of Parliament. What does Lord Cranbrook say upon that subject, writing to Lord Lytton's Government on the 7th of November, 1878? He says—

'The broad policy was laid down by Parliament so long ago as 1833, that no Native shall, by reason of his religion, place of birth or colour, be disabled from holding any office; and Her Majesty's gracious proclamation in 1858 announced her will that, as far as may be, 'our subjects of whatever race or creed be impartially admitted to offices in our service, the duties of which they may be qualified by their education, ability and integrity duly to discharge'.'

"And he goes on to say—

'Since that period several of my predecessors in office, and especially Lord Halifax, Sir Stafford Northcote, the Duke of Argyll and Lord Salisbury, have pressed upon the attention of the Government of India that the policy of Parliament, enforced as it was by the Royal proclamation, was not to remain a dead-letter, and two Acts of Parliament were passed to give further effect to it. But, as your Excellency justly observes, all endeavours hitherto to deal with this question on a satisfactory basis have proved unsuccessful. It is gratifying to observe that your Lordship's elaborate treatment of the subject will enable a practical course to be taken, that will prove, it may be hoped, both beneficial to the State and satisfactory to the natural aspirations of the educated Natives of India.'

"That is said, not by me, but by Lord Cranbrook; and I cannot doubt that, if that policy is now applied under the rules laid down by Lord Lytton's Government in 1879, and is carried out as he proposed, an alteration of the law in the direction in which this Bill goes is inevitable at no distant time. The Government of India have not the power, if they had the inclination, which certainly I have not, to withdraw from that policy; and Lord Cranbrook very distinctly tells us that, in his judgment, Parliament will not withdraw from it. Lord Lytton's original proposal was that, when he established a separate Native Service, permission to Natives to compete for the Civil Service in England should be withdrawn. What Lord Cranbrook says on that subject is this—

'But your proposal of a close Native Service, with a limited class of high appointments attached to it, and your suggestions that the Covenanted Civil Service should no longer be open to Natives, involve an application to Parliament which would have no prospect of success, and which I certainly would not undertake. Your Lordship has yourself observed that no scheme could have a chance of sanction which included legislation for the purpose of repealing the clause in the Act of 1833 above quoted; and the obstacles which would be presented against any attempt to exclude Natives from public competition for the Civil Service would be little less formidable.'

"Therefore, it appears to me to be evident that the intention of Parliament has been to admit Natives more and more largely into the Covenanted Service; that steps were taken in 1879, after a considerable delay and frequent injunctions from the Secretary of State, to carry out that intention more fully; and that the result has been, as I have stated, that we have now to deal with a state of things in which, before many years have elapsed, it will be, as I have said, simply impossible, on account of administrative inconvenience, to withhold powers of this description from the higher ranks of the Covenanted Native Service. The Hon'ble Mr. Evans has said that he could not admit the force of the argument that because Presidency Magistrates had power to try Europeans, therefore, similar powers should be given to Native Magistrates in the Mufassal. I admit

a considerable portion of the argument of my hon'ble friend, but he must allow me to say that the fact that Natives of India have been trying Europeans for a considerable number of years in Calcutta and Bombay is a conclusive argument against the theory that Englishmen have a constitutional right to be tried by Englishmen only. No one is more convinced than I am of the advantage of having a case argued before a Magistrate by trained lawyers; and I would not for a moment think of underrating its importance. Nevertheless, I was rather struck with what I saw in a Bombay newspaper this morning. It certainly did seem rather curious, after all that has been said on this subject, to find that certain European gentlemen, composing what is called the Salvation Army, are being tried at this moment in Bombay by Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee. Their religious feelings are very intimately involved in the case which is being tried by that Native Magistrate. I did not intend to have said anything about the past history of this question, because, as I have mentioned before, my main object has been to explain the reasons which have induced the Government to bring in this Bill. But Mr. Evans has spoken with personal knowledge of what was called the compromise of 1872. On that point I would say this. There may have been a compromise between the members of the European community and the members of the Select Committee. Of that I know nothing, although I have not the least doubt that the Hon'ble Mr. Evans has stated exactly what occurred; but it is perfectly obvious that that compromise cannot have been a compromise with the Government; because, if it had been, then Lord Napier of Merchistoun, Lord Napier of Magdala, Sir Richard Temple, Sir George Campbell and Mr. Barrow Ellis could never for a moment have given their support to an amendment inconsistent with it. My hon'ble friend Mr. Ilbert, in the speech with which he commenced this discussion, pointed out that all the safeguards now possessed by Europeans, and all the special privileges now enjoyed by them, were left standing by this Bill, except the single one of being exempted from the jurisdiction of Magistrates who are not European British subjects. This Bill does not touch the rest of these safeguards; and the Government has not the least intention of submitting any proposals now or hereafter, certainly not as long as I am here, with the view of interfering with those privileges. But there is another matter which I look upon as in some respects a more important safeguard, and that is the power of supervision exercised by the High Court over all the Courts below. What would be the result if a Native Magistrate trying an European acted towards him in an unjust manner? If the case came before the High Court, or if they even heard of it, they would be able to call for the proceedings, and the consequence would be to deprive that gentleman of the position which he might have so abused. That is the history of this measure, and of the grounds upon which it was introduced, and of the extent to which it goes. I know very well that a great deal has been said, as is always said when changes are introduced, about this being the thin end of the wedge. I can only say that, so far as this question is concerned, it is not the thin end of the wedge, and that this measure represents the final views of the present Government in respect to changes regarding this portion of the Criminal Procedure Code. Passing from the history of the course we have taken and the motives which have actuated us, I may now state that we are perfectly ready to listen to reasonable remonstrances, to statements of fact and to legitimate arguments. But neither this nor any other Government that will ever exist in India will, I hope, listen to violence, to exaggeration, to misrepresentation and, least of all, to menace. It is perfectly natural that those whose interests are affected by this Bill, that those who would lose under it a privilege to which they evidently attach a great value, should bring their views on the subject before the Government, and should press them earnestly upon their attention. I should be the last man to complain of that being done, and I should be the last man not to give to such representations the fullest and most careful consideration; and those who are animated by the dread, which has been expressed in many quarters, of the results of this measure, may rely upon it that a fair representation of their opinions, supported by good arguments, will be listened to with the greatest attention. It is, of course, true that in this, as in every other, question with which the Government of India has to deal, it is obliged to take a wider view than that confined exclusively to the interest of any single class of the community; but it is also

true that any special class of the community, which is specially affected by any particular measure, has a right to bring its views before the Government, and to expect that those views will be fully and carefully examined. I will not allude on this occasion to the character of a great deal of the opposition which has sprung up to this Bill, or to the means by which that opposition has been to a great extent conducted; I will say nothing of the charges which have been made against myself, or of the systematic misrepresentation of my feelings and objects in regard to this and other measures. I pass that by; but I can truly say that it is a source of deep regret to me and all my colleagues to observe the difference which has in this matter sprung up between the Government and, I admit, a very large portion of the European community, especially on this side of India. I do not know whether anything that I can say will tend to mitigate the bitterness of the controversy or to induce calmness; but if the vehemence of feeling is due in any degree to a misapprehension as to the scope of the Bill or the course which the Government intended to pursue in regard to it, or to a fear that we have ulterior designs which we never have entertained, then it is possible that this discussion may have done good. It is only right that it should be remembered that the Government never had the smallest idea of hurrying this Bill through the Council. They proposed to deal with it deliberately, and to afford the amplest opportunity for the representation of opinion in regard to it. It will be observed that it was before any such representations had reached the Government, and, therefore, before it had been in their power to consider them, that the proceedings which have been adverted to were adopted. This Bill will now, in accordance with the usual practice, be sent to the various Local Governments, and they will have an opportunity of recording their views upon it. These views will be sent up in due course, after careful examination by the Local Governments into all the circumstances of the case, for the consideration of the Government of India; and we shall then give to the observations of the Local Governments and of the public which may have reached us in the meantime, the fullest weight and the most deliberate consideration. I frankly say that with those who desire, if any such there be, to retain the distinction which this Bill proposes to remove, merely because it is a race distinction, I have no sympathy whatever. To arguments which are inconsistent with the declared policy of the Crown and of Parliament it would be contrary to my duty to listen; but to fair reasons, urged in a manner to which the Government can give heed, the ears of myself and my colleagues will always be open on this and every other question. I observe that the opponents of this Bill speak of appealing to the House of Commons. I am the last man in the world to object to such a course being taken. To the decision of the House of Commons both parties to this controversy must bow. I do not think I have anything more to add now by way of explanation of the views of the Government. I have kept myself clear of controversy, because I wish to hold myself perfectly open to consider the arguments adduced on both sides in this debate. If I had thrown myself into this controversy, it might fairly be objected that I had not reserved to myself real freedom to consider those arguments. I have shown that this measure was recommended to the Government by Sir Ashley Eden, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal; that its principle has been approved by all the other Local Governments in India, with the exception of that of Coorg; and that it has been very carefully considered by the late Secretary of State for India, Lord Hartington, in Council and sanctioned by him. I have recalled to the recollection of the Council the circumstances in which we stand at this moment, and those in which we shall stand in no distant future, with respect to the position of the Native members of the Covenanted Civil Service. I have pointed out how very limited the immediate effect of the Bill will be, and have stated the reasons which induce me to think that it is wiser to make the proposed change now, when it can be brought into operation gradually and cautiously, than to wait until administrative necessities and justice to suitors compel the Government to introduce it suddenly and extensively. Lastly, I have expressed the perfect readiness of the Government to consider and to weigh any remonstrances which may be made against this Bill, provided they are supported by arguments which

are consistent with the policy of Parliament. The Government do not propose to take any further steps in this matter now, and ample time will thus be afforded for the deliberate examination by Local Governments, by the Government of India and by the Government at home of any representations which may be made to them in connection with this measure."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

## SUCCESSION CERTIFICATE BILL.

Major the Hon'ble E. BARING asked for leave to postpone the motion for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the law relating to certificates granted under Act XXVII of 1860 (*An Act for facilitating the collection of debts on successions, and for the security of parties paying debts to the representatives of deceased persons*).

Leave was granted.

Major the Hon'ble E. BARING also asked for leave to postpone the introduction of the Bill, and the motion that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the *Gazette of India* and in the local official Gazettes in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments might think fit.

Leave was granted.

The Council adjourned to Monday, the 12th March, 1883.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
*Additional Secretary to the Government of India,*
*Legislative Department.*

CALCUTTA;
*The 9th March, 1883.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

## ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Monday, the 12th March, 1883.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, C.S.I., C.I.E.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble J. Gibbs, C.SI.., C.I.E.
Major the Hon'ble E. Baring, R.A., C.S.I., C.I.E.
Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble T. F. Wilson, C.B., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble C. P. Ilbert, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir S. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Rájá Siva Prasád, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble W. W. Hunter, LL.D., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sayyad Ahmad Khán Bahádur, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Durgá Charan Láhá.
The Hon'ble H. J. Reynolds.
The Hon'ble H. S. Thomas.
The Hon'ble G. H. P. Evans.
The Hon'ble Kristodás Pál, Rai Bahádur, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mahárájá Luchmessur Singh, Bahádur, of Darbhangá.
The Hon'ble J. W. Quinton.

## BENGAL TENANCY BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY moved that the Bill to amend and consolidate certain enactments relating to the Law of Landlord and Tenant within the territories under the administration of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal be referred to a Select Committee consisting of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, Major the Hon'ble E. Baring, the Hon'ble Messrs. Ilbert, Reynolds and Evans, the Hon'ble Kristodás Pál, the Hon'ble the Mahárájá of Darbhangá, the Hon'ble Mr. Quinton and the Mover.

He said that the Council were aware of the circumstances under which his hon'ble colleague, Mr. Ilbert, had introduced the Bill on the 2nd of March, and he (SIR STEUART BAYLEY) could only congratulate the Council and himself that his enforced absence from here had transferred to Mr. Ilbert's hands the duty which he had so admirably performed. After the clear and elaborate statement which Mr. Ilbert had made on the 2nd March, as to the necessity for legislating, and on the principles of the Bill, SIR STEUART BAYLEY did not at present propose to say anything more on the subject, but he would reserve to himself the right to answer the objections which may be made in the course of the debate, which objections, he had no doubt, would be numerous. But he had just one word to say pertinent to the motion before the Council. He was at liberty to say that it was the intention of His Excellency the Viceroy to appoint to this Council a representative of the planting interests in Bihár, Mr. Gibbon, and on his being gazetted, and if he agreed, and if the Council agreed, he would be appointed to the Select Committee, and that hereafter, when vacancies occurred in the Council, as would be the case next year, it would probably be expedient to strengthen the Committee by the appointment of

additional members who might fill those vacancies. Although the Bill will now be referred to a Select Committee, the Committee would not meet till next November, but during the Simla session criticisms would be received from the Bengal Government, and from the associations and individuals concerned; and those criticisms, when received, would from time to time be circulated to the members of the Committee for their consideration, and he hoped that, when the Council re-assembled in Calcutta, they should, by this means, clear a good deal of ground, and enable the Council to set to work at once.

His Highness the MAHÁRÁJÁ OF DARBHANGÁ then said :—" My Lord, it is not without considerable diffidence that I submit my views on the Bill which affects all classes of people.

" It is now more than six years that it was proposed by Sir Richard Temple to change the present law of landlord and tenant, and as the Government has already made up its mind to change the law, it would be useless for me to say that this Bill ought not to be introduced. But I might safely say that, as far as Bihár is concerned, no change in the present law is needed: neither the raiyats nor the zamíndárs have asked for a change, and that in itself is sufficient proof that no change is needed. The zamíndárs certainly do not wish to get any further facilities for the collection of their rents, and the tenants also do not complain of any oppression by the zamíndárs.

" A great deal has been said about the oppression of zamíndárs in Bihár, and I doubt not that in Bihár there are a few bad zamíndárs as well as a few bad raiyats. But it is most unjust to think that all the Bihár zamíndárs, as a class, are oppressive. That there was a great deal of oppression in former days I do not deny, but Mr. Reynolds, after his last tour, was able to say that things have quite changed of late.

" Illegal distraint used in former days to be common, but that is now almost a thing of the past. The zamíndárs now have sufficient knowledge of law to know that by illegal distraint they render themselves liable to criminal prosecutions, and the raiyats also know how to protect themselves, and they are not now at all likely to let a zamíndár distrain their crops illegally. Besides, though the former system of distraint was certainly illegal, it was not necessarily oppressive. The Government itself, as the guardian of two of the largest proprietors in Bihár, was obliged to have recourse to this illegal system of distraint up to 1876. In the Darbhangá Ráj, when under the Court of Wards, it used to be considered the proper thing to distrain the raiyats' crops without serving them with formal notices. It was in 1876, however, that steps were taken to introduce a system of legal distraint, and I am happy to say that the system of illegal distraint has now entirely disappeared throughout Bihár, and this is simply owing to the good example set by Sir Richard Temple and my hon'ble friend Sir Steuart Bayley. It would therefore be unjust now to call the zamíndárs of Bihár oppressive, and I hope I may be excused for having gone out of the way to say a few words in justification of the zamíndárs of Bihár, who have already been more than sufficiently abused in the report of the Rent Commission for carrying on a system of distraint which, though illegal, was not oppressive, and which the Government itself was carrying out until lately.

" I will now say a few words on the subject of occupancy tenures in Bihár. The zamíndárs, as a body, are not averse to the cultivators acquiring this right. It gives the raiyats a permanent interest in their lands, and they are, therefore, more likely to increase the value of their lands. But the Bill does not create this right in favour of the actual cultivators. On the other hand, it distinctly says that the sub-lessees, who after all are the actual cultivators of the soil, are not to acquire rights of occupancy. The actual cultivator is not to acquire the right unless he happens to pay in his rent direct to the zamíndár, and he is to be perfectly at the mercy of his middleman. This seems to me to be perfectly anomalous, and it would be a better proposal that a raiyat who is not an actual cultivator should not be allowed to acquire right of occupancy. Unless some such provision is made, we are bound to create a set of occupancy

tenants, who are not the actual cultivators, but middlemen, and these middlemen would be in a far better position to oppress the cultivator than the much abused zamíndárs. The zamíndárs have to deal with those raiyats whose names are registered in the village papers, but these middlemen will have to deal with people who have in most cases no documentary evidence to prove that they are the actual cultivators. Then there is another provision of the Bill which concerns the zamíndár more directly—I mean the provision which debars the raiyats from contracting against their rights of occupancy. Such contracts are but seldom made. A zamíndár might especially wish to have a piece of land all to himself, though it might not necessarily be his *zarat* or *khámár* land. I might be a jungle or a preserve, and supposing he was to lease out a part or the whole of this plot, on condition that at some future time it is to be given back to him, is he to be prevented from the use of his land for ever? Then, again, zamíndárs very often plant trees on their lands, and lease out the ground to raiyats to grow crops for a certain number of years, and, in most cases, at very low rates, on the condition of regaining possession of the lands when the trees grow up, and the raiyats gladly take such lands on short leases. Are these raiyats supposed to acquire rights of occupancy? Then, again, why provide for a right of occupancy against any contract to the contrary? Such a provision does away with the freedom of parties to contract. Parties understand their own interest better, and it is idle for the legislature to affect to protect their interests. To secure some personal benefit, a raiyat may very well give up his rights under the law, but if the provisions of the Bill are passed into law they would not be able to secure such advantanges for themselves.

"I am glad to see that the Bill proposes to do away with the law which entitled the tenants to acquire rights of occupancy only when they could prove that they were in the possession of an identical piece of land. There would be little harm done to the zamíndárs if, where raiyats occupy different lands in different years, the right of occupancy is allowed to spring up in respect of a particular quantity of land held for a certain number of years. But the Bill goes on further, and provides that if a raiyat occupies a very small quantity of land, and in respect of that quantity acquires a right of occupancy, such right would attach to all land which he may hold within the estate for however short a period. This is certainly unfair.

"About the proposed facilities for the collection of rents, I must confess that the position of the zamíndárs would be much worse if the proposed changes are carried out. The Rent Commission had proposed to abolish the system of distraint altogether. The new Bill has effected a compromise in this respect between the suggestion of the Rent Commission and the existing law; but I am confident that the proposed mode of distraint through the Civil Court, and the deposit of the proceeds for a month, would frustrate the very object of distraint, which is only had recourse to as a mode of speedy realization of rents. The present mode of distraint is the best and most speedy way of collecting rents. The proposed law, however, in a way abolishes distraint altogether. It burdens the zamíndár with the cost of an application to the Civil Court on stamp-paper, as well as with the expenses of paying lawyers; whereas now he has practically no expenses to incur. Illegal distraints are no doubt objectionable, but, as I have already said, it is only a very short time ago that the Government even used to resort to this illegal system in managing the Court of Wards' estates. This shows clearly that though illegal the distraint never operated as a hardship. It would, therefore, be most undesirable to change the present law, especially as the raiyats and zamíndárs have begun to know the law, and there has been absolutely no complaint by the raiyats that this instrument is used by the zamíndárs illegally, or as a means of oppression. It has been said that the law of distraint is an off-shoot of the English law. It may be so. But then how is it that you find in Nipál, which has had less to do with Foreigners than any other State in India, that distraint has been carried on for certainly more than a hundred years?

"Now I come to the most important point of the Bill—I mean the question about the enhancement of rents. The Bill proposes fixing tables of rates for

each pargana. This may have been quite possible before the time of the Permanent Settlement, but I doubt if it is possible to do anything of the sort now. It is hardly possible to find two fields in the same village of exactly the same quality of land, and parties will never cease to question the correctness of classification of lands. I know of a pargana where the rate for some of the villages is two rupees, whereas the rate for similar lands in another village is only two annas. Instead, therefore, of deputing officers to draw up tables of rates, would it not be better that the law should fix a certain proportion of the average produce as the zamíndár's rent.

"Now as to the question of transfer of occupancy holdings. The zamíndárs ought to be thankful for getting the right of pre-emption. But it is not always that the zamíndár is in a position to buy occupancy holdings, and in such cases would it not be advisable to give a *khúdkásht* raiyat the right of pre-emption in preference to an outsider, and immediately after the zamíndár? This might in some cases prevent an out-sider coming in who has got no common interest with the villagers, and who does not necessarily care for the good-will of the village community.

"Here I might also mention the fact that though the zamíndárs have been allowed the right of pre-emption, still they are not allowed to buy on the same conditions as raiyats. A raiyat who buys an occupancy holding, and who does not wish to cultivate himself, can lease it to one who cannot acquire rights of occupancy; but if the zamíndár leases out any such holding the cultivator at once acquires rights of occupancy.

"About the survey of *khámár* lands I have to make only a few observations. Such surveys would cost a great deal of money, which the raíyáts or the zamíndárs might eventually have to pay, and even then I do not see what good the raiyats or the zamíndárs are ever likely to get. No doubt it would be a first-rate thing to have proper records-of-rights, but it would be impossible to have proper records-of-rights by having a mere survey of a village.

"These are some of the observations which a cursory reading of the Bill suggests, but this is not the time to enter into all its details.

"In conclusion I beg leave to make the following observations :—The Bill was originally intended to give relief to the zamíndárs as well as to the raíyáts. Sir Richard Temple and Lord Lytton thought that the zamíndárs should get further facilities for the collection and realization of rents, but the proposed Bill does not give the zamíndárs any facilities for the realization of rents. Now as to concessions to the raiyats I have very little to say. It is the zamíndárs' interest to make any fair concessions to their raiyats. All that a zamíndár needs is a law which secures him his rents and provides him with modes for speedy realization of the same, but I am obliged to say that if the procedure as laid down in the Bill is to become law, the zamíndár's position is sure to be much worse than what it is now, and I can safely state, before concluding, that Bihár zamíndárs are quite satisfied with the existing law, and do not wish for the change contemplated."

The Hon'ble KRISTODÁS PÁL said:—"I wish to begin with a personal explanation, for which I crave your Lordship's indulgence. It may be supposed that, as I have the honour to sit in this Council under your Lordship's orders, with the suffrage of the landholders, it is my duty to look to the interests of the landholders alone. But such is not the case. I cannot divest myself of my natural sympathy with the millions who till the soil and constitute the backbone of the nation. Indeed, I would not be true to myself, to my cherished convictions, and to my humble labours for the promotion of my country's welfare, if I were to shut my eyes to the interests of one party for the sake of the other. All that I want is justice and fair play to both. No good landlord, I submit, my Lord, is blind to the interests and happiness of his tenantry. In fact, rightly understood, the interests of the two are interwoven with those of each other. A prosperous and contented tenantry is a blessing to the landlord and to the country at large. In considering the vitally important question

before us, happily we have not to deal with a *tabulâ rasa*, and are not left to our own unaided judgment.' Both the landlord and tenant in Bengal have their charter of rights, and if we rightly interpret that charter we cannot go far wrong. This charter is none other than the Permanent Settlement Regulations. I consider it my duty to call the attention of your Lordship and the hon'ble Council to the main points of that charter, and to invite your unbiassed decision upon those points.

"Before I proceed to discuss the Bill, I desire to offer my hearty acknowledgment of the ability, industry and thorough mastery with which the learned Law Member has grappled with this intricate and complicated subject. The Bill is, doubtless, the work of many hands, but he has accomplished his task in a few weeks which might baffle the efforts of many an expert in as many years. But I hope he will pardon me if I say I cannot accept all his conclusions and endorse all the views and opinions he has expressed on the subject. My Lord, the papers on the Bill have been before us for nine days, and I am free to confess that, consistently with my other avocations, I have not been able to give it that close attention which I ought to have given. I am, therefore, likely to make statements and remarks from an imperfect study of the Bill, for which I hope I will be excused. In submitting the Bill to the Council, the hon'ble and learned Law Member reviewed the whole question from the days of the Permanent Settlement, and in following his example I am afraid I shall also have to traverse a wide area. I may be tedious in my statements and observations, but I hope the Council will bear with me kindly.

"I think we ought to consider, in the first place, who are the zamíndárs who come within the scope of the Bill; what was their position originally; what functions did they perform in the administrative and social economy of the country, and how far were they useful to society and to the State? To ascertain the position of the zamíndárs, it is not necessary for me to go back to the ancient history of India—I mean to the days of Hindú supremacy. It is enough for us to know that when the Muhammadans took over this country, they fully recognised the position, the status and rights of the proprietors of the soil. It is true that the revenue demand was variable, but the rights and status of the zamíndárs were not at all interfered with. Before, however, I proceed to point out the position of the zamíndárs at the date of the Permanent Settlement, I will quote here the opinion of an eye-witness of the settlement as to the state of the country when the Permanent Settlement was effected, and the eminent service which that settlement rendered to the national Exchequer. I will read to the hon'ble Council the opinion of Mr. James Pattle, one of the best fiscal officers of the East India Company, who before his retirement held the hon'ble office of member of the Board of Revenue. Mr. Pattle writes:—

'The country brought under the Decennial Settlement was for the most part wholly uncultivated. Indeed, such was the state of the country from the prevalence of jungle infested by wild beasts, that, to go with any tolerable degree of safety from Calcutta to any of the adjacent districts, a traveller was obliged to have at each stage four drums and as many torches; besides, at this conjuncture, public credit was at the lowest ebb, and the Government was threatened with hostilities from various powerful Native States. Lord Cornwallis's great and comprehensive mind saw that the only resource within his reach in this critical emergency was to establish public credit and redeem the extensive jungles of the country. These important objects, he perceived, could only be effected by giving to the country a perpetual land assessment made on the gross rental with reference to existing productiveness, and, therefore, promising to all thos who would engage the encouragement of an immense profit from extending cultivation. Admitting the sacrifice was very great, I think it cannot be regretted when it is considered what difficulties it conquered, and what prosperity it has introduced. For my part, I am convinced that our continuance in the country depended on the adoption of that measure, and that our stability could not otherwise have been maintained. This was my opinion at that time, and it has remained unaltered.'

"This is the opinion of an eye-witness of the Permanent Settlement as to the state of the country when that settlement was effected, and also when it was in operation for some time. And it was his deliberate opinion that the Permanent Settlement enabled the Government of the day to keep the British power in the country. It may be said—and it is sometimes said—that the Per-

manent Settlement was financially a mistake, but in those days it saved the public treasury. The Company's treasury was on the verge of insolvency; their territories were threatened by powerful enemies; on one side an adventurous European rival was plotting, and on the other mighty Native Chiefs were arrayed against the Company; it was then a question of the continuance of English supremacy in the East; on the other hand the land-revenue, on account of varying assessment, could not be regularly collected. It was at this juncture the Permanent Settlement was made.

"Ninety years have elapsed since this settlement was concluded. Within that period we have seen what changes, what commercial and material changes, have taken place, and how the jungle which then covered the land has been removed and cultivation has been introduced; what financial prosperity has since succeeded the insolvency to which Mr. Pattle referred, and how active has been the national industry. I will not say that these results have been achieved wholly through the agency of the Permanent Settlement, but I do not hesitate to say that it has contributed greatly to the consummation of the changes which we now contemplate with so much satisfaction. It is well known that one of the charges brought against the Bengal land system is that it has involved the Government in an unnecessary sacrifice of prospective revenue. But, my Lord, if an examination of the development of the finances of these Provinces were made, it would be seen that in no other Province has the public revenue progressed so satisfactorily as in Bengal, and that whatever sacrifice was made by the Permanent Settlement of the public demand in Bengal has been more than made up by the enormous indirect increase of the revenue from many sources. This was particularly pointed out in the Duke of Argyll's despatch on the Road Cess.

"I now come to the position of the zamíndárs before or at the time of the Permanent Settlement. The name of Mr. Francis is well known in history as one of the colleagues of Warren Hastings in the administration of India. When he was in this country, the question of the land settlement occupied the attention of the Government, and enquiries were set on foot as to the position of the persons who were then known by the name of zamíndárs. Mr. Francis in a Minute, dated 22nd January, 1876, or rather in a note to that Minute, wrote:—

'The inheritable quality of the lands is alone sufficient to prove that they are the property of the zamíndárs, taluqdárs and others, to whom they have descended by a long course of inheritance. The right of the Sovereign is founded on conquest, by which he succeeds only to the state of the conquered Prince; unless, in the first instance, he resolves to appropriate or transfer all private property, by an act of power, in virtue of his conquest. So barbarous an idea is equally inconsistent with the manners and policy of the British nation. When the Moguls conquered Bengal, there is no mention, in any historical account, that they dispossessed the zamíndárs of this land, though it is frequently observed that where they voluntarily came in and submitted to the new Government, they were received with marks of honour, and that means were used to gain and secure their attachment.'

"These were the men whom the British Government, on the first acquisition of this country, found in possession of the land. Mr. Francis admits that the Muhammadan Government always recognized their position and rights, and in fact did all they could to gain and secure their attachment. I do not know whether many members of this Council have read that curious book called, I believe, the 'Four great zamíndárs of Bengal', by Mr. Rouse. It is now out of print, but it is a very interesting and useful book. It contains good deal of information about the Permanent Settlement, about the status of landlords in those days, and gives a very interesting history of the four great families of zamíndárs in Bengal, namely, Burdwan, Dinájpur, Nattore, and Kishnagur. It also gives some account of some minor zamíndárs. I allude to this book only to show that in the days of the Permanent Settlement there were men in possession of large properties or estates, and that they were considered absolute proprietors of the soil. Now, in what light were these zamíndárs regarded by the authors of the Permanent Settlement? Were they regarded as proprietors

of the soil or not? Here is the opinion of Sir John Shore, afterwards Lord Teignmouth:—

'I consider the zamíndárs as the proprietors of the soil, to the property of which they succeed by the right of inheritance, according to the laws of their own religion; and that the sovereign authority cannot justly exercise the power of depriving them of the succession, nor of altering it when there are any legal heirs. The privilege of disposing of the land by sale or mortgage is derived from this fundamental right, and was exercised by the zamíndárs before we acquired the Díwání.'

"I will give an extract from the Minute of Lord Cornwallis, dated the 18th September, 1789. He says:—

'Mr. Shore has most ably, and, in my opinion, most successfully, in his Minute, delivered in June last, argued in favour of the rights of zamíndárs to the property of the soil. But, if the value of permanency is to be withdrawn from the settlement now in agitation, of what avail will the power of his arguments be to the zamíndárs for whose rights he has contended?'

"Again, His Lordship writes:—

'Although, however, I am not only of opinion that the zamíndárs have the best right, but from being persuaded that nothing could be so ruinous to the public interest, as that the land should be retained the property of Government, I am also convinced that, failing the claim of right of the zamíndárs, it would be necessary for the public good to grant a right of property in the soil to them, or to persons of other descriptions. I think it unnecessary to enter into any discussion of the grounds upon which their right appears to be founded.'

"So that Lord Cornwallis was deliberately of opinion that the zamíndárs were the proprietors of the soil, and that, even if their rights were questioned, still, as a matter of policy, proprietary rights should be conferred upon them. The zamíndárs before the Permanent Settlement were not only proprietors of the soil, but they actually exercised powers which legitimately belonged to the State or Sovereign; they levied duties on internal commerce, a power which, as far as I am aware, no private landlord is allowed to exercise in any civilised country. But in those days, as I have observed, the zamíndárs actually exercised that sovereign power. Lord Cornwallis justly held, on grounds of public policy, that such power should be withdrawn from the zamíndárs, and in his Minute, dated 3rd February, 1789, he wrote:—

'I admit the proprietary rights of the zamíndárs, and that they have hitherto held the collection of the internal duties; but this privilege appears to me so incompatible with the general prosperity of the country, that, however, it may be sanctioned by long usage, I am convinced there are few who will not think us justified in resuming it.'

"And so this power was resumed—I do not say unjustly; I admit that it was very properly resumed. But I mention it to show that the zamíndárs not only exercised the powers of landlord, but even, to some extent, the sovereign power. Lord Cornwallis, as the hon'ble Council is aware, fixed the revenue demand at ten-elevenths of the gross rental, and, by way of compensation to the zamíndárs, surrendered the waste-lands to them. The Government has always recognised the right of the zamíndárs to the waste-lands, and the assurance given to them in the days of the Permanent Settlement was repeated in the subsequent Regulations. Thus, I find the following in the preamble to Regulation II of 1819:—

'It appears to be necessary, in order to obviate all misapprehension on the part of the public officers and individuals, * * * formally to renounce all claim on the part of Government to additional revenue from lands which were included within the limits of estates for which a Permanent Settlement has been concluded, at the period when such settlement was so concluded, whether on the plea of error or fraud or on any pretext whatever."

"Section 31 of the same Regulation states that—

'Nothing in the present Regulations shall be considered to affect the right of the proprietors of estates for which a Permanent Settlement has been concluded, to the full benefit of all waste-lands included within the ascertained boundaries of such estates, respectively, at the period of the Decennial Settlement, and which have since been or may hereafter be, reduced to cultivation.'

"I will not allude here to the assumption sometimes made that the waste-lands should be treated in the same way as lands settled at the time of the

settlement. It should be remembered that these waste-lands were howling wildernesses at the time, and that it was left entirely to the discretion of the zamíndárs to settle them in any way they might think proper. To that question I will not advert at present. I have said that the waste-lands were given to the zamíndárs by way of compensation for the exorbitant assessment of the Permanent Settlement. The Council was doubtless well aware that the assessment was so heavy that most of the first zamíndárs, with whom the settlement was made, were literally swept away under its effects. The great house of Nattore, which, I believe, used to pay 52 lákhs of rupees of revenue, was broken up completely under the crushing effects of the heavy assessment of the Permanent Settlement. The house of Dinájpur suffered similarly, and so did the house of Bírbhum and many other families. The Burdwan house was also tottering, and was only saved by the introduction of the patní system. I cannot do better than read to the hon'ble Council the remarks which no less an authority than Sir George Campbell has made on this subject in the Bengal Administration Report for 1872-73. He says:—

'The Government demand was then one which left a margin of profit, but small compared with that given to zamíndárs in modern days. There was wide-spread default in the payment of the Government dues, and extensive consequent sales of estates or parts of estates for recovery of arrears under the unbending system introduced in 1793. In 1796-97, lands bearing a total revenue of sikká Rs. 14,18,756 were sold for arrears of revenue, and, in 1797-98, the revenue of land so sold amounted to sikká Rs. 22,74,076. By the end of the century the greater portions of the estates of the Nadiyá, Rajsháhí, Bishanpur, and Dinájpur Rájás had been alienated. The Burdwan estate was seriously crippled, and the Bírbhúm zamíndárí was completely ruined. A host of smaller zamíndárs shared the same fate. In fact it is scarcely too much to say that within the ten years that immediately followed the Permanent Settlement a complete revolution took place in the constitution and ownership of the estates which formed the subject of that settlement.'

"Now, what do these startling statements show? The Permanent Settlement, as I have shown from a quotation from Mr. Pattle, was intended to benefit the landlords as well as the State. The State derived immediate benefit by the replenishment of the treasury. The landholders, however, at the time suffered extremely. In fact, as this statement shows, most of the original zamíndárs were swept off the face of the earth by the tremendous sacrifices they were called upon to make at the time the Permanent Settlement was established. Most of the present zamíndárs have come in by investing their capital, and they have done so in perfect reliance upon the good faith of the Government.

"I have shown that the waste-lands were made over to the zamíndárs by way of compensation. Now, how were the waste-lands brought into cultivation? My object is to show what functions the zamíndárs have performed in the social economy of the country. The zamíndárs in the first place invited tenants, because in those days it was the land which sought the tenant and not the tenant who sought the land. They established villages at their own expense, and they appointed the village smith, the village barber, the village priest and other members of the village establishment, by giving them rent-free lands. They made takkáví advances to the raiyat for the cultivation of the land; they charged no rent whatever in the first instance, and subsequently levied a progressive rent as cultivation advanced, and in this way they reclaimed the jungle which covered the greater part of Bengal in the days of the Permanent Settlement. You may now go to any part of the country, and you will be struck by the smiling fields and the teeming populations which meet your eye in every direction. But, in 1793, you could hardly go a few miles from Calcutta without drums and torches to keep away wild beasts. Those who brought about these changes certainly deserved the thanks of the public.

"Now, what have the zamíndárs done in other respects? Have they been content only with the introduction of cultivation and the reclamation of waste-lands? No. As population has increased, as cultivation has extended, as civilisation has advanced, the zamíndárs have risen to the requirements of the time, and have also assisted in the execution of public works, in accordance

with the spirit of progressive time. Go through the villages and you will generally find in most of them large tanks. I am sorry to say that tanks now-a-days are not dug with the same zeal as heretofore. But you will find many old tanks dug by the zamíndárs, and there was a double motive in the execution of this work. In the first place, water was necessary for cultivation in times of drought, and, secondly, it was necessary for drinking purposes. The zamíndár wanted to foster the settlement of raiyats, and, therefore, he opened these tanks; he had also partly a religious motive in providing drinking water for the people. As this hon'ble Council knows well, among the Hindús religion supplies a strong impulse for many of their acts, and the digging of tanks was one of these. Then, as the country advanced in prosperity, there was necessity for roads, and the zamíndárs were not remiss in making them. They, in co-operation with their tenants, laid out large sums of money in making roads through different parts of the country. I will give you the example of one district only—the district of Huglí. The list which I hold in my hand does not comprise all the roads made in the district within the last few years, but it gives a good account of what has been done. These roads were made at the time of the Ferry Fund Committees which existed before the Road Cess Committee was constituted. The following is a list of the roads and bridges referred to :—

| Names of the Roads and Bridges. | Lengths. | By whom constructed. |
|---|---|---|
| Bhastara to Tribany . . . . | 16 miles | Zamíndár of Bhastara. |
| Jonye to the Surussutty . . . . | 8 do. | Ditto of Jonye. |
| Jonye to Connaghur . . . . | 7 do. | Ditto ditto. |
| Biddabatty to Gobindpore . . . | 7 do. | Singoor zamíndárs. |
| Biddabatty to Huripal . . . . | 25 do. | Zamíndárs and F. F. Committee. |
| Chinsurra to Dhoneakhally . . . | 25 do. | Ditto ditto. |
| Huglí to Dwarbasiny . . . . | 12 do. | Ditto ditto. |
| Pandua to Calna . . . . . | 18 do. | Ditto ditto. |
| Howrah to Jugutbullubpore . . . | 12 do. | Ditto ditto. |
| Metalling of the road from Serampore to Salkea. | 13 do. | Ditto ditto. |
| The Bally Tension Bridge . . . | ... | Ditto ditto. |
| Two bridges on the Dhoneakhally road . | ... | Ditto ditto. |
| Three bridges at Nosorye, Tribany and Satgan. | ... | Zamíndár of Noapara. |

"Now, what has been done in Huglí has been more or less done in other districts in Bengal. If the Council will refer to the Famine Report of Sir R. Temple, they will see that the zamíndárs gave, free of cost, all the lands required for roads and tanks which were constructed during the scarcity of 1873-74. In fact, the question arose whether the Government could take over lands free of all consideration, and the learned Advocate General was of opinion that it could not. But the zamíndárs in a body refused to receive a pice for the lands they gave for those purposes.

"Now, have the zamíndárs done anything for education, in the way of establishing or promoting the establishment of schools? I have been just reading the last report of the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, and I find that

the total amount of private contributions was nine lákhs last year, including both endowments and private subscriptions. The statement is this:—

| | Government Institutions. | Aided Institutions. | Unaided Institutions under regular inspection. | TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Endowments . . . . . | 65,015 | 64,332 | 32,957 | 1,62,304 |
| Subscriptions . . . . . | 14,870 | 6,19,205 | 1,11,838 | 7,45,913 |
| GRAND TOTAL . | ... | ... | ... | 9,08,217 |

"Any one who knows the sources from which these contributions usually come will admit that the bulk of it came from the pockets of the zamíndárs. In the same way, in 1881-82, the total expenditure on dispensaries was Rs. 3,74,000, and the subscriptions from the Native community amounted to Rs. 1,20,000, and it may be also said that the bulk of this money came from the zamíndárs. I ought to have said, while noticing the support which the zamíndárs have been giving generally to education, that some of the most munificent benefactions in the cause of education have come from the zamíndárs. Take, for instance, the magnificent Tagore Law Professorship Endowment at a cost of three lákhs of rupees, which was founded by the late Hon'ble Prasanna Kumar Tagore, the illustrious uncle of my friend Mahárájá Sir Jotíndra Mohan Tagore. My friend the Diggiapattí Rájá has given, I believe, Rs. 1,20,000 for the Rajsháhi College; munificent donations have also been given for the Ravenshaw College at Cuttack, and for the Berhampore and Kishnagur Colleges by other zamíndárs; and I say it with much pleasure that one of our hon'ble colleagues, the Hon'ble Durga Charan Láhá, has given Rs. 50,000 towards the cause of education. I could mention many more names, but it is not necessary. I cannot, however, refrain from alluding to the many magnificent benefactions given by my friend the Mahárájá of Darbhangá, and I think it is not too much to say that the zamíndárs generally have not been deaf to the call on their purses in the cause of education. Then there was one branch of education which the zamíndárs from the first encouraged with the greatest liberality—I mean Sanscrit learning. I believe hon'ble members were aware that rent-free lands to the extent of more than a crore of rupees were assigned by the zamíndárs, of their own free-will, for the support of men professing Sanscrit learning. The great house of Nadiyá gave away in this way, I believe, the bulk of its property. These were voluntary contributions. But the zamíndárs were also subject to compulsory contributions for public purposes. I may mention, first, the dâk cess. It is not necessary for me to go into the question of the dâk cess, whether the zamíndár was liable to render postal service or not. It is enough, for my present purpose, to say that they were required to pay the cess. Then the zamíndárs were also liable to pay the road and public works cesses, and with them their raiyats are also liable, and the amount thus contributed by the zamíndárs annually comes to 35 lákhs of rupees. Then the zamíndárs construct embankments voluntarily, for the protection of their raiyats, and they are also liable to an embankment cess for those embankments which are maintained at their expense by the State. They are also called upon to perform certain official services. Whenever troops march through their estates they are required to provide supplies for them; whenever public officers pass their way, they also do their best to send provisions to them; whenever heinous criminal offences were committed within the limits of their estates they were required to report the same to the Police. In the days of the salt monopoly of the East India Company, the zamíndárs were made liable for the illicit manufacture of salt on their estates. Whenever statistical or economical enquiries are made the zamíndárs are required, through the Police and the Magistrates, to make reports, and

whenever any great public work has to be done their services are put into requisition. Take, for instance, the census operations. I appeal to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor to say whether the Government could have carried out the census work at double the cost which was incurred if the zamíndárs had not freely offered their own services, and those of their servants, in furtherance of this great work. And they perform these public services ungrudgingly; they fully acknowledge that property has its rights as well as its duties. Then, again, the public seem to think that they have a claim on the purses of the zamíndárs for all public purposes, for whenever there is any call for money, who is it that is first appealed to? It is the zamíndár. Take, for instance, the calls made here for contributions for the relief of the sufferers from the Crimean war, the Scotch famine, the Irish famine, the Lancashire distress, and many other funds. If you examine the list of contributions, you will find that zamíndárs have always headed it; even for race stands, agricultural shows and other objects their purses have been taxed. The district officers do not hesitate to appeal to the zamíndárs whenever they have a public object in view. And in times of difficulty the zamíndárs have loyally, willingly and cheerfully placed their services at the disposal of Government. Take, for instance, the Sepoy Mutiny. Happily, the flame of the Mutiny did not extend to Bengal Proper, but it did spring up in parts of Bihár, and the Government have heartily acknowledged the loyal services which the Bihár zamíndárs rendered in that crisis. In Bengal, too, they did some service in their own way by supplying elephants and other things for which the Government applied to them. Even in fiscal emergencies the Government has not hesitated to appeal to the zamíndárs, relying on their loyalty, and with the greatest alacrity they have responded to the call. I am personally acquainted with the circumstances of one case. In 1878, there was a financial pressure, and Sir John Strachey, who was then the Finance Minister, wanted temporary accommodation to make the two ends meet. He did not desire to raise a public loan, he simply wanted a temporary accommodation, and he spoke to Sir Ashley Eden and asked him if he could secure some lákhs of rupees in that way. I was taken into confidence, and I know that several of my zamíndár friends willingly came forward with the required help. So whenever there has been any occasion for help, and whenever any appeal has been made to the zamíndárs, they have not hesitated to render every assistance in their power to the State. I may also cite the Minute of Sir R. Temple as a testimony to the services which the zamíndárs rendered to their tenantry during the great famine of 1873-74. I wish I had before me a copy of that Minute to read to the Council a few extracts from, but I am sorry to say I have not got it. I dare say that Minute has been read by most hon'ble members, and they doubtless recollect that the zamíndárs, as recorded in that Minute, remitted lákhs of rupees of their rent, suspended the payment of rent, gave takkáví advances, and afforded charitable relief to their tenantry in that crisis without any grudge, and Sir R. Temple justly complimented the zamíndárs by saying that they had nobly redeemed their character as landlords. Apart from these facts, I may tell you that, whatever disputes may here and there exist or arise between zamíndárs and raiyats, the raiyat generally looks up to the zamíndár as a protector against oppression and injustice. If a policeman troubles him he goes to the zamíndár; if a private individual assails him he goes to the zamíndár; if there is a quarrel between the raiyat and his brother, his sister or his uncle, he goes to the zamíndár for an amicable settlement of the quarrel. In fact, whenever the raiyat is in difficulty he looks up to the zamíndár for assistance, for advice, and for arbitrament. But while the zamíndár performs these functions I hope the Council will kindly bear in mind that the zamíndár does not get all the profits from the land in the shape of rent. The road cess returns show that there is a long chain of sub-infeudation in the country, and that the profits from land are largely intercepted by middlemen. When the Permanent Settlement was first made these middlemen were not in existence, except the dependent taluqdár, the istimrárdár and the mukarrarídár. But as I have shown, the pressure of the assessment was so severe that even the big house of Burdwan was tottering, and for his sake the patní system was introduced, and from that time sub-infeudation commenced. A large number of tenure-holders sprung up under

this system, and they gradually intercepted the profits from the land. I do not say that this is to be regretted, for the more wide-spread are the profits from land the better for the country, but this fact should be borne in mind, because it was generally thought that all the profits from land were monopolized by the zamíndárs. On this point Sir R. Temple, in the Administration Report of Bengal, for 1875-76, wrote :—

'The material advancement of the sub-proprietors, the raiyats and the peasantry in Eastern Bengal has been mentioned with satisfaction on former occasions. A remarkable illustration has been afforded by the detailed inquiries which are being made for the valuation of the lands in the deltaic district of Bákirganj. It appears from the road cess returns that the rent-roll payable to the intermediate tenure-holders is often twelve, twenty or fifty times the rent paid to the superior landlord. It seems probable that not less than a crore of rupees (assumed as equal to one million sterling) are annually paid in rent in this district, and that the value of the agricultural produce of the district can hardly be less than five millions sterling annually, and may be much more. The returns, moreover, while they show the prosperous condition of the tenure-holders and other middlemen, show also how the profits of the land are slipping out of the hands of the zamíndárs, who have permanently alienated their interests in the soil, and, in many cases, have fallen into the position of needy annuitants.'

"So that the zamíndár did not monopolize the profit from the land which constituted rent.

"Now, I have gone to this length to show who the zamíndárs were, what functions they performed in the social and administrative economy of the country, and what services they have rendered to society and to the State, only with a view to impress upon the members of this hon'ble Council the propriety of showing some consideration to men who were so useful to the country. I do not believe that those who perform such important functions will not receive due consideration at the hands of this Council in dealing with the law of landlord and tenant. If they have performed such useful and beneficent functions, have they no claim to your generous consideration; and are they not entitled to have their rights duly recognised by the State and the legislature? The hon'ble and learned Law Member, in introducing the Bill, said that the zamíndárs were in no sense absolute proprietors of the soil; that, according to the definition of owner in certain English Statutes, he apprehended that the zamíndárs were no better than managers or trustees or limited owners of the land. I will, with your Lordship's permission, read one short extract from the hon'ble member's speech. He said :—

'In the first place, the term, as applied to land, has no technical meaning in English law, and if you were to ask an English lawyer what were the rights in the soil of a proprietor of land, he would probably tell you that you were using loose and popular language, and would beg you to make your meaning more precise and clear. In the next place, the term was freely applied to the zamíndárs of Bengal and other persons of the same class in Regulations and other official documents of a date anterior to 1793, and, therefore, could not possibly be taken as indicating or, to use a technical term, connoting rights created at that date. And, thirdly, the term, though, as I have said, it has no technical meaning in England, has acquired a very definite meaning in the settlement literature of British India. It means, in those parts of India which are not permanently settled, the person who, whatever may be his rights on the soil, has the right of having a settlement made with him, the person, namely, whom, for purposes of land-revenue, and for those purposes only, the Government find it convenient and advisable to treat as owner or proprietor of the land. Such a recognition, of course, is not inconsistent, and was never supposed to be inconsistent, with the existence of any number of other rights in any number of other persons. All such rights are simply left outstanding. The use of the term proprietor in this sense is closely analogous to the use of similar terms in English statute-law. Here, for instance, is a definition of owner taken from a recent English Act, the Public Health Act of 1875 :—"Owner means the person for the time being receiving the rack-rent of the lands or premises in connection with which the word is used, whether on his own account or as agent or trustee for any other person, or who would so receive the same if such lands or premises were let at a rack-rent."'

"I appeal to this hon'ble Council to consider whether, when Lord Cornwallis and Sir John Shore effected the Permanent Settlement, they understood the words 'proprietor of the soil' in that sense. I have already read to the Council extracts from the Minutes of Sir John Shore and Lord Cornwallis, giving their opinion on the status of the zamíndár at the date of the Permanent Settlement, and I will now confine myself to the one point raised

namely, the legal position of the zamíndár. I dare say the hon'ble and learned Law Member will acknowledge the high authority I am going to cite. I allude to the opinion of Lord Lyndhurst,—Vol. I, Moore's Indian Appeals, p. 348—

'It is to be gleaned from these Regulations that the proprietors of lands in India had an absolute ownership and dominion of the soil, that the soil was not vested generally in the Sovereign, that proprietors did not hold it at the will of the Sovereign, but held the property as their own. * * * I think it is impossible to read those articles without coming to the conclusion that the zamíndárs and taluqdárs were owners of the soil, subject only to a tribute, and that it was the object of the Regulation to make that tribute fixed and permanent.'

"My Lord, I am no lawyer, and am, therefore, bound to accept the interpretation of the law as it may be given by the learned Law Member; but, in the face of this opinion from no less an authority than Lord Lyndhurst, I hope I may be excused if I refuse to accept even the high authority of my learned friend. If Lord Lyndhurst holds that the zamíndárs are the actual and absolute proprietors of the soil, I appeal to the Council to consider whether many of the provisions contained in the Bill are consistent with that reading of the law. For, if I understand the Bill aright, it proceeds wholly on the assumption that the zamíndárs are not owners of the soil, and, therefore, they must submit to a redistribution of property, as it were, under the operation of the proposed law. From 1793 to this day, the zamíndárs have been recognized by the Government over and over, by solemn Regulations and Acts, and also in solemn State papers, as proprietors of the soil. Even Act X of 1859 did not do away with the material incidents of proprietary right, though it recognised the occupancy-right of the tenant under the twelve years' rule; it did not take away the right of enhancement of rent, of eviction of the raiyat, and many other rights inherent in an absolute proprietor of the land. But, after the lapse of ninety years, the zamíndárs are now told, by no less an authority than the learned Law Member of your Excellency's Council, that they are not proprietors of the soil, that they were hitherto labouring under a huge delusion, and that they must prepare their minds to surrender their rights as soon as they can, that there is another class waiting to participate in the land with them; that in fact there is to be a redistribution of the landed property. I hope this hon'ble Council will seriously consider the effect of these propositions, for if I read the Bill aright it amounts to this.

"Now I come to the necessity for legislation. I at once concede that there is necessity for legislation. There has been for many years necessity for legislation. I regret much that it has taken the Government so long a time to give that relief which both the zamíndár and the raiyat have stood much in need of for so many years. From 1871 Government has been promising to simplify the law for the recovery of rent. It is well known to this Council that it was no part of the obligations of the zamíndárs to collect the road cess and public works cess for the Government. But Sir George Campbell, when he imposed the road cess, succeeded in getting the assent of the zamíndárs to collect the cess on behalf of the Government, on the understanding that the law for the recovery of rent would be simplified without delay. The zamíndárs had felt the delay in the recovery of rents as a great grievance, and they said that if the Government would give them the *quid pro quo*, they would undertake the duty of collecting the cesses. It is to be borne in mind that the zamíndárs received no remuneration whatever for the collection of the cesses either by way of percentage or in any other form; and I do not know whether any commercial community would undertake such a duty without charging commission of some kind. But the zamíndárs did not take any remuneration. They were only buoyed up by the hope that the law for the recovery of rents would be simplified. When Sir George Campbell left the arena no change was made. He made promises, but no change was effected. He made inquiries and intended to do something, but nothing was done. Then came Sir Richard Temple. He, too, saw the propriety of changing the law of procedure for the recovery of rent. He also prepared a draft Bill, but nothing was done. Then came Sir Ashley Eden. During the first two years of his rule he was very active in this

matter. He actually caused a Bill to be introduced into the Local Council, but that Bill was dropped on the plea that the whole rent-law should be dealt with. From that time rose the cry for a general revision of the rent-law. Heretofore, the complaints were about the recovery of rent and the settlement of rent, but now came the cry for a general revision of the rent-law, a comprehensive revision of the substantive rights of landlords and tenants. Against such a general revision the zamíndárs protested. There was not the faintest echo from the raiyats in any part of the country to the cry raised by the Government that there should be a general revision of the substantive law. And yet the Bengal Government thought it necessary to appoint a Commission to prepare a draft Bill for the general revision of the rent-law. The Commission was fairly constituted, and I must do them the justice to say that they performed their work with great intelligence, ability and zeal. But, my Lord, I cannot help saying that the Bengal Rent Commission did not work in the way in which Commissions of a similar kind worked in England, and, as far as I am able to judge from the papers submitted by them, they have not given sufficient data for the conclusions arrived at by them. They made no statistical enquiries; they made no local enquiries; they sat in their own chambers; they called for official reports, and from the depth of their own consciousness they evolved their theories and propositions. Ransack their reports, ransack the voluminous literature which they have produced, and find out if you can any information as to what extent evictions were resorted to in this country. That was one of the first propositions they were charged with enquiring into. It was said that evictions were on a large scale resorted to in Bengal; but where were proofs in support of such a statement? They ought to have given some figures showing the current of evictions district by district; but where were they? On the contrary, is it not a fact that evictions were rarely resorted to by the landlord, and that the Courts were most reluctant to order eviction? Then there was the question of the transferability of occupancy tenures. On this point have the Rent Commission given any details? Of course, they say that this right is recognized in some parts of the country; but where are the facts and figures? Were not the records of the Courts open to the Commission? and could not they give facts and figures, extending over some years, to show that to this extent the custom has prevailed?

"Now, with regard to the enhancement of rents. Is it a fact that the enhancement of rents is going on under the provisions of Act X of 1859? It is generally believed that these provisions have brought enhancement of rent to a deadlock. I, for one, would have been glad to receive some statistics on this point—how far enhancement has been stopped by the present provisions of the rent-law; how far the rates have been altered, that was to say the rates at which the rent was paid before and is now paid; in what proportion rents have been increasing, and so forth. Enquiries of this kind have been lately made in some districts for the collection of tables of rates; but the papers produced by the Rent Commission offered little information on the subject. I think that if a Commission of this kind had been appointed in England, they would have given fully the facts and figures on which their conclusions were based.

"But the Rent Commission of Bengal, I am sorry to say, did not furnish us with such facts and figures as would fully bear out their own conclusions and opinions. That Commission, I believe, was appointed with the view of securing to the Bengal raiyat what were popularly called in England the three F's. Now, it is worthy of consideration whether the three F's, consistently with the economic conditions of this country, have not already the fullest operation here. Fixity of tenure. The twelve years' rule, under Act X of 1859, has practically given fixity of tenure to the bulk of the agricultural population of this country. Some estimate it at ninety per cent. I cannot of course be positive about the figure; but, from all I have seen and heard, I hold that the right of occupancy in Bengal is enjoyed by the vast majority of these tenants. In Bihár, too, though the raiyat does not fully appreciate the right, the right is practically enjoyed by the raiyat as appears from the report of Mr. Finucane, and it is for the Council to consider how the occupancy-right in Bihár is to be secured by law. The fact remains that it is already in operation. Fair rent. Now I invite hon'ble

members to enquire and say whether the rents now levied in Bengal are not fair; whether the raiyats in any district now pay rents which may be called rack-rents, I mean in any district in Bengal Proper. So that you have now fixity of tenure, and fair rent. As for the third F, free sale, I admit that it is not common; that the custom obtains only in some districts, and that there even it is not fully recognized. It is a question whether the right of free sale should be fully recognized in the interest of the raiyat, and whether it would be quite consistent with the rights of landlords. I will return to this question hereafter.

"I now come to the Bill itself. I have already said that the Bill has been prepared with great ability and care, but I do not quite understand the primary object of the Bill. Is it to prevent dispute and litigation and to promote peace and harmony amongst zamíndárs and raiyats by reasonable, fair and equitable provisions, or is it to redistribute rights in land, to promote and foster litigation, and set class against class? I should be very sorry to believe that the authors of the Bill had the latter object in view. I repudiate any such notion; but at the same time, when I read the Bill and contemplate its tendencies, I cannot help feeling that, however opposed such a tendency may be to the views and wishes of the hon'ble authors of the Bill, it will be practically difficult to control that tendency of the Bill, so long as the provisions contained in it are allowed to have full play. I was in hopes that it would be in my power to propose a compromise which might be acceptable to both zamíndárs and raiyats, and thus to contribute in some way to the promotion of that peace and harmony on which I lay great stress. But the present Bill, I am sorry to observe, is so one-sided that I cannot entertain any hope of proposing any such compromise. Indeed, there could be no compromise without concession on both sides, but the Bill leaves little room for compromise. I do, however, entertain the hope that when the Bill will be considered in Select Committee, with the light of public criticism and public representations, the Committee will take into consideration outside views, and deal with an even hand with both classes which are interested in and affected by it. After giving, as I have said, rather an imperfect perusal to the Bill, I find that its tendency is to drive both the raiyat and the zamíndár into Court at every stage and to foster litigation all round. In the first place, it is proposed to make a distinction between *khámár* and raiyatí land. Now, as far as Bengal Proper is concerned, I can say that there has been made no attempt whatever to absorb raiyatí land into *khámár* land. The enquiries which I have made on the subject have satisfied me that the absorption of the raiyatí land does not apply to Bengal Proper, nor has there, I believe, been any complaint on the part of the raiyats that they cannot obtain land from the zamíndár because he has absorbed the raiyatí land into *khámár* land. When such is the case, is it desirable to throw the country into the ferment of expensive and harassing litigation, by ordering a survey and measurement and registration of these lands? I believe the most important principle of legislation is, that it should be made to meet the actual needs of the country. Now the question is this, whether there is any actual necessity for the measurement, survey and registration of these lands in Bengal. Well, if the power is meant to be permissive, then it is not intended to apply it to Bengal Proper, because such necessity does not exist here.

"Then comes the question of occupancy-right. Now it is not my intention to go into the history of that question. That history has been repeated times without number, and the question has been discussed threadbare. It is enough for my purpose to recognize the position that Act X of 1859 gives the right of occupancy to the raiyat who holds the same land for twelve years consecutively. I accept that position. I have already said that the occupancy-right has already extended to the majority of raiyats in Bengal, and the question is, is it necessary to extend this right further, and to give a construction to the law which would practically give the raiyat the right to claim all land as occupancy holdings, provided he occupies any one spot for twelve years? The present law is, that the right of occupancy shall accrue upon the same land. The provision of the proposed Bill is, that the right of occupancy shall accrue upon all lands which a raiyat might hold in the same village, or estate, if he

has twelve years' possession of any particular plot; so that the effect would be that the raiyat who might hold two cottahs of land in village A for twelve years will thus acquire the right of occupancy in two hundred bighás of land in villages B, C and D, though he might have had possession of the same lands for only three or four months or years. I say the extension of the right of occupancy in this form is not consistent with the principles of the rent-law of 1859, nor consistent with the proprietary rights of zamíndárs. It has been said that this provision has been rendered necessary by the recourse some zamíndárs have to shifting raiyats from plot to plot, from land to land, in order to destroy the accrual of the right of occupancy. But, as far as Bengal Proper is concerned, I am not aware of a single instance in which the zamíndár has sought to defeat the right of occupancy in this way. Those who have written on the subject, including no less an authority than Sir George Campbell, have readily admitted that this practice is not known in Bengal Proper, and yet it is to be extended to Bengal Proper under the present Bill. Now, I have said that this Bill will drive the raiyats and zamíndárs to Court at almost every step. How do I establish my position? If a raiyat is allowed to acquire an occupancy-right by the accumulation of time, if he holds different plots of land at various periods, there will be so many disputes about the calculation of periods that nothing will be practically decided without recourse to Courts.

"Then comes the question of rent. In every case the settlement of rent will be practically subject to litigation. Whether it is settled by the Court or by a special revenue-officer, it will be a legal proceeding in some form or another. Nothing can be done, as the system has been devised, by private arrangement between the zamíndár and raiyat. If the zamíndár and raiyat come to a private understanding and enter into a contract, they must go to the revenue-officer as the keeper of their conscience. If they don't come to a private understanding, they must go to Court. So they cannot act as free agents or free men; they must have recourse to litigation.

"Next comes the question of the realization of rent. Of course, if there are arrears, there must be litigation, and so on through all stages, even in matters of minor dispute. We will have, if I may be permitted to observe, a Pandora's box in the name of peace and harmony.

"I have said that the practical effect of this Bill will be the redistribution of property. If any one will carefully read through the Bill, he will see that it takes away some of the most important incidents of proprietary right. In the first place it abolishes the right of contract as regards occupancy-right. Now, what is the ground upon which this extreme proposition is based? The hon'ble and learned Law Member has produced what he thought was a horrible *kabúliyat*, and asked the Council to consider whether the legislature could conscientiously protect such a thing. I have not seen the original of that *kabúliyat*, but will consider it in the form of the translation in which it is given in the statement of the hon'ble member. I have compared it with the *kabúliyats* and *pattás* given by Government in *khás* estates, and also with the form of *kabúliyat* which the Government had at one time held up as a sample for landlords, and which the Government used to sell to the general public. I do not know whether that form is now for sale, but I find, from a notification by Government in 1875, that a form of *kabúliyat* was printed and sold for public use by the Government, and in comparing this form with the condemned form which the hon'ble member has laid before the Council, I find that there is not very material difference, except upon one point. Now, I will briefly dwell upon this subject. The first point in the *kabúliyat* to which the hon'ble member took objection was the monthly instalments. He said that 'monthly instalments were oppressive. They drive the raiyat to the money-lender before the harvest, and they enable zamíndárs to worry the raiyats by bringing suits every month, and saddling the raiyat with costs.'"

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR enquired whether this form was issued from the Bengal Office.

The hon'ble speaker stated that they were sold in the Bengal Office.

The MAHÁRÁJÁ OF DARBHANGÁ said that they were circulated in Court of Wards' estates.

The speaker continued :—"Now, if the hon'ble member had enquired, he would have known that Government revenue was formerly paid in monthly *kists*, and throughout the country rent was paid in monthly instalments, and that, subsequently, it was divided into quarterly instalments, and that in many parts of the country it is still paid in monthly instalments. So that this is no new condition, but even the payment of quarterly instalments might drive the raiyat to the money-lender, as he could not always pay before the harvest.

"I should mention that these monthly *kists* have been recognized in this country for a long time, and that even Suvankar, the Cocker of Bengal, has given, in one of his arithmetical tables, the calculation of monthly *kists*, so common was the practice. In the Government *kabúliyat*, I find that the first condition was 'in default of instalments, monthly interest at the.....per centum you shall pay.' Now this is important, because it is a sample pattá which is prescribed by the Government, and the first condition is, that if there was default so much interest must be paid. It is not necessary to go into this point at any length, but I will observe that Regulation XI of 1793, admitting this usage, imposed these *kists*, and severe penalties for default were prescribed in section two. I have said that the same condition is prescribed in the Government form of pattá. But what does the Government do in its own estates? What is the practice of Government in its own *khás maháls*? I will read some passages from the forms of leases prescribed by the Board of Revenue :—

* * 'pay the Government revenue *kist* by *kist*, according to instalments noted at the foot of this engagement. If I fail to pay the full amount of one instalment, or a part thereof, due within the year, Government shall have power, on its own authority, without the interference of Courts, to cancel any lease even before the close of the year'—*Vol. II, page 131, Form 16.*

"So here we see that the Government tells the tenant, 'if you fail to pay monthly revenue *kists*, the Government will have power, on its own authority, and without the interference of Courts, to cancel your lease even before the close of the year.' Then, again, Vol. II, page 138, 'pay the revenue *kist* by *kist* according to the kistbandí noted at the foot of this agreement.' So that the horrid private pattá which contains the condition about monthly instalments is not singular or *unique*.

"The next point is, 'if I fail to pay rent on a due date, I will pay interest at the rate of two pice in the rupee until the date of realization.' The remark of the hon'ble member was that thirty-one per cent. was charged in the *kabúliyat* he had read out. It was well known that this was what was usually considered or called a penal sum, and that the Courts never decreed that rate of interest, the law allowing only twelve per cent. per annum, and such a clause, the hon'ble member knows, finds place in bonds in England; here the zamíndár charges interest if the raiyat wilfully defaults. What does the Government do in its own *khás maháls* if the raiyat defaults? Here is a provision in Form 25, page 141: 'If I default * * * I may be ejected at the will of the Collector.' The zamíndár is content with interest, which the Court will never decree at more than twelve per cent. per annum; but under the form quoted, the Government, in case of default, has taken power to eject a tenant without the intervention of the Courts.

"I would ask the Council to compare the terms of the *kabúliyat* taken from Government raiyats on Government estates upon the same points. I would refer to the Board's Rules again: the tenant engages—'I shall not ask for any abatement of revenue in consequence of inundations, drought or any other calamities, and no such requests if preferred will be listened to.'—*Board's Rules, Vol. II, page 131, clause 6, Form 21.* Again, 'I shall not raise any objection to the full and punctual payment of the said revenue on the score of inundations, &c., or other accidents affecting the value of the said land or the outturn thereof, and I shall raise no claim to abatement on any such account.' —*Form K, clause 5.* It will be seen that no deduction is to be allowed to a

Government tenant even in case of diluvion. And these were *kabúliyats* which the Government obtained from tenants on their own estates.

"The next objection is that the raiyat is not allowed to enjoy the value of trees, or to cut down trees. Now, similar rules will be found in Government Forms. Thus—'I shall not sell or cut any trees on the estate whether bearing fruits or not.'—*Form 16.* I presume that the raiyat who executed the private *kabúliyát* must have been a new comer; and, if he was a non-resident raiyat, I do not see any reason why the proprietor should be debarred of the right of making a contract with him that he should not be entitled to the right of occupancy. If this is considered objectionable, landlords will be able to accomplish their object in a different way, that is to say, by taking terminable leases for, say, ten years, and renewing the same at the end of ten years; and so defeat the accrual of the right of occupancy. In this *kabúliyat*, I see the zamíndár has gone straight to his work; but I hope it will not be supposed that, because there may be some instances of new raiyats who may enter into an engagement claiming no right of occupancy, for the simple reason that they have no just claim to such right, therefore, the right of occupancy is not allowed to accrue in this country. On the contrary, as I have shown, since Act X of 1859 came into operation, the right of occupancy has extended to some ninety per cent. of the raiyats throughout the country. But how does the Government meet such cases in the *kabúliyat* which it takes from its own tenants? The tenant declares 'in the event of my dying during the continuance of the term of this engagement, the Government shall have power to settle the mahál with any one.'—*Form 16.* In this private *kabúliyat*, the right of the heir is recognized, but in the Government instrument that right is not recognized. Then the hon'ble and learned Law Member comments on that clause of the *kabúliyat* in which the raiyat engages to pay the road and other cesses. Of course, I do not know what the words in the original *kabúliyat* imply, but no Court of Justice will decree the full amount of the road cess against the raiyat. As regards the dâk cess, it is payable by the zamíndár. But if the hon'ble and learned Law Member will refer to section 12 of Act VIII of 1862, he will find that private contract in this matter is allowed, so that the zamíndár is perfectly within the law if he makes a contract between himself and his raiyats providing that they would pay their share of the dâk tax. With regard to trees, I find that only one-fourth of the value of the wood is to be given to the raiyat under the private *kabúliyat*. What is the provision in the Government *kabúliyat* on this point? Form 16 says, 'I shall not cut or sell any tree on the estate whether bearing fruit or not.' So under this stipulation the Government tenant will not get even one-fourth of the value of the wood, which the zamíndár allows under the *kabúliyat* before the Council. Then there is Form 22 in which an option is given to the raiyat to enjoy the right of cutting trees or not, and in Form 23 it is stated: 'I am entitled to take and enjoy the fruit only of the existing trees or of such trees as may be planted by me.' Comments on these conditions are superfluous. I shall not pursue the subject further. I have shown that the conditions contained in the *kabúliyat* quoted by the hon'ble and learned Law Member are much the same as those in the Government sample Form advertized in 1875, and that the conditions of the *kabúliyats* taken by Government from its own raiyats contain similar, if not harder, conditions. If such is the case—if Government itself, in its own wisdom, has thought fit to prescribe such *kabúliyats*—I ask whether they are of such an outrageous nature as not to justify the protection of the law. I submit that, if it be considered right and just that the raiyat and zamíndár may enter into a contract with regard to the disposal of land on permanent or temporary lease, that the raiyat may enter into a contract in all other matters affecting his own interests, and that a coolie in Bengal may enter into a contract for the sale of his labour in the wilds of Assam, I do not see any good and valid reason why the zamíndár and raiyat should be debarred of the right to enter into a contract of this kind, because the matter relates to the right of occupancy in the soil. Surely, this matter ought to be dealt with in the same way as other matters of contract affecting the rights of landlord and tenant.

"I now come to the question that the proprietor has a natural right to elect his own tenant. This right is admitted by the hon'ble and learned Law Member. He says that, in order to secure that right, we propose to give the zamíndár the right of pre-emption; that is to say, if the occupancy-tenant should wish to sell his tenure or to mortgage it, the zamíndár shall have the right to pre-emption in regard to it, and that, if the zamíndár and the raiyat should fail to come to any settlement as to price, they shall go to the Court for such settlement. Here, again, both the zamíndár and raiyat are driven into Court for the settlement of their differences. Now, apart from that, let us consider what will be the economic effect of a provision like this. If, as I have ventured to show upon the authority of Lord Lyndhurst, the zamíndár is the actual and absolute proprietor of the soil, is it right that, when one class of his tenants should leave his land, he should be made to pay a fine for securing his proprietary right in the same? Why should he be made to purchase what ought to belong to him as a matter of right? Even admitting, for argument's sake, that the zamíndár's power of ownership is limited, that he must not absorb into his own *khámár* what is raiyatí—admitting that to be the case—I ask, why should the zamíndár be compelled to purchase his own land again in order to exercise the right of ownership over it? I think that the provision contained in the Bill of the Hon'ble Mr. Reynolds was more equitable. While conceding the right of transferability to the raiyat, he would not take away from the zamíndár the right of proprietorship; I believe his Bill provided that no occupancy tenure should be transferred without the consent of the zamíndár. I say such a provision would not clash against the leading principles of the Bill, while it would secure the right of the zamíndár to elect his own tenant. I leave it to the Council to imagine what the position of a zamíndár would be if this provision were put into force by the raiyats in any large number of cases. Take, for instance, the case of a person purchasing an estate for two lákhs of rupees on a calculation of so much annual return. Well, he calculates the interest and makes a simple money investment upon a certain percentage of profit. He holds this estate for five years. After that, when this Bill becomes law, a number of occupancy-tenants come in and tell the zamíndár, 'We have sold our holdings to such and such persons for so much; if you will pay us the price we will sell the lands to you, otherwise you must forego your right.' Of course the zamíndár, in order to keep away inimical tenants, would, if he had the means, buy up the tenures. But what is his position? He has, firstly, paid the full price for the estate, and now he must pay again for these lands if he wishes to exercise the right of pre-emption. What return does he get? *Nil.* As the Bill provides, he must let out the land at the same rate and, perhaps, even less. Now, I wish to ask the Council whether such a provision is fair, just or equitable.

"With regard to enhancement of rent, I confess I do not clearly understand the very complicated provisions which have been made on this subject. As far as I understand the Bill, it appears that, as a rule, the maximum of rent shall not exceed twenty per cent. of the gross produce. Tables of rates are to be prepared, and, if applicable, they shall be the guide. If not, the proportion theory shall, to a certain extent, be resorted to, and then the maximum of twenty per cent. should be adhered to, that was to say, as regards occupancy-tenants. Now, as regards the tables of rates, I hope the enquiries made by the Bengal Government will satisfy the Council that it will not be worth while to go to the trouble and expense of preparing these tables of rates. I am indebted to the courtesy of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor for copies of the reports of Mr. Finucane and Bábú Párbati Charan Rai. In the report of Mr. Finucane, this is the conclusion he arrives at with reference to the tracts he enquired into:—'The rate varies from four to one hundred and odd.' So that the ascertainment of a uniform rate of rent which will apply to all holdings is impracticable, and yet the Bill contains provisions for an enquiry into rates, and I believe the cost of the enquiry is to be borne by both zamíndárs and raiyats. I do not see the necessity for such an enquiry, nor the justice of charging the zamíndárs and raiyats with the cost. With regard to the enquiry of Bábú Párbati Charan Rai, I find that he reports that the rate of rent has not varied from the days of the Permanent Settlement in certain tracts which he has enquired into.

Now, here is one proof also of the moderation with which the zamíndárs in some districts have treated the question of rent. Then, as to the twenty per cent. maximum, it is quite true that I, in another capacity, had recommended twenty-five per cent., but I confess I am not prepared to accept the recommendation of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor for twenty per cent. The proportion of rent in Bengal has varied very much. At the time of the Permanent Settlement, as I find from a Minute by Sir John Shore, it varied from one-half to three-fourths of the value of the gross produce At the present day, the proportion has been considerably reduced by rise in the value of produce. In the Eastern districts, I am inclined to think this proportion of rent may not be unacceptable, but in the Western districts it will be strongly objected to. There, I believe, the proportion is not less than one-third. In Bihár, it is much higher, and varies, I believe, from seven to nine annas in the rupee. Therefore, the twenty per cent. maximum, if sanctioned by law, will be a source of gross injustice to many zamíndárs in these parts. When I recommended twenty-five per cent I did not for a moment suspect that the Government would go lower down, and I observe that the Rent Commission accepted my recommendation. But it is necessary for me to add that most of the zamíndárs did not agree with me, and did not consider twenty five per cent. fair or just. The rules which provide for the settlement of rent of the ordinary raiyat, or the tenant-at-will, will be practically a bar to enhancement. The rules have been so framed that either the ordinary raiyat or the tenant-at-will will become, by force of circumstances, an occupancy-raiyat, or will leave the land with both his pockets or hands full. Now, from the time of the Permanent Settlement, a broad distinction had always been made between *khudkásht* and *paikásht* raiyats, that was to say, between resident raiyats, and tenants-at-will. But this Bill makes away with that distinction by importing certain ideas which are entirely foreign to the land-system of this country, and which I cannot help saying have been apparently borrowed from the Irish land-law. In the first place, the ordinary raiyat or tenant-at-will, according to the customs of this country, is not entitled to compensation for improvements. This question of improvements is a very large one. In this country, if a raiyat wishes to make any substantial improvements for the purpose of cultivation or manufacture, he generally takes a long lease, and secures his right, and then makes the improvements he needs. That has been the general practice. Ordinarily few improvements are needed for the cultivation of the soil. Nature has been so bountiful that if you merely scratch the soil in many parts of the country mother earth will yield her fruit. But this Bill introduces the novel idea of compensation for improvements. Now, what are the improvements that a tenant-at-will generally makes? I should feel obliged if any hon'ble member present would kindly enlighten me on this subject. As far as I am aware, irrigation is very little needed in Bengal Proper. Embankments are here and there needed, but for the most part they are made by the zamíndár. Would you consider those little ridges which separate the fields one from the other as improvements? and would you like to give to the raiyat a new handle for litigation, by inciting him to find out improvements which had never before entered his unsophisticated mind? I again say that, by bringing in this chapter of improvements, you will simply drive the raiyat and the zamíndár to the chapter of litigation. That is one of the weapons placed in the hands of the tenant-at-will to use against the zamíndár, because, if the zamíndár must pay for improvements before he can enhance the rent of a tenant-at-will, he must perforce desist.

"But this is not all. If the tenant-at-will should refuse to pay the enhanced rent, the zamíndár must pay him ten times the amount of the proposed annual enhancement by way of compensation for disturbance, or forego the right The tenant-at-will will, by this unnatural process of law, become an occupancy-tenant.

"Now, what right has the tenant-at-will, who is a creature of to-day or yesterday, to demand from the zamíndár a compensation for disturbance as it is called? He will have the right to relinquish the land if he chooses, but the zamíndár will not have the right to eject him. This provision I say is open to

three objections. In the first place, the rich zamíndár, who alone can pay the value of improvements and compensation, will be subjected to so much fine if he wishes to keep the land in his own possession and prevent the tenant-at-will from acquiring occupancy-right. The poor zamíndár, who cannot pay, will be obliged to put up with this forced occupancy-right, and in every case the zamíndár and the raiyat will be driven to litigation. Now, it is well known to the hon'ble Council that, as matters go, there are abundant causes of dispute between the different classes of the agricultural community, and is it right and proper that this new idea should be forced into the unsophisticated minds of our raiyats? The practical effect of the provisions I have commented upon will be the destruction of proprietary right, and the deterioration of private property.

"I have already alluded to the distinction which has been made between *khámár* and *raiyatí* land, and I only wish to draw your attention to the provisions of the Permanent Settlement Regulations, giving the zamíndár the right of disposing of his lands, with the exception of dependent, istimrárí and mukarárí, in the best way he might think fit. Section 52, Regulation VIII of 1793, says:—

'The zamíndár, or other actual proprietor of land, is to let the remaining lands of his zamíndári or estate, under the prescribed restrictions, in whatever manner he may think proper; but every engagement contracted with under-farmers shall be specific as to the amount and conditions of it; and all sums received by any actual proprietor of land, or any farmer of land, of whatever description, over and above what is specified in the engagements of the persons paying the same, shall be considered as extorted, and be repaid with a penalty of double the amount. The restrictions prescribed and referred to in this section are the following.'

"This clause to my mind proves two things. In the first place, the zamíndár had an absolute right to dispose of all lands, except independent taluqs, in the best way he could, and, in the next place, it recognised the right of the zamíndár to enter into contract. In fact, from 1793 to 1859, I find repeated enactments in which the zamíndárs are exhorted to enter into contracts with the raiyats, and if the interchange of pattás and kabúlyats had been regularly enforced by Government, there would by this time have been such a record-of-rights as would have prevented the necessity of over-riding contracts.

"Now, I have said that rack-renting, as it is generally understood, is not known in Bengal Proper. If the country had been so rack-rented as has been represented, there could not have been so much prosperity as the Government has from time to time testified there is. I find that Sir Ashley Eden, on assuming the reins of the Bengal Government in 1877, made a tour through the Eastern districts, and in a memorable speech he then said:—

'Great as was the progress which I knew had been made in the position of the cultivating classes, I was quite unprepared to find them occupying a position so different from that which I remembered them to occupy when I first came to the country. They were then poor and oppressed, with little incentive to increase the productive powers of the soil. I find them now as prosperous, as independent, and as comfortable as the peasantry, I believe, of any country in the world; well-fed, well-clothed, free to enjoy the full benefit of their labours, and able to hold their own and obtain prompt redress of any wrong.'

"Similar testimony with regard to other parts of Bengal is, I believe, to be found in the Administration Reports of the Bengal Presidency. I need hardly remind the Council that, when Sir Ashley Eden left the country last year, he, in defence of his excise policy, made this broad statement, that the development of the excise revenue was the best test of the growing prosperity of the agricultural population; and I ask whether this prosperity could go on if the raiyats had been handicapped, or if they had been depressed by rack-renting, as is sometimes alleged? I am afraid I have trespassed upon the time of the Council very long, but I hope I may be permitted to notice a few other points.

[At this stage the Council adjourned for lunch, and on their re-assembling the hon'ble member continued his remarks as follows:—]

"My Lord, when I closed I had alluded to the question of rents in Bengal. I said that it could not be rightly urged that, as far as Bengal Proper

was concerned, it was rack-rented. Now, it may be interesting to enquire what is the condition of the peasantry in the other Provinces of India, and such an enquiry may throw considerable light on the present subject. I hold in my hand a pamphlet on the effects of periodical revision of the land-tax in India. It is from the pen of a well-known Indian publicist and sincere well-wisher of this country, Mr. John DaCosta, who was senior member of the late firm of Messrs. Ashburner and Co., and with whom I have had the privilege of being long associated in the work of Indian reform. Mr. DaCosta, in referring to the Madras Presidency, says:—

'Beginning with Madras, the last Administration Reports from that Presidency show that the arrears of revenue, annually recovered by the sale of land, steadily increased from Rs. 31,880 in 1865, to Rs. 665,091 in 1879. This rapid rise, showing the growing difficulty of collecting the land-revenue, indicates the impoverishment of the cultivating classes.'

"Then, with reference to Bombay, he says:—

'If we next turn to Bombay we find that, in consequence of unsatisfactory reports regarding the collection of the land-revenue in that Presidency, the Secretary of State has quite recently sent out orders authorising a reduction of twenty per cent. in assessments in the Sholapur district. That the assessments there have long been excessively oppressive may be seen from a Minute of the Government of Bombay indicted about seven years ago, in which it is recorded that 'the Government had read with much concern the opinion expressed by the Collector of Sholapur as to the undue pressure of the revised rates, in consequence of which a large quantity of land had been put up for sale in default of revenue, much of which found no purchasers.'

"A reference to the Bombay Revenue Commissioners' reports will show, moreover, that 10,880 acres of cultivated land in Surat, and 25,035 acres in the fertile Province of Guzarát, were abandoned in 1872 and 1873, when the revised assessments were enforced; and that, while the unfavourable year 1871-72 was followed by two exceptionally propitious seasons, the depression of the people, as manifested by the relinquishment of their fields, had continued. From the same causes the revenue collected in the Northern Division in 1874 decreased, although the rates had been enhanced; and official reports of the same period from Puna state that 'the amount of land-revenue unrecovered was very considerable, and that, in order to realise the amount actually recovered, it was found necessary to sell up many occupancies.' Further, a memorial was addressed to the Viceroy in 1875 by some 3,000 landholders in the Bombay Presidency, complaining that the demand made upon them for land-revenue was out of proportion with the productive value of the land; and that, owing to their inability to satisfy it, many had been deprived of their estates, cattle and other moveable property, while their tenants and cultivators were on the verge of starvation. These reports materially help to account for the appalling severity of the famine which shortly afterwards devastated the Bombay Presidency, showing, as they do, that the very life-blood of the people had been sucked in the process of raising the land-revenue.

"Next, I turn to the North-Western Provinces. You know how harassing a process a settlement work is, and how much the people suffer as long as its operations go on. Mr. DaCosta quotes the following from an official memorandum of Sir Auckland Colvin, who writes:—

'Settlement-operations have now, in one district or another, extended over nineteen years. By the time the settlement of Banda falls in and is disposed of, twenty-six years will have elapsed from the date on which the two first districts were placed in the hands of a Settlement-officer. Others were begun twelve years ago and are not yet sanctioned; one of these is not even yet completed. These facts are significant to those who know what the settlement of a district means; the value of property depreciated, until the exact amount of the new assessment is declared; credit affected; heart-burning and irritation between landlord and tenant; suspicions of the intention of the Government; hosts of official underlings scattered broadcast over the vexed villages. . . Nothing can equal the injury inflicted by a slow uncertain settlement, dragging its length along, obstructed by conflicting orders, harassed by successive administrations, and finally threatened with annihilation at the moment when it seemed to have nearly finished its course. Little wonder that we hear of the land needing rest.

'Who have hitherto been connected by so kindly a bond in one of the greatest political dangers of the day. * * * The Commissioner of Allahabad, adverting about the same

time to the depressed condition of the Futtehpore district, stated that 'the imposition of a ten per cent. cess in addition to the ordinary land-tax fell heaviest on the villages which were least able to bear it, that many villages broke down, and many more were threatened with ruin' * * * From the District Collector's report it appeared, moreover, that many landlords who had failed to pay up the revenue were imprisoned; their personal property was sold, and their estates were attached for arrears of revenue. * * *

'The Collector of Cawnpore, referring to the revised settlements, stated:—'The margin left for the cultivator's subsistence is less than the value of the labour he has expended on the land. This district has the benefit of water-communication by both the Ganges and the Jamna; it is intersected by the East Indian Railway, and partly traversed by the Ganges canal; yet the land is only worth five years' purchase, and the state of the average cultivator is one of hopeless insolvency and misery.' The Lieutenant-Governor, in his Administration Report published in 1873, said that, while travelling, he was forcibly struck with the wretched condition of the Lallatpur district 'in which many estates were so depopulated, and so much land had fallen out of cultivation, that the assessment has become very severe.'

"The extracts which I have read from this pamphlet unmistakeably show what is the condition of the tenantry in the other Provinces of India. One fact is well known to this hon'ble Council. Relief Acts have been enacted by this Council for the benefit of agriculturalists of the Dekkhan and of Jhánsí; but happily things have never come to anything like that state in Bengal, so as to require exceptional legislation. On the contrary, as I have shown from the words of Sir Ashley Eden, and as is evident from the annual Administration Reports of Bengal, the prosperity of the agricultural population of this Province has gone on uninterrupted, from year to year, since the revolution of prices commenced in 1853, or since the Crimean war.. Now, if the condition of the tenantry of Bengal is so prosperous, it cannot be reasonable to suppose that the land-law has pressed upon the springs of industry. I think, my Lord, it would be interesting if we could know what proportion does the revenue levied upon the peasantry of Madras, Bombay and the North-Western Provinces bear to the value of the gross produce of the soil. Is it one-half, or one third, one-fourth, or what? I have no accurate information on the subject, but an enquiry into the matter may clear up doubts which exist upon the subject. I, however, know this much, that while the enhancement of rent has come to almost a deadlock on private estates in Bengal, under the working of the proportion theory of the High Court, the enhancement on Government estates in *khás maháls* has been going on of late years at a tremendous rate. I find that within the last few years—I cannot give the exact period—there has been an increase of rent in Chutiá Nágpur estates from hundred to three hundred per cent; in Tipperah I hear that the increase is much higher, and matters are much worse in Chittagong. In Jalamati, in the district of Mednípur, the increase has, I believe, been from sixty to eighty per cent. On the other hand, the Government expenditure on improvements in the *khás maháls*,—I believe it was stated in an official paper sometime ago—has been very limited. And while I speak of the Government estates, I think it right to point out that, while the Government goes on increasing the rent on its own estates, and while the Government imposes such hard *kabúliyats* upon its own tenants, the Government enjoys peculiar facilities for the settlement and recovery of its own rents. It is well known that the Government employs almost the same agency as the private zamíndár employs for the management of its estates. The tahsíldárs of Government estates generally come from the same class that supplies the *náibs*, *gumáshtas* and other ministerial officers of the zamíndár's private establishment. But while the Government manages its own estates through these men, it is not content with the ordinary powers which a private landlord enjoys; takes advantage of exceptional powers for the realization of its own rents. Now, it ought to be borne in mind that the Government exercises a prestige, by virtue of its position, which the private landlord can never command. First, there is always a sort of intimacy between the Police and the revenue establishment of the Government, which is unseen by the outside public, but which is fully felt by those coming within the operations of the revenue establishment. Notwithstanding all these advantages, which the private landlord cannot claim, the Government has a summary procedure for the settlement of rent, and a summary procedure for the recovery of rent. Now, I ask, if the Government considers it necessary to have recourse to all these

exceptional methods for the management of its own estates, is it not manifestly its duty to give similar facilities to the private zamíndár, who is bound to pay in the revenue under the stern sunset law? That is to say, if the zamíndár fails to pay in revenue before sunset on a particular day, he is liable to be sold out at once. Therefore, is it not fair that the zamíndár should have the same facilities for the settlement and realization of rent? It may be said that the Government cannot place the same confidence in the servants of the zamíndár as it can in its own servants. Now, the Bill prescribes certain forms in which the zamíndárí accounts are to be kept and receipts are to be given, and if, with all these safeguards, the zamíndár's servants should still commit fraud and wrong, cannot they be checked by the imposition of penal damages on the zamíndárs in any case in which they may abuse their powers? If, by taking such precautions, the procedure for the settlement and recovery of rent could be assimilated, whether the demand be for Government or for the private landlord, is a point deserving of the fullest consideration of this Council. With regard to the realization of rent the hon'ble and learned Law Member has said that it is not practicable to secure the ends of justice by a summary method. Now, the Government has, from the days of the Permanent Settlement, always recognised its duty to be to help the zamíndár in the realization of rent. So long ago as 1795 the Government thus declared:

'Government not admitting of any delay in the payment of the public revenue receivable from proprietors and farmers of land, justice requires that they should have the means of bringing their rents and revenues with equal punctuality, and that the persons by whom they may be payable, whether under farmers, dependent taluqdárs, raiyats or others, should be enabled, in like manner, to realize the rents and revenues from which their engagements with the proprietors or farmers are to be made good. Increased punctuality on the part of landholders in the discharge of their duties was now expected, and justice required that they should have the means of obtaining the rents due to them even more now than in 1795.'

"From 1793 to 1859, there was a double procedure, a summary procedure and a regular procedure through the Civil Courts, and it was left to the option of the landlord and tenant to have recourse to either. This subject was thoroughly discussed when Act X of 1859 was passed into law, and Sir Barnes Peacock then raised the question that the Civil Courts ought to be invested with jurisdiction, and he proposed to take away the jurisdiction of the Revenue Courts. The majority of the members of the Council were opposed to the change, and Mr. Currie openly declared that, if the jurisdiction was transferred to the Civil Courts, he would rather abandon the Bill than submit to it. Sir Henry Ricketts, Mr. Harington and other members were also opposed to it. Well, the law was passed leaving the jurisdiction to the Revenue Courts intact; but, in 1869, Sir William Grey carried out the transfer of jurisdiction to the Civil Courts. I by no means take objection to this transfer of jurisdiction. I think that, with their legal training, the Judges of the Civil Courts are admirably fitted to decide questions of right and title which are involved in the trial of rent-suits. But, if it be not deemed desirable that the jurisdiction should again be transferred to the Revenue Courts, surely the Government ought to consider whether the procedure cannot in some way be simplified. The proposals made by the hon'ble and learned Law Member will not remove the complaint of delay to any material extent. Now, knowing the origin of the proposal for a change in the land-law, namely, the complaint of the landlords of delay in the trial of rent-suits, and remembering also the promise which Sir George Campbell gave when charging the zamíndárs with the collection of the road cess for the simplification of the procedure for the realization of rent, and the repeated efforts made by successive Lieutenant-Governors in that direction, I think it is very disappointing that the zamíndárs should be told at this time of day that they cannot expect a summary procedure for the realization of rent, and that it is not practicable to do so consistently with the ends of justice. I have just now told you that in the *khás maháls* Government has a summary procedure of its own, and, surely, what is good for the *khás maháls* should be equally good for the estates of private landlords. If justice is not sacrificed by the summary procedure applicable to the *khás maháls*, why should it be held that justice will be sacrificed by extending the same procedure to private estates? If there be any loop-hole through which the ends of justice may

be defeated, by all means stop those loop-holes; but do not summarily reject the prayer of the landlords for a summary trial of rent-suits.

"I think, my Lord, I have touched upon the salient points of this Bill. There are many other points on which I cannot dwell at present for want of time. Perhaps they may be best considered in Select Committee; but there is one other point I should like to notice. Whatever difference of opinion may exist as to the different provisions of this Bill, I am glad to say that I am at one with the hon'ble and learned Law Member upon this, that we take our common start from the Permanent Settlement Regulations. I believe his object is to bring back the landlords and tenants in Bengal to the *statu quo* which existed at the time of the Permanent Settlement, and I should be very glad to see it restored. In fact, I look upon the Permanent Settlement Regulations as the Magna Charta of the rights of zamíndárs and raiyats, and I would earnestly wish that that charter should be respected by both parties.

"The two main questions which underlie the scheme of legislation before us, are, what is the position of the resident raiyats and of the tenants-at-will, and what are the rights of the zamíndárs?

"Upon these two important points I will, with your Lordship's permission, read two extracts: one from Harington's 'Analysis', and the other from a Minute of Mr. Seton-Karr, late a Judge of the High Court. I find these passages in Harington's 'Analysis', pages 422-23, Volume 3:—

'Those who cultivate the lands of the village to which they belong, either from length of occupancy or other cause, have a stronger right than others, and may, in some measure, be considered as hereditary tenants; and they generally pay the highest rents. The other class cultivate lands belonging to a village where they do not reside; they are considered as tenants-at-will; and, having only a temporary, accidental, interest in the soil which they cultivate, will not submit to the payment of so large a rent as the preceding class; and, when oppressed, easily abandon the land, to which they have no attachment."

"It will thus be seen that there was a broad distinction drawn between the *khudkásht* and *paikásht* raiyats, and that, in the days of the Permanent Settlement, the former paid more than the latter. Again, he says:—

'It would be endless to attempt the subordinate variations in the tenures or conditions of the raiyats. It is evident that, in a country where discretion has so long been the measure of exaction, where the qualities of the soil and the nature of the produce suggest the rates of the rents, where the standard of measuring the land varies, and where endless and often contradictory customs subsist in the same district and village, the task must be nearly impossible.'

"In other words there was no fixed law or custom for the determination of rent, which was left entirely to the discretion of landlord and tenant. With regard to the rights of the landlords, Mr. Justice Seton-Karr, to whom I have alluded, does not take an exaggerated view. This is his rendering of the Permanent Settlement Regulations on this subject:—

'The zamíndár, at first sight, appears certainly possessed of very high privileges and powers. He is at liberty to impose rents on every bíghá of land included in the area on which the revenue for which he is responsible is assessed. He can, *proprio motu*, and without having recourse to an action at law, dispossess all persons who set up rent-free grants of a date subsequent to December, 1790. The lands of all raiyats who die without heirs, or who abscond, revert to him. He has the undoubted privilege of levying and assessing rents at a higher rate on the better qualities of land, and on some of the more valuable kinds of produce. His title to demand rents from tenants who are mere occupiers without any title, is, it has been judicially held, barred by no length of time, not even by sixty years' abstinence from demand, inasmuch as the mere liability for rent is held to be a constantly recurring cause of action. As regards his distinct proprietory right in some of the very products of the land, there is, in all the ordinary pattás which the zamíndár issues to raiyats, an invariable restriction against the cutting of trees by the raiyat, which might even seem to imply that the right to the timber and the fruit trees belongs, not to the raiyat, but to the zamíndár. Tanks are not usually dug, nor are new roads cut without his permission; and the former are sometimes excavated at his expense. This is one of the few instances in which I have known zamíndárs lay out any money on the land. The motive, however, is generally a pious one. The theory that the rent-bearing area of the estate is not to be reduced without his permission is, in this and other instances, namely, in the excavation of tanks and the formation of roads, openly recognised. The zamíndárs' right to rent includes not only agricultural produce, leviable in kind or in money, but rents from fisheries in running streams and in marshes; from the actual produce of the forest; and from the very droppings of the trees.'

"This is the interpretation of the Permanent Settlement law by a learned Judge of the High Court, who was by no means a friend of the zamíndár, and I ask whether the rights and privileges which the Permanent Settlement Regulations conferred on the zamíndárs are respected in the Bill before us. I ask whether, while professing to restore the *statu quo ante*, which existed at the time of the Permanent Settlement, my hon'ble and learned friend has not practically gone in the opposite direction. This is not the first attempt which officers of Government have made to legislate in a direction not quite consistent with the guarantees of the Permanent Settlement. But the Government has always scrupulously respected the solemn compact entered into by it with the landholders of the country. In 1819, I find the Government, through no less a personage than Mr. Holt Mackenzie, himself a high authority on the Revenue law of Bengal, Secretary to Government, declared as follows, in a letter, dated the 22nd of April, 1819.

'But it is the firm determination of Government to maintain inviolate the rights and privileges bestowed on the zamíndárs by that settlement, notwithstanding any errors or abuses that may now be discovered to have been practised, and although the profits of any one from his estate should be many lákhs and his jama only a few rupees, yet Government will on no pretence break its agreements.'

"In the words of Mr. Holt Mackenzie I appeal to your Lordship, and I am confident that when the whole question is considered by your Lordship and this hon'ble Council, the rights and privileges conferred and guaranteed by the Permanent Settlement, both on the zamíndárs and raiyats, will be preserved intact and inviolate. I observe that, at the present stage, the Bill is to be referred to a Select Committee, and I confess I do not quite understand my position with respect to the Bill. I have said there is necessity for legislation on the subject, at the same time, I have denied the necessity for a general revision of the rent law. On the other hand, I see that the Bill, in its skeleton form, has received the assent of the Government of Bengal, the Government of India and Her Majesty's Secretary of State. I see that the Bill, as laid before the Council, contains provisions which are repugnant to the principles of the Permanent Settlement, and which I, therefore, consider it my duty to oppose. But the question is whether, the Bill having already received, as regards its main principles, the assent of Her Majesty's Government, it will be open to the Select Committee to consider those provisions which constitute the leading principles of the Bill, and whether the Government will be prepared to make any changes in the substantive part of the Bill, when, by the rules of the Executive Council, which require the previous assent of the Secretary of State to any project of legislation, the members of this Council are practically precluded from considering any fundamental principles of a Bill so sanctioned. I, for my part, do not see any advantage, so far as these main points are concerned, of referring the Bill to the Select Committee.

"Of course, as regards details, the Select Committee will be the proper body to settle them. Be that as it may, I take it that when a Bill of this momentous nature is submitted to public criticism, the Government will not decline to consider any representations or suggestions which may be reasonable or just, though such suggestions may be opposed to their previous conclusions. I feel grateful to your Lordship that arrangements have been made for giving a wide publicity to this Bill, and for inviting public opinion upon it; but I think the public ought to receive an assurance that their criticisms and representations will not be thrown away, because the leading principles of the Bill have already been discussed and determined upon by the Government of India and the Secretary of State. If the Select Committee be tied as it were hand and foot in regard to the fundamental principles of the Bill, then public discussion will be of little advantage, for whatever the public may say or write, and however reasonable their suggestions may be, the Select Committee will not be at liberty to make material alterations in the Bill.

"And now, my Lord, in bringing to a close my wearisome address, for which I apologize to the Council, I venture to express a hope that, as this is a measure of the greatest importance to both landlords and tenants in this Province, the

like of which had never before, I may say, engaged the attention of the legislature since 1793, that this hon'ble Council will not seal with its sanction this Bill, without giving to it a patient, attentive and full consideration, and that it will not consider the object of the Bill as merely an attempt to adjust the relations between landlord and tenant, but also as a matter involving deep economic problems, as a matter involving the sacred question of the plighted faith of Government, and as a matter involving the prosperity and happiness of sixty millions of the population of Bengal."

The Hon'ble MR. EVANS said :—" I do not propose to detain the Council at any great length on this question, and I am glad to find that the Hon'ble Mr. Kristodás Pál is at one with me on at least one subject, and that is the necessity for legislation. I do not think that anyone who has seriously and attentively considered this subject, and has seen how matters were going on, can help feeling that there is a necessity for legislation. When it is found, as I myself have found, that the Law Courts have come to a dead-lock, and that they can do nothing with the cases for enhancement and settlement of rents that come before them ; that such enhancements are introduced by illicit means, where the zamíndárs are strong and the raiyats weak, and that just demands are resisted where the zamíndárs are weak and the raiyats strong, then it is evident that a very serious state of things has arisen—a serious state of things for the Government of the country, and a serious state of things for the landlords themselves. The mass of the raiyats in this country are ignorant people, as a rule, incapable of combination, except on a very small scale, although they have begun to show, in some parts of the country, that they are learning the advantages of combination, and can combine in an effectual manner against the landlords. If you find, on the one hand, the landlords beginning to use other than legal pressure to enforce their claims, and the tenants beginning to combine to resist, by means other than legal, those claims, you have a state of things which might, if left alone, develop into a serious danger. We all know there is nothing more troublesome or difficult to manage, when once it has begun, than an agrarian agitation, and, therefore, I think that, in the interests both of the landlords and the raiyats, legislation of some kind is clearly necessary.

" The landlord has great difficulties in enhancing and settling his rents, and difficulties of various sorts in the collection of them. Therefore, as everyone seems agreed on the necessity for legislation, the question really resolves itself into one of the length to which legislation should go. The hon'ble member who last spoke has said that this matter was formerly discussed, and it was felt there was necessity for some legislation for the benefit of the zamíndár, and that successive Governments found themselves unable to give the relief wanted for various reasons. He also said there were two points on which legislation was required, namely, for the recovery of rent, and the settlement of rent. But there, my Lord, is the hitch. How are you to settle the rents unless you get at the rights of the parties ? And that is why each Lieutenant-Governor found himself unable to settle the rents. They could not settle the rents until they found some proper method of settling them, and they could not give the zamíndár summary power to recover rents till it was settled what the rents were. The zamíndárs, no doubt, would be glad if they could have a summary procedure, which enacted that the tenant was to be sold up for whatever the zamíndár considered to be his rent. But it was impossible for a Government which had the charge of all these millions of raiyats to grant that boon—a boon which might in the end turn out to be an exceedingly fatal one to the zamíndár himself. Therefore it is that Commissions have been issued, and all this mass of evidence before us now has been collected. I quite agree that the work of these Commissions is wanting in statistics. I cannot, however, go with my hon'ble friend as regards the want of statistics about the question of transferability, because we find pages 365 to 373 all taken up with divers transferable tenures, and the districts in which they are transferable and the number of transfers which are registered. There are a certain number of valuable statistics in regard to transfers ; on other points there are no statistics. This is a great disadvantage. But this is not to be imputed to any fault of the Commission, because, as a

matter of fact, there was no means of procuring these statistics. The statistics as to the occupancy of the lands are to be found nowhere except among the zamíndárs themselves, and if there is any body which can give these statistics, it is the Zamíndárs' Association. Well, now, this being so, the question has been forced before the Government, after careful consideration, how are rents to be settled? And here I may observe that my hon'ble friend Mr. Kristodás Pál appears to assume, with regard to the great bone of contention, the position of occupancy raiyats, that Act X of 1859 has practically accorded that right to a large proportion—he thinks ninety per cent.—of the tenants of Bengal. If that is so, there can, as already stated, be very little reason for extending it further. But what is the fact?

"If ninety per cent. of the tenants in Bengal have got the occupancy right, the fact remains that they cannot prove it, and it would be ruin to most of them to try to prove it. Now, of course, if you get a class of men and give them certain rights, but place them in such a position that, having those rights, and knowing that they have them, yet they are unable to enforce them, there arises a very lamentable position. If a man has a right and cannot press it, what will he do? If there are many of them, they will create disturbances. Therefore it is that, looked at from this point, the Bill appears to be a Bill, not for overturning the Permanent Settlement, but for securing to the ninety per cent. of the raiyats in Bengal some means of getting the benefit of this right of occupancy declared by Act X, and being able to assert it. I saw in a letter not very long ago, in one of the newspapers, a statement by a zamíndár that most of the raiyats on his estates had morally a right of occupancy. That is a curious expression. It means they had got it, but had not got it; and that, practically, is no doubt the state of affairs described by my hon'ble friend to-day. There is the moral possession of a right of occupancy, unaccompanied by an actual or fructuous possession of it. Now, if this is the state of the case, it is not really so great a blow to the zamíndárs as we have been led to suppose, to pass a law by which the difficulties of proof should be minimized, by which the onus of proof should lie less heavily on these tenants, and by which they may be able to get a more effectual enjoyment of this already existing moral right. I understood my hon'ble friend the Mahárájá of Darbhangá to say that, as a matter of fact, he thinks it would not be a bad thing that raiyats should have some sort of fixity, and I think that is the feeling of a great many zamíndárs. If they could get a fair settlement of their rents, and get rid of all the litigation in which they are at present involved, they would not look upon such extension of the right of occupancy as is given by the Bill with any great alarm. Now, this being the case, we are invited by my hon'ble friend to consider this matter as if it were some interference with the Permanent Settlement, and the first thing he asks us to consider is the position of the zamíndár and raiyat, and he lays claim on behalf of the zamíndárs to what he terms the actual property of the land, and his case, as I understand it, is that, antecedently to the Permanent Settlement, the zamíndárs were absolute owners of the land; that they were subject to payment of revenue to the Government, but that they were absolute owners, and that this right was not then created but confirmed, and exists to this day, and that Act X of 1859 was a serious interference with that right. I cannot agree with that view of the matter. As regards the position of the zamíndárs before the Permanent Settlement, I would refer to a Minute of Lord Cornwallis.

Under the former practice of annual settlements, zamíndárs who have either refused to agree to pay the rents that have been required, or who have been thought unworthy of being entrusted with the management, have, since our acquisition of the Díwání, been dispossessed in numberless instances and their lands held khás, or let to a farmer; and when it is recollected that pecuniary allowances have not always been given to dispossessed zamíndárs in Bengal, I conceive that a more nugatory or delusive species of property could hardly exist.'

"Well, it was so; it was a delusive possession of property. However, I think it is quite clear that, whoever they were, they were not absolute owners, even taking it from the point of view as between themselves and the Government. But I do not really care to discuss that matter, because, whatever was their position as between themselves and the Government before the Permanent

Settlement, it is clear that, as between themselves and the Government, the Government did give over this right of making any further demands upon them and constituted them, so far as Government was concerned, absolute owners. That was the position in law. I have no doubt at all that a very large number of them were hereditary zamíndárs, and many of them were members of the old princely houses, who had originally (as ruling chiefs) rights in the land; I agree that it was a hereditary interest, and an interest which would pass to their children. But this did not at all conclude the question whether the raiyats had any interest. The fact is, that land is capable of having a number of interests in it. As between the Government and the zamíndár, if the Government surrenders its rights in the land to the zamíndár, the zamíndár becomes the actual proprietor of that land so far as the Government is concerned. But when we come to the question whether the raiyats had anything to say in reference to this land, that is another thing altogether. What do we find was the old customary land-law of India? I am quoting from memory now, but even Menu lays down that ownership in land arises from the reclamation of land, and I think you will find that even that right of ownership was not a full and absolute dominion, but that a right, subject to the rights of Government and some other persons, did arise on the reclamation of land, according to the old custom of Hindustan, and so we find it to be the feeling of the country to this day.

"Zamíndárs held certain large estates, and under them were the raiyats, and the raiyats from time to time reclaimed jungle and then held lands under the customary law of India. What was that customary law? The first thing was that, having been recognised as raiyats, they had a right to sit there at pargana rates. That right did not interfere with the right of property of the zamíndárs. The right of the zamíndár was absolute as between himself and the Government. But those rights did not cover all the rights in the land, as other people also had rights in that land. My hon'ble friend has relied on a passage from a judgment of Lord Lyndhurst. Now this passage which has been read comes from the well-known case of *Freeman* v. *Fairlie*. It was a suit brought in the year 1828. The decision in it was that land in Calcutta descended as a free-hold inheritance to the heir, and did not pass to the personal representative. That was the point Lord Lyndhurst had to consider, and his remarks were all made in reference to it. It appears that one Susannah Oldham died, leaving three houses in Calcutta. These three houses she bought from different people. But, as was the custom in those days, she got a pattá from the Collector of Calcutta. She died and left an executor, and differences having arisen between this person and those interested, the question arose whether the houses passed to the heirs or the personal representatives, whether this was real estate or whether it was personal estate. They went before the Master and the Master made his report, and it was decided that the English law applied, and that it went as a free-hold inheritance. This is a very interesting question, but has really nothing to do with the question now under discussion.

"It was contended in that case that no interest which could be held in land in India could be said to amount to an estate in fee simple according to English law, although English law had been introduced to some extent into Calcutta, and it was said that all holdings under the East India Company were too precarious to constitute so high an interest as an estate in fee simple, for various reasons which may be read at length in the report.

"It was *a propos* of these contentions that Lord Lyndhurst remarked that a perusal of the Bengal Regulations had led him to the conclusion that the interest of the zamíndárs in land under those Regulations was an absolute proprietorship and not such a precarious or temporary interest as had been suggested. His object was to show that, if such an interest was vested in an Englishman in a place where English law applied, it would be an estate of inheritance in land descendible to the heir, and not something in the nature of a chattel interest divisible among the next-of-kin. If Lord Lyndhurst had before him a question as to the relative position of zamíndár and raiyat in a zamíndárí, his decision would have been entitled to the highest respect,

and the hon'ble and learned mover might well be uneasy if he had gone against so high an authority. But in truth the passage cited is only another instance of the danger of citing isolated passages from judgments without considering the point discussed in those judgments.

"In the *résumé* given by Mr. Justice Seton-Karr of the position of the landlord, just read by my hon'ble friend, he points out that the zamíndár has a right to the rent which is barred by no length of time. Here is a curious thing. If you have an absolute ownership, and if another person holds possession for twelve years, it becomes his own, because he has adverse possession. But the rule laid down by Mr. Seton-Karr was that, if it be in the possession of a raiyat, and the raiyat cultivated it, not alleging himself to be a zamíndár, he does not hold adversely. Now, although he sits there for sixty years, his title is not adverse, and the landlord does not lose his right even though he may omit to collect the rent. What is the reason? That originally the status of the raiyat and the zamíndár did not depend on contract at all. There was one person who engaged with the Government for the land and obtained an assignment, temporary or permanent, of the right of Government to obtain revenue from every bígha of cultivated land not specially exempted by a grant from the ruling power; then squatters came and squatted; they never dreamt of saying they were zamíndárs, but simply raiyats; if the landlord came and asked for rent they would pay what their neighbours paid; if they reclaimed the land, they would ask to pay less, and generally would be allowed to pay less; but if they took possession of cultivated land, they would have to pay the pargana rate or go away. But it was not possible to say that these persons were anything else but raiyats. Tenancy in England was by contract, and if a person comes and sits on your land and cultivates it, and has not made an express or implied contract, his possession is adverse to the landlord, and after twelve years he becomes owner of the land free of any obligation to pay anything to anyone. But this is not the case here. I know that Sir Barnes Peacock and other great authorities, who have taken a strictly English view of the question, have said that the relations between the zamíndár and the raiyat are similar to those of landlord and tenant in England. But many of the Judges—Messrs. Steer, Jackson, Seton-Karr and others—held that the relation of zamíndár and raiyat could be established independent of any contract. If that is so, it throws great light on the subject, and I think there are many other things which point to the conclusion that permanent cultivation of land in India by a person other than a zamíndár was sufficient evidence of a raiyati holding according to custom.

"There has been much confusion arising out of the use of the term 'actual owner' or 'actual proprietor of the soil.' In many zamíndáris there is a zamíndár, a patnídár, a durpatnídár, and under them a *jangalburí* or an occupancy raiyat. Each one of these is an actual owner or proprietor of such interest as he has in the soil.

"But say the opponents of the Bill—how about the waste-lands? There were no raiyats on the waste-lands. The zamíndárs by the Permanent Settlement became, as to the waste-lands, owners of their own former rights (if any) *plus* the Government rights, and as no one else had any rights they must have become absolute owners in the fullest sense, and able to do what they liked with their own.

"The answer is that the position of the waste-lands was not changed by the Permanent Settlement, save so far as the rights of Government were transferred to the zamíndárs. If, therefore, before the Permanent Settlement raiyats who reclaimed or settled on waste-land acquired any rights, raiyats who did the same thing after the Permanent Settlement would acquire the same rights and occupy the same status as they would have acquired or occupied had they settled before the Permanent Settlement.

"No doubt the incidents of a customary holding may be varied by actual contract (unless prohibited by law). But all original contracts which I have seen between zamíndárs and raiyats about to reclaim waste-lands have been contracts whereby the raiyats have obtained a right to sit at lower rates, either

permanently or for a time, than the ordinary rates prevailing on the neighbouring cultivated lands. I have never seen or heard of any case in which a raiyat undertook to reclaim waste-lands on worse terms than the customary terms on which permanent tenants of adjacent cultivated lands were then holding.

"But I have seen and I have heard of many cases in which, from the power of the zamíndár and the weakness and ignorance of the raiyat, the successors of those who had reclaimed land on specially favourable terms since the Permanent Settlement have been unable to enforce or maintain those terms and have been reduced to the level of ordinary raiyats.

"It may be taken that all land reclaimed since the Permanent Settlement has been reclaimed either on the old customary terms without a written engagement, or on a written engagement more favourable to the raiyat than the customary terms.

"I will only make one or two further remarks. The most effective part of the hon'ble member's on-slaught on this question was his attempt at what I may call the *argumentum ad Governmentum*, in which he said that the Government had treated the raiyats on their khás maháls or Crown lands just as the zamíndárs had treated them, or rather worse, and that they had declined to recognise in the raiyats any higher rights than the zamíndárs had recognised, and that they had mercilessly enhanced their rents and evicted them if they did not consent.

"It is no argument to say that the Government in various departments have done the same thing. In speaking of the Government, it must be remembered that there are many departments of the Government. From one point of view, you may have the Government sitting here consulting for the general good of the country and taking broad views of the question. On the other hand, there is a department which represents the Secretary of State, who represents the positive right of the Government in their property, just as in the case of Crown lands in England. When you deal with the Government in this capacity, I am sorry to say they don't seem to be the same kind of people as the Government of India in its broader capacity. I have seen the same thing at home. I have seen what I considered to be very hard and unjust conduct on the part of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests—conduct which was worse than would be expected of any private proprietor. They are in the nature of a Corporation, which has to preserve the rights of the Crown, and they come to look on every body else as natural enemies, who are endeavouring to deprive the Crown of its rights; and I have seen a good deal of the same sort of thing in India, and I am quite prepared to believe it is true, as many of the Government officials must know, that these officers often think it their duty to exact as much as they can. I am only suggesting this as an explanation of what has been said of the dealing of officials in Government and Court of Wards' estates. Suppose there is a substratum of truth in the figures brought forward by the hon'ble member, and it should be proved that enhancements to the extent of one hundred per cent. have been made on these unfortunate Government estates, I think the Board of Revenue, on learning of the existence of such things, would put a stop to them. But if the state of things is as has been stated to the Council it is certainly very deplorable. But it furnishes an argument against my hon'ble friend. If the Government officials, who have no personal interest in them, would do such frightful things by abusing the special summary powers entrusted to them, how much more will the managers of zamíndárs do them?

"I have not had time to go through the details of the Bill; but I think several grave and serious questions arise in reference to it. The question of compensation for disturbance and other important questions require serious consideration, and I offer no opinion upon them at present. The practical working of the different clauses of the Bill have to be considered.

"But the great thing is to try and secure, as nearly as possible, absolute data on which to proceed. I do not believe in the beneficial effects of any form of words, unless you have facts to act on. I believe that, before the present

state of things can be set straight, a full record-of-rights will have to be undertaken. I know that is not a thing which my friend will be pleased to hear. But I do say that nearly one-half the litigation in Bengal arises from the impossibility of ascertaining facts. You cannot get at the rights of any question unless you can get at the real facts. Any number of papers may be produced,—jamabandís, jama-wásil-bákis and the like,—but they are frequently worth nothing. I don't say the zamíndárs have anything to do with the presentation in Court of untrustworthy documents; many of them are very respectable people, but the *nárbs* or managers think nothing of fabricating a set of papers. Now, the records being untrustworthy and the oral evidence very worthless, it is very difficult for the Courts to decide the points which come before them. I believe most of the litigation will be rendered unnecessary if you can get in Bengal a real record-of-rights, and if you get rent receipts of a trustworthy character. All these things will practically diminish litigation, and then, if you get a settlement of rents by establishing tables of rates or otherwise, which would last for a considerable time, I do not think the zamíndárs will have any great difficulty in recovering rents, for the rent will be definitely settled. Under these circumstances, there will be very little use in false evidence, and judgment will be given, and in a month or so the holdings in default will be put up for sale. I think improvements can be made, for I think zamíndárs should have all reasonable facilities for the recovery of rent which can be given to them without causing oppression to the raiyats. If anybody can show any way of giving increased facilities in this respect, I think the zamíndárs ought to have the benefit of it.

"The Government demand is constant and inexorable, and the Government have kept in their own hands a summary and effectual process for realizing it from the zamíndár. The Government is bound, if possible, to enable the zamíndár to realize the assessment promptly from the actual cultivator. Had the Government from the first insisted that an authentic Government record of rights and rates should be kept up, and that a reliable system of recording payments should be enforced, there would be no difficulty in complying with the demand of the zamíndár; and it would be the clear duty of Government to do so. But unless the Government will resolutely determine to face this matter, it will never be able to do equal justice to the zamíndár and the raiyat: to give the raiyat proper protection is one duty; to give the zamíndár the power to realize punctually from the raiyat that rent or revenue which the Government exacts so punctually from the zamíndár is another duty. Neither of these duties can ever be effectually performed without an authentic record of rates and payments, and if this Bill be not supplemented by vigorous executive action in this direction, it will join the long list of Acts and Regulations of high-sounding promise and little performance of which raiyat and zamíndár have been the subject."

The Hon'ble Mr. THOMAS said:—"My Lord, I had wished to speak generally in support of the Bill, from experience of like tenures in other parts of India; but, looking to the lateness of the hour and the number of speakers yet to follow, I think I shall best consult the convenience of this Council by forbearing to do so: but with reference to the quotation made by the Hon'ble Kristodás Pál with a view to show the pressure of land assessment in the Madras Presidency, from which I come, I may be allowed to say just the one word that his figures are not normal figures, and refer to the great famine time, and the uncollected arrears are the arrears mostly of men and families who had died of famine, and have no sort of relevancy to the normal pressure of the assessment there."

The Hon'ble MR. REYNOLDS said:—"I desire to thank Your Excellency's Government for the introduction of this Bill. I think it superfluous to enter upon any discussion as to the acknowledged and proved necessity for legislation upon the rent question, after a perusal of the papers which have been laid before us in connection with the Bill. It is conclusively shown by those papers that this necessity has been recognized by the Government, by the Courts of law,

by the officers engaged in revenue and administrative duties, by the zamíndárs and other rent-receivers, and by the cultivators and other rent-payers. The Bill before the Council is the result of long deliberation and patient enquiry; it is an honest attempt to hold the balance impartially between interests which, though they are really identical, are apt to come into apparent conflict at various points of contact, and the authors of it have resisted the temptation to legislate upon new lines, or to put forward new theories of the rights of the different classes of the agricultural population. I cannot agree with the Hon'ble Mr. Kristodás Pál in the estimate which he has passed upon the Bill. I have studied the rent question in Bengal for nearly as many years as he has; I have studied it, not merely in books, but by practical experience of its working, and I have striven to make myself acquainted with its real facts and bearings; and I say with confidence, that the feature which I most admire in the Bill is the eminently conservative and constitutional character of its main principles. In some points of detail I venture to think that this character has not been maintained, and I shall not shrink from noticing these points in their proper place. But, taking the Bill as a whole, it is essentially a measure framed in accordance with the ancient prescriptive law of the country, and, as such, it ought to be acceptable to those who think that the most useful, and certainly the safest, province of legislation is to formulate and crystallize those principles which have been tested by long experience, and accepted by general consent. I think it useless to speculate upon the question whether, in ancient times, the right of property in the soil was vested in the Sovereign, in the zamíndár, or in the raiyat. That question has been discussed with more learning than I could bring to bear upon it by my hon'ble friend Mr. Evans, and I imagine he would agree with me in thinking that the expression 'right of property', when used in such a connection and employed in its modern and European sense, is altogether misleading, and connotes an idea entirely foreign to the age and the country. But there are two great principles which underlie the question of agricultural tenancy in these Provinces,—principles which took their rise in a remote antiquity, which, though they may not have been formally embodied in any statute, are written in the hearts of the people, which were not affected by the legislation either of 1793 or of 1859, and which have survived the lapse of years and the rise and fall of dynasties. These two principles are, first, that the resident raiyat cannot be ejected from his holding in the village lands so long as he pays the established rent, and, second, that it is the right and the duty of the ruling power to determine the rent payable by the raiyat to the zamíndár. I observe with much satisfaction that not only are these principles recognized in the present Bill, but that the Bill is based upon them, and that its provisions are such as naturally spring from the acceptance of them.

"Chapter II of the Bill is of comparatively little importance in Bengal Proper; but in Bihár it will be extremely valuable, if full use is made (as I trust will be the case) of the power to make a survey and register of *khámár* lands.

"In Chapter III, section 15 reproduces the present law regarding the presumption arising from twenty years holding at an unchanged rent. This presumption was first introduced by the Act of 1859, and I have always thought that it bore somewhat hardly on the landlord, and especially on two classes of landlords who seem entitled to favourable consideration,—landlords who have dealt leniently with their tenants in past years, and landlords who have purchased their estates at sales for arrears of revenue. I was at one time disposed to recommend that the presumption should be removed altogether; but I have since seen reason to modify this view, and I am now content that the section should stand, as it will always be in the power of the landlord to apply, under chapter XII of the Bill, for the preparation of a record-of-rights on his estate. It has, I think wisely, been determined to limit the sections regarding registration to tenures. There is no doubt something attractive in the proposal of the Rent Commission (which was retained in the Bill prepared by the Government of Bengal) to extend the same procedure to occupancy holdings. But the country is not ripe for this. There is no agency for carrying the measure into effect, and the law would be either a dead letter, or would be worked to the prejudice of ignorant and helpless cultivators.

"The short chapter on patní tenures contains nothing which seems to call for remark. The sale procedure, as specified in the schedule, will doubtless come under the consideration of the Select Committee. The law on this matter needs amendment on various minor points, and the Bengal Government Bill contains a number of useful suggestions and recommendations.

"Chapter V, which is really the keystone of the Bill, deals with the important subject of the occupancy-right of the tenant, and of the landlord's right of pre-emption. It avoids the fatal mistake committed in Act X of 1859 (or at least in the interpretation of that Act which has generally been accepted), of limiting the right to those particular fields which may have been held in continuous possession. It defines the settled raiyat as the tenant who has held raiyati land for twelve years in any village or estate; and it declares that such settled raiyat shall have a right of occupancy in any raiyatí land held by him in that village or estate. It may be objected that the proposed definition is at once too wide and too narrow: too wide, because the cultivation of land in the same *estate* was never held to confer the position of a khudkásht raiyat: and too narrow, because a much shorter term than twelve years might reasonably be taken as evidence of settled occupation. The definition may in some measure be looked upon as a compromise: and the correspondence shows that it is not the definition originally proposed by the Government of India. But what we have to consider is the practical effect which this or any other definition will produce. Assuming the proposition (which indeed cannot be controverted) that the resident raiyat has a right of occupancy in the village lands, what is the definition which will secure this right to the greatest number of those who ought to possess it, and extend it to the smallest number of those who are not entitled to enjoy it? I must own that I am not at present prepared to suggest a better definition than that provided by the Bill, and those who object to it may fairly be asked what they would propose to substitute for it. This, however, will certainly be one of the points upon which the Bill will be attacked: and it will be the duty of the Select Committee to see that the definition is not narrowed down by any limitations which would deprive it of its due significance or its proper effect.

"There is, however, one section in this chapter against which I feel bound to record an emphatic protest. Section 48 provides that the occupancy-right may be acquired by grant from a proprietor or permanent tenure-holder. I think I can understand the reasoning which may have led the framers of the Bill to insert this provision, but the section is, nevertheless, of a revolutionary and dangerous character, and any extension of the occupancy-right which may result from it would be too dearly purchased. It is practically an admission of the vicious principle that the occupancy-right may be made a matter of bargain or contract between landlord and tenant. The occupancy-right cannot be granted by the landlord, for it is not his to grant: it is essentially inherent in the status of the resident cultivator.

"Of the incidents of the occupancy-right, the only one which calls for notice is that which makes the right transferable. It seems probable that the right was not originally transferable; but the custom of transfer has become common, and it is for the advantage of both parties that the right of transfer should be formally legalized. The landlord's interests are sufficiently protected by the power of pre-emption which the Bill gives him. It has been said that the result of a general power of transfer will be, that the land will pass out of the hands of the cultivators into the possession of middlemen and mahájans. But experience does not justify this apprehension. The transfers which already occur every year may be counted by thousands; but the purchasers of the holdings are men of the same class as the sellers. There are at least two classes of occupancy-raiyats who possess and have long possessed an acknowledged and recognized right of transfer: the guzashtádárs of Shahábád and the thání raiyats of Khurda in Púri. It is certain that with neither of these classes has the power of transfer had the effect of making the lands pass out of the hands of *boná fide* agriculturists.

"The sections regarding the right of pre-emption must be taken in connection with those relating to merger, and the Bill seems to me somewhat defect-

ive in that it fails to explain clearly the nature of the landlord's title in a holding which he may have purchased The draft Bill of the Bengal Government contained an express provision that the doctrine of merger should not operate to convert a holding, when purchased by the landlord, into *khámár* land. The present Bill provides that, if the landlord lets the land, he must let it as an occupancy holding; but the Statement of Objects and Reasons explains that, if he pleases, he may keep the land in his own hands, and cultivate it by his servants or labourers. This is a serious departure from the rule of the old Regulations. By Regulation VIII of 1793, the zamíndár was not only permitted, but required, to let the lands of his estate; he had no power to hold them himself. If, indeed, a zamíndár may hold raiyati land in this way as long as he pleases, it is practically equivalent to the conversion of the land into *khámár*. Section 56 of the Bill will undoubtedly be evaded: and the whole question of the exact nature of the landlord's rights in a purchased holding ought to be carefully considered by the Select Committee.

"By chapter VI, the maximum rent of an occupancy-raiyat is not to exceed one-fifth of the value of the gross produce in staple crops. It ought to be clearly understood that this is a limit and not a standard: for, in the Eastern districts, any such standard as one-fifth would involve an enormous enhancement. I am also inclined to think that the period of ten years provided by section 78 is too short. The Famine Commission suggested thirty years. This is possibly too long; but, if it takes twelve years for a raiyat to become settled, twelve years is surely not too long for him to remain free from claims for enhancement, and the Select Committee might consider this point. The provisions regarding a table of rates appear reasonable and fair; but I doubt whether any extensive use will be made of them. Careful enquiries on this subject have lately been made by the Government of Bengal in a number of selected areas, and the general results tend to the conclusion that tables of rates based upon classifications of soil cannot ordinarily be prepared in the Lower Provinces. I anticipate that the provisions of chapter XI will be found more generally useful than those which relate to the preparation of a table of rates.

"I should be glad to see the provisions of section 79 extended so as to correspond with those of section 74. If a raiyat is paying more than the established rate, this ought to be a legitimate ground for an application for reduction. I have noticed the references to this point in the correspondence, and I am aware that the omission is not an oversight; but I think the matter calls for further consideration.

"In section 81 it is to be noticed that, though at present the landlord's share is in some cases nine-sixteenths of the *grain*, the whole of the straw and chaff belong by custom to the tenant. To give the landlord half the gross produce would, therefore, be giving him a larger share than he is entitled to.

"The prices spoken of in section 83 are market prices; but it is to be observed that section 75 refers to the price at which the raiyat sells his crops, and this is a very different thing from the market price. I presume the tables mentioned in section 83 are intended to assist the Courts in determining cases in which the limit referred to in section 75 comes into play; but if this is the intention, it would be well to insert words to keep in mind the fact that the price at which the raiyat sells his crop will ordinarily be fully twenty per cent. below the quoted market price of that crop in the bazár.

"The above remarks refer mostly to matters of detail; but my objections to chapter VIII are of a different character. I must own that this is the part of the Bill which I least like or approve. Short as it is, it probably contains more innovations than the rest of the Bill put together. I object strongly to the title of the chapter. The ordinary raiyat in Bengal is the occupancy-raiyat; and it is a dangerous novelty to countenance language which implies that the status of the non-occupancy-raiyat is the rule, and that occupancy-raiyats form an exceptional and privileged class. The clause relating to compensation for

improvements is an innovation, but a comparatively harmless one, as a non-occupancy-raiyat would never make improvements, unless he were protected by a lease. But the proposed compensation for disturbance introduces an entirely new element into the agricultural laws of the country. We have not the least experience to show how this provision would work in India, and the principle of it seems to me to be objectionable. Either the landlord has the right to eject the tenant or he has not. If he has the right, he should not be required to pay compensation for exercising it; if he has not the right, no money payment ought to be sufficient to give it him. Section 91 refers to the limit fixed by section 119 which provides that the rent of an ordinary raiyat or under-raiyat shall not exceed five-sixteenths of the value of the gross produce of the land. I question the wisdom of attempting to fix by law the limit of an under-raiyat's rent. Such a law is certain to be disregarded, for it is not the interest of either party that it should be observed. But the provision which puts the non-occupancy-raiyat on the same level as the under-raiyat, and on a different level from the occupancy-raiyat, as regards the rent which he may be called upon to pay, is open to far more serious objection. It is an unconstitutional proposal; for it implies that the occupancy-raiyat is entitled to hold at a privileged rate of rent, and this is not, and never has been, the law of Bengal.

"I am fully alive to the difficulties which surround both these questions,—the question of the under-raiyat, and the question of the non-occupancy tenant. I am aware that the state of things has entirely changed since the days when the paikásht raiyat could practically dictate his own terms; and I do not object to a reasonable modification of the law to suit the altered condition of affairs. But I disapprove of any infringement of the sound principle that no raiyat, whether he has the occupancy right or not, can be required to pay more than the established rate of rent; and I therefore think that, in areas in which a table of rates is in force, it should be applicable to both classes of raiyats alike.

"In chapter IX, the provisions of section 98 regarding the instalments of a raiyat's rent seem to me to be sound in principle, but to require some verbal modification. As the Hon'ble Mr. Kristodás Pál told us in his speech, monthly instalments of rent are in accordance with the custom of the country, and should not be interfered with; but interest should not be chargeable, nor should a suit lie for arrears, unless default continues for at least three months. This is the practice of the Government in regard to its own revenue. In all the dowls of the Permanent Settlement which I have seen, the revenue is made payable in monthly kists; but no measure for enforcing payment can be taken except at the quarterly days of payment. The provisions of this Chapter regarding receipts and deposits of rent seem to me to be excellent. I am inclined to doubt the expediency of retaining section 114; and I should prefer to make the division absolutely final. Indeed, the provisions of sections 114 and 115 seem to me to be inconsistent with each other. Section 118 does not go nearly far enough. It is not sufficient to say that the danabandí papers shall be filed in the Collector's office. It should be declared that these papers are to be produced on the trial of any suit for arrears of the rent of the land, and that the suit shall be decided only in accordance with the entries in the papers.

"In chapter X, the wording of section 133 requires modification. There seems to be a confusion between revenue-free land and rent-free land. I know of no reason why a landlord should not measure revenue-free land if he is in receipt of the rents. On the other hand, he ought to be allowed to measure rent-free land if it is within the limits of his revenue-paying estate. The sections regarding the appointment of a manager on behalf of joint-owners have my full approval, except that I would suggest the omission of the word 'jointly', in section 148. I see no harm in allowing the management to be restored to the owners in all cases in which it is shown that the estate will be managed by them without inconvenience to the public or injury to private right.

"Chapters XI and XII appear to me to contain excellent provisions for settling disputes and avoiding litigation. I trust and expect that these provisions will be extensively made use of.

"The chapter on distraint is of no great practical importance in Bengal Proper, where distraint is comparatively seldom resorted to; but in Bihár it will be of great value and use: and I attach special importance to sections 185 and 186. I have heard to-day with a good deal of surprise that illegal distraint does not exist now-a-days in Bihár. The fact is flagrant and notorious. The abuses and oppressions which have been and are still committed in Bihár under colour of the law of distraint require to be put down with a strong hand: and nothing short of an express declaration that they are offences punishable by the criminal law will be sufficient to suppress them.

"In the remaining chapters of the Bill I find nothing which appears to me to call for special remark. In what I have said, I have commented with some freedom on what seem to me to be errors or omissions in the Bill. But I must repeat that, upon the whole, I look upon this as an excellent measure, broad and liberal in its scope, constitutional in its principles, impartially fair to the different classes whom it affects, and calculated to apply a practical remedy to the evils of which landlords and tenants alike have lately complained. If there are any members of the landlord class who consider that the Bill unduly interferes with their incomes or curtails their privileges, I believe they might safely be challenged to point to any essential part of the Bill (I do not speak of every point of detail) which touches any receipts to which they are justly entitled, or any privileges which they have not usurped. I repeat that this Bill is (in all its main features) a constitutional Bill: its object is to establish on a settled foundation, and to express in unmistakeable language, principles which have always been part of the unwritten agricultural law. It is the special duty of the Government to undertake this legislation, not merely in the general interests of the country, not merely for the sake of public peace and public prosperity, but because the system by which the old law of tenancy has of late been overridden and partially obliterated has been, in some measure, the unforeseen and unintentional effect of our own legislation in the past. There can be no more striking instance of this than the example afforded by Act X of 1859. That Act was intended to be the agricultural charter of the raiyat. It has been twisted and perverted into a means of overthrowing the very rights which it was its object to establish, and this has largely been done by decisions of our own Courts of law. A day may come when the present Bill will be unsuited to the altered circumstances of the country. The Government will have the same power then, as it possesses now, of legislating for the protection and welfare of the dependant taluqdárs, raiyats and other cultivators of the soil, and this power it will not hesitate to use when the occasion shall arise. But for the present, and under the conditions which prevail to-day, the Bill before the Council appears to me substantially to provide a remedy for acknowledged evils, a redress of agrarian abuses, and a recognition of prescriptive rights, and I shall heartily and thankfully give my vote for referring it to a Select Committee."

The Hon'ble DURGÁ CHARAN LÁHÁ said:—"I will make a few remarks, confining myself to some of the principal changes contemplated by this Bill.

The object of chapter II seems to be to restrain the practice said to be prevailing in Bihár of converting raiyatí lands into khámár or zirat lands. I must say that, if it exists, it is only confined to that Province. In Lower Bengal, I am prepared to say, there is no desire on the part of landholders to increase the area of khámár lands. On the contrary, the landlords here retain with reluctance raiyati lands in khás possession, simply because they cannot find tenants for them.

"The provisions in chapter V relating to occupancy rights are entirely new, and I must say that these changes are most objectionable. The existing law or custom does not support them, nor are they based upon the enactments which were superseded by the Act of 1859.

"Under existing law, a tenant with a right of occupancy has the right of holding his tenure so long as he continues to pay his rent, which, however, is liable to enhancement or reduction to fair and equitable limits under certain

conditions. On failure of payment of such rent, he is liable to eviction under a decree of Court. He does not appear to have ever enjoyed a status higher than this. But it is now proposed to confer on him the status of a permanent tenure-holder, without fixity of rent, at the cost of the rights of the zamíndár. The right of pre-emption reserved for the latter will not serve the purpose of restraining transfers to objectionable tenants, because, in point of fact, it will involve an unnecessary outlay, for which he can never expect anything like an adequate return. Again, a settled raiyat, as described in this chapter, may have a right of occupancy in any land in the village without any reference to the period of his occupation, and in spite of any contract under which he held it.

"These and other provisions in this chapter introduce a radical change in the established law, and are calculated to create an unnecessary conflict in the relations existing between landlord and tenant.

"In chapter VIII, which deals with the ordinary raiyat, the Bill confers on him a status which is entirely novel. The result of the extension of his right—one which is not unforeseen by the framers of the Bill—will be the multiplication of subordinate tenures, which would have the effect of defeating the very object for which the provisions have been made. But it is stated that the Government will put down the evil by future legislation. To my mind it seems to be more judicious not to allow the mischief to arise, than to create complications, and then to find means to check them.

"Then as to the question of enhancement of rent. The Bill lays down that it is to be effected either under a table of rates, or, where there is no such guide, at the discretion of the Court at fair and equitable rates within certain limits, or by contract to be approved by a revenue-officer. As to the first course, I submit it will be impracticable, and, even if practicable, it will never be a safe and satisfactory guide. As to enhancement at the discretion of the Court, the matter remains exactly where it now is, with the addition of a restriction to the exercise of such discretion. And as to the last of these means, the validity of a contract being made conditional on the approval of a Government officer, a private settlement between landlord and tenant becomes at once a matter of considerable difficulty.

"In section 93 of the Bill the provision for compensation for disturbance is quite foreign to this country, and its propriety is questionable.

"The effect of this innovation will practically be to preclude the landlord from all possibility of obtaining from the tenant a fair share of increment in the value of produce.

"The subject is so vast and complicated that I cannot hope to do full justice to it. I have barely touched upon a few of the salient points embraced in the Bill, in order to show that the Bill, as it has been framed, is repugnant to the spirit and letter of the Permanent Regulations, which had guaranteed the rights of both zamíndárs and raiyats, and to actual facts. It gives no practical facility for the recovery of rent, nor satisfactory means for enhancement, where enhancement may be fair, reasonable and perfectly justifiable. On the other hand, it enacts provisions intended, no doubt, for the benefit of the raiyat, but which, in course of time, will be found to operate prejudicially to the interest of the actual cultivators of the soil.

"In conclusion, I am inclined to think that this Bill will, in practice, do more harm than good, by destroying good feeling between the zamíndár and the raiyat, and putting them perpetually at logger-heads. When such is manifestly the tendency of the Bill, a departure from the existing law in a way that will unsettle the relations between landlord and tenant cannot but be regarded as an experiment of questionable character and doubtful efficacy."

The Hon'ble MR. HUNTER said:—"My Lord, at the present stage of the Bill, I intended to say only a few words, and from a special point of view.

The hour is now so late that I shall probably consult the wishes of the Council, if I curtail even those few words within the narrowest compass. I agree with the general objects of the Bill; but there are three points which I hope the Select Committee will carefully consider. These are, first, that attempts to interfere by statute, as opposed to custom, between tenants-at-will and the laws of supply and demand have seldom been successful. Second, that, although we may declare that rents shall not exceed five-sixteenths of the produce, the laws of supply and demand will, in the case of the tenants-at-will, be too strong for a hard-and-fast line of this sort. Third, that the compensation for disturbances, amounting to ten times the enhancement of the rent, is excessive, and, as such, is unjust. I had intended to insist on these points at some length, but my hon'ble friend Mr. Reynolds has already dealt with certain of them; the debate has been unusually prolonged; and the hour is very late. With regard to the general principle, I shall at present only say that the legal difficulties and supposed guarantees which seemed to some thinkers to stand in the way of this measure have been effectually disposed of by the speech of the hon'ble and learned member who introduced the Bill. The instructions of the Court of Directors before the Permanent Settlement, and the express words of that Settlement, prove to my mind that the Government of that day neither intended to make a contract with the landholders which should prevent it from afterwards securing the rights of the tenants, nor made any such contract. Even if such a contract had been made, the hon'ble and learned member has shown that it could not interfere with the rights of the tenants who were no party to it. But after these and all other legal difficulties have been cleared away, the Bill has still to be discussed and judged of on other and quite different grounds. For this Bill is in reality an attempt to counteract by legislative devices a fundamental economic change which has taken place in the relation of landlord and tenant in Bengal. It is by economic tests that the measure must now be tried, for by its economic results it will hereafter be justified or condemned. This law endeavours to reinstate the cultivators in a security of tenure somewhat similar to that which they enjoyed at the time of the Permanent Settlement. The Permanent Settlement found two classes of cultivators in possession of the soil, one of which was protected in its possession by customary rights, the other by economic laws. The first class was the *khudkásht* or resident cultivators. The Permanent Settlement reserved the rights of this class, but omitted to define them. After two-thirds of a century had passed, Act X of 1859 endeavoured to discharge the duty thus left unfulfilled, and the present Bill completes the task which Act X began. The other class of cultivators at the time of the Permanent Settlement were the *Paikásht*, non-resident or migratory tenants, who held land in a village other than that in which they lived. These men, although possessing few rights, were at that time protected by economic laws more powerful than any legal system. There was then more land in Bengal awaiting cultivation than there were people to cultivate it. The demand was by the landlord for cultivators, not by the cultivators for land: and the cultivators had necessarily, under such circumstances, the best of the bargain. The charge of enticing away tenants by offers of land at low rent was frequently brought by one landholder against another, and had to be decided by the English head of the District. The increase of population during the past century has reversed this state of things. The population in many parts of Bengal has outgrown the soil. It is no longer the landlord who stands in need of tenants, but the tenants who are competing against each other for land. The same economic laws of supply and demand which protected the tenant at the time of the Permanent Settlement, place him, in many Districts, at the mercy of the landlord to-day.

"The present law endeavours to redress this state of things. To the *khudkásht* or resident tenants, who were protected by usage at the time of the Permanent Settlement, it gives the protection of a Code of clearly defined liabilities and rights. For the *Paikásht* or tenants-at-will, who were protected by the economic law of supply and demand at the time of the Permanent Settlement, it creates certain legal safeguards which it hopes will save them from the extreme pressure of competition. In doing so it attempts to set up a breakwater between the operation of supply and demand and a

portion of the cultivating classes. No one can read the elaborate evidence which has been submitted to the Council with regard to the state of the agricultural population in Bengal, without feeling that the Government is called to make this attempt. But no one can study the history of similar efforts to interfere, not by customary usage, but by statute, between economic laws and their economic results, without seriously asking himself whether such an attempt is likely to be successful. My hon'ble friend Mr. Kristodás Pál has shown how much can be said against such an attempt. Legal restrictions which curtail the landlord's power over his estate tend to render him averse to investing capital in the improvement of his land. Nor must it be forgotten that, in Lower Bengal itself, the circumstances of districts differ so widely as to make any single rule inapplicable to all. In Bihár and other overcrowded tracts, the tenant is at the mercy of the landlord. In Chittagong and some other districts, there is still a surplus of lands for the cultivators to pick and choose among at their pleasure. The Commissioner of Chittagong, in a recent report, describes the practice there in vogue as a system which 'checks all disposition to rack-rent, and enables the cultivator to take up as much or as little land as suits him.' I trust that the economic difficulties of the measure will be clearly realized, and that the Select Committee will give a fair and patient consideration to the arguments of the landholding classes whose rights will be curtailed by the Bill."

The Hon'ble Rájá SIVA PRASÁD said :—" My Lord, I know I am not a good speaker or a scholar. I have not read that logic which enabled Archbishop Whately to prove that Napoleon Bonaparte was not born ; or enabled Doctor Ballantyne to prove that the moon moved on its axis against all the mathematics of Dr. Kaye. I crave your Excellency's indulgence if my ideas are crude or my arguments confused. Nay, I may be here and there, perhaps, strictly speaking, out of order, but as I have been an observer of facts my whole life, I base what I am going to say on my personal experience. I have yet only glanced over the Bill, but taking the lucid introductory speech of the hon'ble Law Member as an index or key of the voluminous records connected with the subject, and of the conclusions arrived at by the highest authorities, I had better dwell upon the speech first, and then the Bill.

" The speech commences with the refutation of some imputations. I have not heard of any 'imputation' of the Government being 'actuated by a spirit of mischievous and restless activity', or 'being influenced by political or party considerations'; but I have heard of another kind of imputation, that the Government, being sorry to find their demand limited for ever by the Permanent Settlement, is now going to limit the demand of zamíndárs also, solely out of revenge. I know there is not a particle of truth in it. I can swear to the purest motives and the highest principles of the Government, but I must own that any condemnation of voluntary rack-rent in one Province comes with very bad grace from those who are forcing an over rack-rent in another. Those who are acquainted with the system of the Government revision of settlements in the unpermanently settled Provinces do not stand in need of any elucidation ; but for others I may be allowed to give one or two examples. I have a village, Gangrain, in the Gorakhpur district. The Settlement-officer fixed the rate of rent according to his whims and fancies, or according to some averages supplied to him by the Board of Revenue, and fixed the Government demand on the total of that rent. The Settlement-officer went away, and the Government sanctioned the settlement. But my tenants refused to pay me at that rate, left the land, and ran away with heavy arrears. For several years nearly half the village, some five or six hundred acres, remained uncultivated. At last I reduced the rate and the fellows have come back and are cultivating, though I pay to the Government the same amount which was fixed,—very punctually. I have heard, though I will not vouch for its exact authenticity, that a zamíndár in the Allahabad district, finding the rates fixed by Sir Auckland Colvin, when he was Settlement-officer there, unrealizable, and being thus unable to pay the Government demand, made a bequest of that village in favour of Sir Auckland and left it. The case came to the notice of the

authorities when steps were taken for the recovery of the Government revenue, and then, perhaps, the rates were modified. I suppose it was Dr. Irvine who reported through Mr. Court, the then Collector, to the Government, that in the three trans-Jamna parganas of the Allahabad district he seldom met three men of whom one was not lame, on account of eating *khisári*, a very inferior pulse, better food than which the tenant could not afford to have on account of the high rate of rent. The Government modified the settlement and lowered its demand. I do not think the Doctors find that disease here in Bengal or Bihár. Numerous instances can be quoted like the above, but I wish not to be misunderstood; it is far from my intentions to oppose any measure which aims at limiting the rack-rent by making the produce or the value thereof as an ultimate standard. What I intend to show is simply this—that it would behove the Government better if the Government were to apply the principle first in the Provinces where Government is an interested party and shares in the rise or fall of the rent: for instance, let the Government rule in the unpermanently settled Provinces that no Court is to give a decree for any arrears of rent which the tenant proves to exceed, say, half the estimated value of the estimated average produce for a certain number of years; and at the same time declare that the Government demand is never to exceed so much per cent. of the actual assets of the zamíndárs. Then, and only then, would the Government be justified in coming forward in the permanently settled Provinces and telling the zamíndárs, 'Friends, you also cannot go beyond that'.

"Going to extremes is often to be deprecated. To say that zamíndárs had no existence at all, and are the British Government's creation, is simply to expose one's own ignorance of the country and its history. Still the copper-plates are dug up, granting villages in perpetuity, with their boundaries and all within them — *jalkar, bankar, dík, dábar, &c.*—the inscriptions generally ending with the threat that, if any one resumes the land, he will live sixty thousand years a worm in hell. Now, if these grantees had no proprietary right in the soil, what right had they? If they were not zamíndárs, what were they? Could they be farmers or officials? Farishta writes:—'Ala-ud-din Khiljí resumed all religious endowments and rent-free tenures, and confiscated all property in the soil (*har dehe ki dar vakf ya dar inam ya dar milk i kase bud hama ra khalisa kard*)'. *Milk* means property and *malik* proprietor. Farishta goes on further to say that the 'Emperor took half the produce of the soil from everybody, whether he was a Mukaddam or Chaudharí. The Chaudharís and Mukaddams, who once rode state horses, wore princely arms, dressed sumptuously and pursued the games like the Nobles, had at last been reduced to such extremities under this Emperor's rule, that their women were obliged to go out and work for their bread'. Chaudharí and Mukaddam of that time seem to be synonymous words for zamíndár. Fíroz Shah Tughlak writes in his memoir of 'the portion mulcted at the delivery of the *landlord's* shares by the cultivator, and its attestations by some official'. Firoz Shah took only a tithe of the produce of land. I well remember to have read somewhere that when Humáyun marched down from Agra his baggage was plundered by the zamíndárs in the Gangetic Doáb. The Hon'ble East India Company itself had at one time purchased the zamíndárí of the Twenty-four-Parganas from the Emperor of Delhi. Are the zamíndárs like the Mahárájás of Bardwan, Dumráon, Darbhangá and Bettiah, or Rájás of Majhauli, Manda, Bejaypur, and a thousand others of the British creation? They have still many sanads and farmáns of the Muhammadan Emperors in their possession. Many will quote books that those Emperors had all along been acknowledged as the lords of land; but they forget that in the same sentence they are acknowledged as the lords of the persons and possessions of their subjects. So with this theory the Government will have the same right to interfere with one's lands as with his person or other personal property.

"Let us see how this movement began, and how it ends. The hon'ble the Law Member says:—'What then are the facts with which we have to do, and what are the evils for which legislation is required?'. Let us see what are 'the facts'. Sir Ashley Eden says:—'In Bihár what is most wanted is some ready

means of enabling the raiyat to resist illegal distraint, illegal enhancement and illegal cesses, and to prove and maintain his occupancy-right'. Sir Richard Temple intended 'to introduce a Bill to define the principles on which the rights of occupancy raiyats and tenure-holders should be forced, to simplify the procedure for realizing the arrears of rent in undisputed cases and to make the interest of an occupancy raiyat liable to sale for default in paying rent, and transferable by private agreement'. In the Bengal Council it was 'recognised that the legislature would have to alter the law with reference to ejectment, distraint, instalment and deposit of rent, and possibly sub-letting'. The Commission propose 'to create a new class of subordinate occupancy raiyats by providing that a tenant who had held for three years and less than twelve years should be protected from ejectment at the will of his landlord.' Also that 'limits were to be set to the rack-rent' and to what an occupancy raiyat 'might demand from an under-tenant'. Sir Ashley Eden writes in his letter of the 15th July, 1880, that 'he would like to see the Bengal raiyats, as a class, secured in the enjoyment of those rights which the ancient land law and custom of the country intended them to have, protected against arbitrary eviction, left in the enjoyment of a reasonable proportion of the profits of cultivation, and, in short, placed in a position of substantial comfort, calculated to resist successfully the occasional pressure of bad times'. He wrote to the British Indian Association in December, 1880, that 'protection against arbitrary evictions must certainly be given to every settled cultivator who pays the established rent', and that 'a substantial tenantry, free from debt, and in a position to stay and bear the pressure of occasional bad seasons, is what Bengal requires. The Lieutenant-Governor desires, therefore, to see the occupancy tenure made the rule and not the exception; but at the same time he would have it kept as far as possible in the hands of *boná fide* cultivators, and sub-letting by occupancy tenants should be discouraged, if it cannot be altogether prevented'. The most important conclusions at which Sir Ashley Eden arrived, as given by Mr. Justice Cunningham in his Minute, are 'that the rents of Bengal were and must, in existing circumstances, continue to be customary, not competitive'; and 'to guard against the conversion by the landlord of raiyatí land, that is, land over which occupancy-rights exist, or can be acquired, into 'khámár''. 'Khámár' lands appear to have been originally merely the surplus unreclaimed lands of the village which the landlord was allowed, during the continuance of his revenue engagement with Government, to cultivate for his own benefit, but which became 'raiyatí' as cultivators settled on them'. The Famine Commission say that 'measures should be framed to secure the consolidation of occupancy-rights, the enlargement of the numbers of those who hold under secure tenures, and widening the limits of that security, together with the protection of the tenant-at-will in his just rights and strengthening of his position by any measure that may seem wise and equitable'. The hon'ble the Law Member does not find, in any of the Regulations of 1793, words which can throw the whole of the then vast area of the unreclaimed land of Bengal into the category of khámár or private land; and so he has framed his definition so that the existing stock of khámár land cannot hereafter be increased. Now I ask him, in the name of justice, if the whole outcome of all these wishes, suggestions, reports and proposals is to culminate in depriving the zamíndárs of the right of increasing their khámár land by acknowledged legitimate means and by most ancient customs or usages, and conferring the right of occupancy even on 'squatters and nomads', because the price of land and 'the disturbance money' are just the same to a zamíndár? There will be no ejectment, and any man would acquire occupancy-right if he has pluck enough once to plough and sow the land; but the zamíndár will never, even if he pays all the gold and silver of the world. Leave the custom and usage aside, no one had even thought hitherto of such an innovation. The Government tells the zamíndárs: 'Keep so much land and no more; this is enough for you; let the others take the rest; they are in greater need than you are'. I think, if the principle is fair and equitable, it would be better to plunder all the banks and distribute the money to the poor and the needy.

"The hon'ble the Law Member says that in Bengal the raiyats are strong and the zamíndárs weak, but in Bihár the zamíndárs are strong and the raiyats weak; whereas in Bengal the raiyats combine to resist the payment of rent, in Bihár the zamíndárs destroy all the tenures and all the rights of the tenants and turn their land in zarat or khámár, or, in other words, Bihár is groaning under rack-renting and acts of lawless and high-handed oppression. My Lord, for seven years I have had to look after the affairs of Bettiah, which is one of the largest zamíndáris in Bihár, and I am in a position to assure your Excellency that I have not found a stronger set of raiyats, happier or better off, in any part of the country, from Kashmír and Rájputáná down to Púna and Haidarábád; and I am almost sure that a Briton by birth and stuff, Mr. T. M. Gibbon, C.I.E., will corroborate the truth of my assertions. I have seldom seen a more generous hearted zamíndár than the Maharájá of Bettiah. Though he has received no decoration yet from the Government, neither the Star of India, nor the Lion and Sun of Persia, to adorn his breast, but it is adorned with a heart which melts like wax for the poor. One day, nay it was about midnight, some ejected tenants came and cried out *duhai* at the gate; he begged of me to enquire about them. Mr. Gibbon told me that they were great *badmáshes*, and were legally and deservedly ejected. But the Maharájá insisted upon their immediate re-instatement, and told me that a Rájá's first duty is to protect his tenants '*Rájá ká pahlá dharma prajápálana hai.*' The difference, in my humble opinion, between a Bengal and a Bihár zamíndár is simply this—that the Bengal zamíndárs are now highly educated, and the poor Bihár zamíndárs, with very few exceptions, are still what they were. So the Persian saying '*Yake nuksáni máyah dígre shimátati hamsáyah*' (on one hand the loss of property, and on the other the abuse of neighbour) is fully applicable to them. His Highness the Maharájá of Benares has a large property (I beg pardon—I am not sure whether a zamíndárí can be called any longer a property under the hon'ble and the learned Law Member's new definition) in Bihár, and so my many other friends of Benares have, and yet the same law is proposed for Bengal and Bihár. We have a saying, '*take ser bhájí take ser khájá*' (two pounds of cake for two pice, so two pounds of salad too). Though the hon'ble the Law Member may say '*chu az kaume yake bedánishí kard na kihrá manzilat mánad na mih rá*' (if one man in a nation commit a crime, neither low nor high are to be spared; all are to be punished); if a villager killed a soldier, the whole village is to be executed, as the Russians, I hear, are doing now.

"Now I have purchased some thousands of acres of waste-land in fee-simple under Lord Canning's Resolution, and spent much money in bringing parts of it under cultivation. What will be the fate of that land, or, I may say, my own and my children's, under this Bill? The registered kabúliyats of my tenants, under the name of 'contracts', will be null and void I will not be able to eject them, and for any enhancement I must be prepared to spend in litigation a sum the interest of which will far exceed the amount of such an enhancement. I wonder if it is known to the Government what was the cost or how much money was cast away in the great rent case of 1865. I shall feel extremely obliged if the hon'ble the Law Member would be pleased to give a short definition of the treacherous English word 'fee-simple', and a short construction of the sanad signed by a Secretary to the Government, as he has given of the words zamíndár and landlord, and of the proclamation of Lord Cornwallis. Lord Canning may be laughed at very shortly, as Lord Cornwallis is now; but allow me, my Lord, to put here on record the motive with which that great statesman was actuated. During the Mutiny of 1857 he had seen how useful and valuable these Britons were to the State. Lord Canning had seen how a Venable had held the district of Azamgarh single-handed for the State, and driven out the mutineers from it; and how many others like him had done the same in other parts of the country. He wished to increase their number. He asked men like Mr. Glyn to take land and settle in the country. They refused, under the plea that, with such a system of settlement and the rent-law, they could not persuade themselves to acquire land in India and invest their capital in improvement. Lord Canning resolved then and there to open a way for the

acquirement of land in fee-simple, though, as soon as he had breathed his last, the policy was changed. I am sorry I was not living at the time of Lord Cornwallis; but if the science of spiritualism has any truth in it, his spirit may be smiling on our incapacity to understand how he had found the body of Bengal and Bihár zamíndárs, and the very constitution of zamíndárí, far more useful to Government than ever Lord Canning found the whole body of Oudh taluqdárs or all the Venables of the world. He lost no time to make a settlement with them on such a permanent basis as to secure a permanent safe basis for the future operations of the Government, which has extended its dominion beyond Attock (Atak), falsifying the very name of the place, which means 'stop'. I shall find myself much mistaken, and shall have to revise my history of Hindustan, if the zamíndárs of Bengal and Bihár, as a body, are not as loyal subjects of their Kaisar-i-Hind as any crowned head in the world, from Noah up to this moment, can boast of. I have seen with my own eyes some zamíndárs of the Benares Province placing flower wreaths on the tomb of that great and good man, Lord Cornwallis, even now. I am fortunate at present to find my waste-land situated beyond the pale of the jurisdiction of this Bill, otherwise I would have had to deplore that the land was mine on the 2nd of March, but it passed over to others on the 3rd, without any fault of mine; however, the principle of the Bill seems to be contagious. It will be better for me to look after my property before it is too late. What course is left to me to follow? I am bewildered. The only course open before my eyes just now is simply to serve notices of ejectment on all my tenants before the end of this month, which is fixed by the law as the last month for the purpose in the year, and allow the whole land again to revert to its pristine condition of groaning under a thick forest haunted by the wild beasts; but allow me, my Lord, to declare most sincerely that it will be worse than death to me ever to think of your Excellency's illustrious and endeared name to be associated with any measure which may convert the land now smiling under luxuriant crops into a gloomy forest, while the policy of Lord Cornwallis has turned, as acknowledged by the hon'ble the Law Member himself, the wastes and ancient forests of Bengal and Bihár into culturable land.

"The only nail which the hon'ble the Law Member has hit on the head is a frank acknowledgment of 'the misapplication of English analogies to Indian facts'. He says that the 'Bengal zamíndár is not a landlord, or land-owner, in the English sense of the word'. I say that the money paid by an Indian tenant is not rent in the English sense of the word. For the meaning of 'rent', Malthus is no authority for us Indians, though he may be for an English Chief Justice of the High Court, like Sir Barnes Peacock.

"The word rent is misapplied in India. It is a tax on produce in its true sense and meaning. Under the sacred laws of *Manu*, acknowledged to be the most ancient, 'the King (Rájá) took one-sixth of the fruits of soil (produce); but when it was of bad quality his share was limited to one-twelfth. On the cattle, gems, gold and silver he levied one-fiftieth, and on the produce of trees, flesh, meat, honey and the like accumulations of nature and of art, a sixth. Besides this all the artisans and labourers worked for him gratis one day in the month. He was entitled to five per cent. on all debts admitted by the defendants on trial, and ten per cent. on all denied and proved'. In this so complete a list of taxes, if one is a tax, then all the others also are taxes, and if one is rent, then all the others also are rent. The famous Káli Dás says in his *Raghuvans—Shashthánsam vali magrahít*, that is, the Rájá took the one-sixth of the produce as his tax. It is out of this tax, or the share of the State, that all the tenures, zamíndárí, mukarrárí khám, khálisa, raiyatwári, khont, mustájiri, jágír, muáfi, krishnárpan, &c., &c., have been created. Under the Slave Dynasty this tax was raised to one-fourth of the gross produce. Alá-ud-din Khiljí assessed it at one-half. Sher Sháh reverted to one-fourth, but Ákbár took one-third. In many places it is still divided half and half between the proprietor and the cultivator, or the zamíndár and the tenant. In Benares it is called *adhaiyá*, which means half and half, and this proportion has been acknowledged as customary by Lord William Bentinck in his celebrated circular. The question is, whether there is a proprietary right

(*Svatva* or *Hakki Milkiyat*) possible in land or not. In England, William I conquered the land and distributed it amongst his feudal chiefs. So when the Aryans came here from the North-West and vanquished the non-Aryans (Aborigines), their Sovereign apportioned the land amongst his followers, as is written in the Vedas: 'Indra the lord conquered and drove out the Dasyus and Rakshasas and gave their land to the white-faced followers'.

"The hon'ble the Law Member says, 'that the great mass of the Bengal raiyats were, at the time of the Permanent Settlement, in the enjoyment of certain customary rights, which at least included the right of occupancy in the land conditionally on the payment of the rate of rent current and established in the locality, and, I may add, the right of having that rate of rent determined by the State'. May I be allowed simply to ask if it is not so now? Are there not fixed-rate and occupancy-tenants? Nay, are they not growing? Just the other day seven paikásht (non-resident) tenants have acquired occupancy-right in my village, Bodarvar, by lapse of time, simply through a mistake of mine in the calculation of years. The tenants in Jaunpur district have now become mostly fixed-rate. The hon'ble the Law Member quotes the Court of Directors' instructions to the Indian Government 'not to depart from our inherent right as Sovereigns, of being the guardians and protectors of every class of persons living under our Government'. May I be allowed simply to ask if any zamíndár class of persons has ever asked or expected from the Government more than the mere protection of his rights and privileges, or of his property and life, and why the zamíndárs are denied the protection? The hon'ble member further quotes the declaration of the Governor General in Council: 'It being the duty of the ruling power to protect all classes of people'. That is our Magna Charta, and the zamíndárs can well claim that protection.

"The hon'ble the Law Member says that 'no one can acquire the status of settled raiyats, and the occupancy-right which is attached to it, unless he has been a landlord, or he and his ancestors before him have been land-holders for at least twelve years in the same village or estate. Thus mere squatters and nomads are effectually excluded', but I may be allowed respectfully to ask, will the zamíndár be allowed to eject the squatter or the nomad? Under what section? It may be said under the 'disturbance money' section. Well and good! There the zamíndár is to pay for his own land to an occupancy-tenant, who does not pay his rent and falls into arrear, in the shape of price: here a *badmásh* comes and clandestinely ploughs and sows a piece of land, upsetting all the plans of the zamíndár, and receives money from him in the shape of disturbance money, for restoring the zamíndár's land to the zamíndár. I have heard of the right of the sword, but this will form the right of the plough. Some fifty of my tenants left my village, Bodarvar, in Gorakhpur, with heavy arrears, after they had taken crops home. When I went to the village to arrange about the land they had left, I found all the land cultivated by other, say fifty, men—many of them being relatives and friends of those who had run away. I was willing to settle with them on the same terms as their predecessors enjoyed, but they refused to register their *miádi* kabúliyats. I, of course, ejected them through the proper channel, though the process cost me some thousand rupees; but, under this Bill, I would have been obliged to pay those ejected tenants a couple of thousand rupees more, in the shape of the disturbance money, or engaged *lathiwálás* to stop them by force from ploughing and sowing, and bribing the policemen, at the risk of my going to jail. But what else could be done? Land is dear, it is a second wife, and many Hindús have become Muhammadans for it. There is, perhaps, Rájá Salámát Sháh at Azamgarh of this description, and many more may be found.

"The hon'ble the Law Member has given, as a sample, some kabúliyat and pattá in his speech; but, if there are Shylocks in India, there are also wise Judges, who know what is lawful and what is unlawful before they enforce any contract. I can show a hundred kabúliyáts and pattás which I have given to my tenants-at-will in Benares, with occupancy-right, which they call istimrárí.

"The hon'ble the Law Member talks of the wants commonly known in England and Ireland as the three Fs,—fixity of tenure, fair rent and free sale. Leaving the question of sale just now aside, and seeing that the tenants of twelve years have fixity of tenure and 'fair and equitable' rent, I simply remind him here that he has completely overlooked an Indian tenant's wants, which may be called the four Ss,—supply of water, supply of seeds, supply of bullocks and saving from the Court expenses. We have a saying:—*Gráma samípe labdhvá kúpam-grámínah kin gaṇayati bhúpam* (a villager who has a well near his land does not care for a king). If one tenant is ruined by a marriage, I can point out one thousand ruined by Court expenses. Just the other day one of my tenants, Debi, refused to pay me one-and-half anna acreage for half a bíghá rent-free land. I applied for recovery and obtained a decree against him for Rs. 3-11, as follows:—

| | Rs. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Amount sued (acreage for three years) | 0 | 2 | 3 |
| Arzidavi | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| Talbáná | 1 | 8 | 0 |
| Mukhtárnámá | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| Copy of decree | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| Petition for it | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Petition for the execution of decree | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Mukhtárnámá for it | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| Interest | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| Total Rs. | 3 | 11 | 0 |

The land was put up for sale, but as the man came to his senses, and fell upon my feet, I allowed him to remain.

All the three supplies depend upon good rent law; no bank of any kind in the world can do that.

"The hon'ble the Law Member says, 'that the powers of transferring and sub-letting, which the Bill recognises, may in time lead to a state of things in which the great bulk of the actual cultivators would be, not occupancy-raiyats, but under-raiyats, with but little protection from the law, is indeed within the range of possibility; but if such a state of things would ever arise we may rest assured that the Government of the day will know how to deal with it'. I may be pardoned if I say that I cannot accept such an assurance. This is the first time I have ever heard of such a legacy. At any rate it is very curious, and indeed very bold. At the instance of the present Lieutenant-Governor, to impose some discouragement on sub-letting, the maximum rent for sub-tenants or under-raiyats not having a right of occupancy appears to be fixed at five-sixteenths, or about thirty per cent.; but what protection has been devised if the occupancy-tenant takes every year a heavy nazráná (premium), besides the legal rent, from his sub-tenant under the threat of ejectment? The pleaders cannot increase their legal fee or *mehantána*, but who can prevent them from taking a tenfold shukrána (*douceur*)? The real cultivators of the soil under the Bill will till the land at a rack-rent as sub-tenants, and a new class of under-proprietors of the baniyá class will spring up as occupancy-tenants at the expense of the poor zamíndárs. The hon'ble the Law Member disclaims any merit for the originality of his proposals; but, in my humble opinion, limiting khámár and giving occupancy-right to 'squatters and nomads' is certainly very original. He says: 'We have endeavoured to hold an even hand between the two parties, and to define and adjust their rights in such a way as may be most conducive to the common interests of both'. I beg pardon; I cannot see the truth of the statement, and I leave it to the judgment of those who do not belong to any party. I have a village, Khanavan, in Benares, three fourths of which are under general law and one-fourth under a special law. Well, in the time of Lord William Bentinck special settlement was made of this one-fourth. The zamíndár and the tenants appointed arbitrators, and the arbitrators fixed the rate of rent for ever, without any right of enhancement on any account to the zamíndár, and gave the right of occupancy and transfer to the tenants. Now, what is the consequence? Four-fifths of the land have come into my possession by right of purchase, and only one-fifth remains in the hands of others, a baniyá class of people, who also have come in possession of that by right of purchase. The descendants of the original tenants are tilling the land as sub-tenants. I have given occupancy-right to all my tenants in the three-fourths of the village, but will not give in this one-fourth.

"The hon'ble the Law Member ends his very long, exhaustive and most elaborate speech with a declaration that whatever has been 'endeavoured by the present Bill to do, is so to legislate for her as to preserve whatever is best in the spirit of her ancient institutions'. If the hon'ble the Law Member be good enough to acknowledge that the words 'for tenants' were simply, by an oversight or mistake, left out after the word 'best', I shall not speak further, otherwise it will be like the Benavá Fakír, who learnt only the first half of a verse from the Koran, that is, 'Don't pray', and ignored totally the other half, that is, 'when you are drunk'. I cannot say what may be the meaning of the word justice in the English sense, or the sense of the hon'ble the Law Member, but I can vouchsafe the meaning of the Arabi word *A'dl*, which means to mete out equally; or *insáf*, to make half and half. The hon'ble the Law Member acknowledges that formerly 'resident or chhaparband (owner of a hut) tenants were not ejected except for arrears of rent'; but he ignores totally the acknowledged right and power of the zamíndárs to allow or refuse residence. No man could come and live in the village without the permission of the zamíndár. In the Wájib-ul-'arz (agreement) it is specially mentioned that the zamíndár would not allow any thief or bad character to reside in his village. Had the zamíndár not power of refusal, this paragraph would have been superfluous. Now, if a zamíndár gives permission to a man to build a hut, which is, as a rule, done after taking some *nazráná*, (present), and cultivate without any written contract, it will be preposterous to think that the man could be ejected at the zamíndár's will; but now the Bill allows every one to build a house anywhere he likes—in a field or a pasture—and even claim compensation for it, which will be of no earthly use to the zamíndár. The fact is, that there was no period in history in which, with the zamíndárí (including jágír, muáfi and mustájirí, &c.) system, the system of khám, khálisa or assámívár had no existence, and so there was no period in which, with the occupancy-tenants (including fixed rate, rent-free, &c.), the tenants-at-will had no existence. The mistake, in my humble opinion, is simply in the endeavour to make occupancy-right universal and tenants-at-will an impossibility. Leaving possibility or impossibility aside just now, I beg simply to assure your Excellency that what the hon'ble the Law Member is pleased to call India's ancient institution has in no period of history, as far as my knowledge goes, and in no part of the country, as far as I have seen, ever been dreamed of even. Now to the Bill :—

"My Lord, I have had time merely to glance over it. The sin lies in two ways : firstly, in commission, and secondly, in omission ; but before going into the details of the Bill, which I would rather leave to some future period, I may be allowed to state that, if the object of the Bill is to improve land and agriculture, or ameliorate the condition of the agriculturists and promote the well-being of the cultivators of the soil, the Bill does not go very far; it totally fails, rather, in many instances; it takes an opposite direction and makes the case worse.

"Allow me first to say a few words about the omissions. I am surprised to find that not a single provision has been made in the Bill to supply the crying wants of the tenants. They want wells, and how does the law stand now ? If I dig a well at a cost of two hundred rupees, which can irrigate 24 bíghás belonging, say, to 24 tenants, I ask them to pay me the legal interest on the capital laid out, in the shape of an enhancement of a rupee per bíghá. They refuse to pay, simply because, if they accept an enhancement, they shall have every year to pay, but otherwise they hope sooner or later to have the water for nothing, by bribing the *patwárí* and my *karanda* with a couple of rupees. The only course open to me is to serve on them notices of enhancement and fight out 24 cases up to the Board of Revenue on appeal, which will not cost, at the lowest computation, less than a thousand rupees. Now, if the law be framed so that a zamíndár, before digging a well, may apply to the district officer for permission, supplying him with a plan and estimate and a list of the tenants, their land, rent and the amount of enhancement, which is not to exceed the legal interest on the capital laid out, or to fall more than a rupee per bíghá, the district officer, after giving due notice to the tenants and enquiring into their

objections, if any, may give permission to dig; and when it is reported complete to his satisfaction he may order the patwárí to add the enhancement to the rent in the village-records. I am sanguine that thousands of wells will at once be dug where wanted. It is now commonly said that the zamíndárs have not done their duty, but no one has taken the least notice yet how the law operates now. For the supply of seeds and bullocks, if I advance any money, I shall have to go to the Civil Court, and after all the trouble and expense, if I am so fortunate as to obtain a decree, there will be no property against which it can be executed. I cannot understand, if the Government recovers its advances as arrears of revenue, why the zamíndárs are not allowed to recover their advances as arrears of rent, provided that the interest and instalment does not exceed the limit assigned by the Government and the transaction is duly registered. If it is allowed, the cultivators of the soil will at once be placed above the want of any bank or banker. It has become the fashion of the day to vilify the bankers as takers of fifty per cent. interest. I may be allowed to explain how I take this fifty per cent. from my tenant. He wants, suppose, a maund of seed (wheat) in November, when it sells, say, at a quarter of a maund per rupee, so I give him a loan of my wheat, which is worth four rupees at the time, on a promise that he is to pay me back a maund and half (fifty per cent. more) in kind. He returns me my wheat in May, when, generally speaking, it may be selling at half a maund per rupee, so I receive two rupees worth for what was worth four rupees at the time I lent. It may be asked then, why the zamíndár lends. He lends only because in the long run he has the satisfaction to find that his grain-pits contain ten thousand maunds when he had commenced the business with only one. Besides this, if he had not lent the seed, perhaps the land would have remained uncultivated, for a tenant cannot be expected to keep and preserve such a small quantity as a maund is for seed all the year round against fire, thief, mice, white-ants, the little urchins and hungry old hags of the family. To go to the town, often fifty miles distant from his house, to borrow money from some bank, even at five per cent. interest, to purchase seed from the bázár and bring it home on the head of a hired cooly, will simply be ruinous. I do not see any provision has been made for saving the tenants from the expenses of the Court; nay, I see even an application for distraint shall be liable to the same court-fee which would be payable in a suit instituted for the recovery of the arrear therein claimed (clause (2), section 167). However, the most curious feature of the Bill is, that the Local Government may suspend the provisions of sections 166 and 184; though it does not seem why. It seems inexplicable that, if the movement commenced to facilitate the recovery of rent, why it ends with the throwing of difficulties in distraint. Sir Ashley Eden's beau-ideal tenantry of Bengal can only be hoped for, under such a Bill, when the millennium comes under the prophecies.

"It is quite unnecessary to search out for antediluvian proofs, or prehistoric customs and usages. I mean the procedure followed under the Native rulers before the Hon'ble the East India Company acquired the sanad of Díwání. The Government proclaimed its intention to protect and maintain the existing rights, privileges, customs and usages, as found or acknowledged, and let it do so now. Any demur on the part of the Government to fulfil this promise, or at least expectation, will be fraught with mischief.

"The Bill aims, as I think I have said already, at making the occupancy-right universal (sections 45, 49 and 56), and ejectment, except for arrears in rare cases, practically impossible (section 149), by limiting the khámár and zarat land to its present extent and preventing its future growth (chapter II), and by making all private contracts against these drastic measures null and void. My Lord, may I be allowed to ask if, in any period of the historic age, in any part of the country, under any kind of rule, such a limit was ever put to the acquirement of the khámár and zarat land? The zamíndár has a right to let out his land at any rent, whether one-half or one-quarter of the would-be so-called pargana rate to A or B. But if this A or B relinquishes the land, or runs away with arrears, or even for five rupees arrears the zamíndár pays ten rupees for the land which, at any rate, was once his own, at the sale for a

decree, the land cannot be again his. Any man may come, cultivate it, build on it, and make it his own; but it cannot revert to the poor zamíndár, its rightful owner (section 56), because it is out of the khámár and zarati entered in the register now to be made. It was the tyrant Alá-ud-dín Khiljí only who, professedly to keep the people living from hand to mouth, had ordained that no one was to possess any land beyond a certain extent, and that no one was to possess more cattle than a fixed number; but in the 19th century, in the reign of our Most Gracious and Beloved Kaisar-i-Hind, Victoria (God bless her), a Bill is brought before your Excellency's Council, the effect of which will be that, if I purchased a piece of waste-land under Lord Canning's Resolution and brought it under cultivation at a heavy expense, it was mine on the second of this month, but will not be mine on the third. I should have to add a codicil to my will, and all my plans will be castles in the air. Sir Richard Garth, who is truly called Chief Justice, may well denounce such a policy in the strongest term—a 'spoliation'. But I may be allowed again to ask, if a zamíndár enters in the village-records all the land in the names of his relatives and confidential men, how the law can prevent him from reaping the advantages of khámár or zarati, though the law may promote litigation, fraud and perjury to its fullest scope, which is the tendency, I am grieved to say, of this age of high education and new civilization? What will be the result of all this (I do not know really what to call, but let me call) drastic measure? A new set of petty sub-proprietors, as I have already said, generally of the baniyá class, will arise. The so-called tenants of to-day will all become pakka (strong) proprietors, only to transfer their land to baniyás, pocketing all the money which now may find its way to a certain extent to the purse of the natural and lawful proprietor, the zamíndár, and still of as little use to the State in the time of need as a straw. Your Excellency told the taluqdárs of Oudh, just the other day, 'that the primary and essential condition of agricultural prosperity is the well-being of the cultivators of the soil; the promotion of that well-being the Government has very earnestly at heart, and it attaches to it an importance of the highest kind.' Now, my Lord, most respectfully I beg to ask, does the Bill in any way ameliorate the condition and promote the 'well-being' of the cultivators of the soil, who will always be, generally speaking, sub-tenants and form the mass of rural population? The Bill limits the rent demandable from an under-tenant or an under-raiyat (section 119). Will that do any good to the poor under-tenants? It is just like sending the paper horses, which the Lamas do according to M. Hacq, for the sick and the weary travellers. Now, suppose I am a tenant, and I have a sub under me for whose land, suppose, the Bill limits the rent to Rs. two. I tell him, 'My friend, the law does not allow me to demand from you more than Rs. two in the shape of rent, but unless you pay me Rs. three more annually, as a nazráná, in advance, I will not allow you to cultivate my land. Go away to some other place.' Now, what will the poor sub-tenant do? He must pay whatever I ask for. The law may go further and give occupancy-right to the sub-tenants too, and make it criminal for the tenants to take more than what may be fixed by law. But how can the law prevent the tenant from colluding with the zamíndár and relinquishing the land or having it sold for arrears, solely to ruin his sub-tenants? The law may make the tenure of a sub-tenant as secure and profitable as that of a tenant, but then he also may have a sub-tenant, and so on, till the cultivator of the soil will have only enough to live from hand to mouth, and to whom an occupancy-right or any right will be quite worthless. The cultivators of the soil in India, who form the mass of the population, are generally labouring classes, and Providence has ordained that they are to earn their bread by the sweat of their brow; to place them above want is, in my humble opinion, above any human power. I have heard of more poverty and misery in Europe, even in England, than in India. However, worse than this limitation of the khámár and zarati land is to make null and void any contract between a tenant and a zamíndár (sections 45, 47 and 49). India has been famous for the honour of her contract. It will be a pity to teach her now that a man's contract is nothing; that even legal contracts are good for nothing. This very Council passed Act

X in 1859, under which, having full faith and confidence in the Acts of the Government, suppose I let out ten bíghás of land to A—never mind for the consideration pássing between me and A, whether to my loss or profit, or A's loss or profit, but it was agreed upon that after five years the land will again be at my disposal, and it will rest with me to re-let it or not. The agreement, pattá and kabúliyat, have duly been registered and they were as legal and binding documents, at least in my humble opinion, as the Government promissory notes are, or a treaty between the British Government and any independent Chief of India, on the 2nd of this month; but on the 3rd, if the Bill passes, they are a mere piece of waste-paper. I am quite bewildered what history will have to say of such transactions. I know of a Commissioner of a revenue division, who was writing a history of India, but when he came to the transaction between Clive and Amín Chand he tore up all what he had written, saying that he could not perpetuate such a blot on the character of his countrymen. Reduce the twelve years period for the growth of occupancy-right to twelve days; reduce the rent from Rs. twelve to twelve annas—anything may be done, but for goodness sake do not repudiate legal contracts so publicly and without any tangible excuse. The Canal Bill, or whatever its true designation may be, brought forward by the brother Stracheys, which proposed to levy a compulsory rate of water and revive a modified *begar* system, and which consequently was vetoed by the then Secretary of State till those two objectionable sections were removed, was nothing compared to this Bill, limiting the *khámár* and *zarati* land, and making null and void legal contracts. I do not find in the long and exhaustive speech of the hon'ble the Law Member anyone or anybody, whether Sir Ashley Eden, Sir Richard Temple, Sir George Campbell, the Rent Commission or the Famine Commission, proposing this kind of drastic measure.

"I never doubt for a moment the power of your Excellency's Council or the legality of its acts. The Council can repeal all the Regulations of 1793 if they like, and make even the Permanent Settlement itself a matter of history; but the question is simply this, whether it is wise and politic to enforce such measures, the need and necessity of which are not at least apparent to those who are mostly affected by them. Let us see what Sir James Stephen said on the 6th April, 1871, at Allahabad, on the occasion of passing the Local Rates Bill. He said:—

'We are not a representative Government. With every wish on the part of every member of the Government to use his powers for the benefit of those whose interests they affect, it is impossible not to feel at every turn how great are the differences between the governors and the governed, and how supremely important it is for all parties that, whatever else the people of the country may feel about their rulers, they should feel perfect confidence in their good faith and in their scrupulous observance of their promises. A really representative Government may deal with the pledges of their predecessors in a very different way from a Government like ours. If Parliament, representing as it does the views and feelings of the population of the United Kingdom, should see fit to re-open the question of the Scotch and English Church Establishments, it would be absurd to say that they were debarred from doing so by the Act of Queen Anne. They are themselves the representatives of the descendants of those by whom the Act of Union was passed, and they have the same moral right to undo what their predecessors did in a matter affecting the English nation for the time being, as a man has to reconsider resolutions which he has made at any particular period of his life as to his own subsequent conduct, in matters in which he has entered into no contract with others. We, on the other hand, are in a position more nearly resembling that of a person who has made a contract to his release from which the consent of the other party is necessary.'

"It is true that there is no contract or compact here concerned as between two Powers, like Russia and China; and I am not one who always brings forward the common phrase 'Permanent Settlement' as a great bugbear. I know very well that it settles only the Government demand, and no question of Government demand or revenue law is just now before us. I own that it is the great duty of the legislature to protect the just rights of the tenants and promote the welfare of the cultivators of the soil; but at the same time the duty is not a bit less to protect the just rights of the zamíndárs. We, zamíndárs, do not want the rights of an English landlord, whatever he may be—a lion or a bull—we are zamíndárs; and let us have a zamíndár's right. The

Government proclaims by tomtom or, at any rate, gives us to understand that every one's right is to be protected. Now, is the right which has been enjoyed by the zamíndárs, at least for the last ninety years, which has been acknowledged from time to time by the law and by all the Courts of British India, and on the faith of which acknowledgment millions and millions of money have changed hands, no right at all? One has a kabúliyat duly executed and registered under section 7, Act X of 1859, that never any occupancy-right is to accrue in the land: or, according to the established custom and usage, has entered some land relinquished by his tenants in his own name, as sír or khámár or zarat in the village-records, for which he pays revenue, and now and then lets it out wholly or partly to the villagers from year to year. Now this Bill in one breath makes the kabúliyat null and void, and the zamíndár's sír, khámár or zarati land becomes the property of a ploughman, only because it was not held by the zamíndár continuously for twelve years. Act X of 1859 can be repealed, but how on earth all the contracts entered into under it can be made null and void and all the decisions of the Court upset? When the Government makes legal, private contracts null and void, how it can be expected to respect long its public contracts?

This is, perhaps, the last time in my life that I shall have the honour of speaking anything in the Viceregal Council, and I am very sorry indeed that I have not been fated, like my hon'ble friend Mahárája Sir Jotíndra Mohan Tagore, to thank your Excellency for the fulfilment of a 'pledge'; but the onerous duty which I have to discharge, though sad and painful, compels me to warn that, if such a Bill passes, it will shake the faith and confidence of the people, not only of British India, but of all the Foreign States, in the Government to its foundation. I sincerely hope no one may have ever to say what the 'vakíl' of the then Mahárájá of Jaypur had said to General Ochterloney, when he handed over the Jaypur State to the tender mercies of Scindhia, that the conscience of the Government is subservient to the exigencies of the time. Englishmen have an adage that 'necessity has no law', and so the Muhammadans, '*gar Zarurat buvad ravá báshad*'; but we Hindus have a different kind of belief. Our great and famous Rájá of Ujjain, Bhartrihari, says: 'Let the people praise or abuse, let wealth come or go, let death approach this moment or remain far away, great men never depart from the path of justice.' (*nindantu níti nipuná yadi vá stuvantu,—Lakshmí samá visatu gachhatu vá yatheshṭam adyaiva vá maraṇa mastu yugántare vá—nyáyat pathah pravichalanti padam na dhíráh*). I am not an alarmist. I never doubt the prowess of the British nation, or the proverbial loyalty and submission of the Indians. If to-day the Government orders a general confiscation, even of the moveable property, I am certain that the loyal zamíndárs of Bengal and Bihár will bring all they possess, except what they may conceal underground, on their heads and shoulders to the treasury. But I may be allowed, my Lord, to repeat here the words of the erudite Sir James Stephen that 'whatever else the people of the country may feel about their rulers, they should feel perfect confidence in their good faith and in their scrupulous observance of their promises.' In conclusion I may be allowed, my Lord, to hope that I may not be misconstrued. It is only a sense of duty, and a deep sense of duty, which has compelled me to occupy so much of the time of the Council."

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE said:—"As this Bill comes under the broad designation of a revenue Bill, and as I may, perhaps, to a certain extent claim to be considered a revenue expert, I should, under ordinary circumstances, think it my duty to enter into the question which it deals with at some length. But, considering that the Bill relates to only one Province of British India, and that Province is represented by so numerous and able a body of members in this Council, I do not feel myself called upon to offer more than a few very general observations. As regards the Bill itself, in its general lines, I have very little to say; except that, though I approve of it so far as it goes, I must confess I should have been glad if it had gone somewhat further in the direction of ascertaining and recording, not

merely rights, but equitable and fair rates of rent, which would have been useful as a standard for all classes of landlords and tenants to refer to; and if it had cast aside altogether the idea of determining the raiyat's status according to the time for which he may happen to have held his land, an idea which has done so very much harm in the past in these Provinces. Still I am well aware there are excellent reasons for bringing forward the present proposition in the form in which it stands. I can only say that, such as it is, it will command my cordial and, if necessary, my active support. There is, however, one class of argument which has been brought forward by those who do not regard the Bill with favour, to which I must for a few moments give more detailed notice. The Hon'ble Kristodás Pál, if I rightly understood him, endeavoured to fortify the position of the Bengal zamíndárs, by asserting that their tenants were, through their means, in prosperous circumstances, and by contrasting the good condition of the cultivators of Bengal with the wretched condition of the cultivators in Bombay and other parts of British India. I think I may leave the condition of the raiyats in Bengal to the Bengal members who will follow me, and who will, if they feel inclined, offer proof of what I consider to be notorious, namely, the wretchedness of the raiyats of that Province. But as regards the condition of the raiyats in the Bombay Presidency, which the hon'ble member has described as being wretched in the extreme, I must emphatically deny that any such terms, or any such description, can be applied to them. If the means were here at hand, I could show with the greatest readiness, from the most ample statistics, reaching back for a number of years both of trouble and of plenty, that the Province has gone on increasing in wealth and prosperity during the last fifty years in which British rule has been gradually consolidated and elaborated. This growth and prosperity I could prove, not merely as regards the Presidency generally, but as regards particular districts. Taking even the districts to which the Dekkhan Agriculturists Relief Act applies, it would be easy to show that these very districts have largely increased in population, cattle, cultivated land, wells and other substantial signs of wealth. Taking the districts of the Presidency generally, they pay larger stamp and excise revenue than any other portion of British India, and taking even the four Dekkhan districts under the Act, they were able, when the famine came upon them, to send large sums in ornaments from their savings to the Mint, and they thus offered the best evidence which any unprejudiced man could desire of having been long rising under a beneficial system of assessment. But how, then, it may be asked, can these assertions be reconciled with the fact of the Dekkhan Agriculturists Relief Act, and the outcry about the over-assessment of the land-revenue in those parts? In the first place, the Dekkhan Riots Commission only declare that in these districts one-third of the population were in serious debt at all. Moreover, the bulk of those said to be in debt were not resident in any of those districts or taluqás which had been subject to the revision of assessment referred to in the extracts which the hon'ble member has read. I altogether deny that the revenue assessments are high. So far from reaching forty per cent. of the gross produce, as the hon'ble member supposes, they have been found to be only on an average from one-eighth to one-sixteenth of that produce. I would, moreover, state that the assessments are not based on the barbarous and unsound system of taking a fixed proportion of the gross produce, because in the Bombay Presidency we are fortunate enough to have a classification of lands, which renders any such rule-of-thumb method unnecessary. Whatever hardship or oppression may have been caused by the assessment has not been owing to the severity of it, but to certain incidents in the mode of its collection,—incidents which, I am glad to say, have considerably altered since I first alluded to them in this Council. If we now turn from this fact of light assessment to seek the causes of the indebtedness of the raiyat, I would point out that one of the principle of them is one which renders the analogy, which the hon'ble member has attempted to draw, altogether a false one. One of those causes is, that the land of the Bombay raiyat has been for the last thirty years transferable, while the land of the Bengal raiyat is not, or is not recognised to be so. In consequence of this transferability, the raiyats were of course able to borrow, and during cer-

tain prosperous times in 1865 they were tempted to borrow beyond all reason. When the times changed, the meshes of legal entanglement did not permit them to recover themselves. What, then, it may next be asked, have you to say about the throwing up of land? I reply that we in Bombay are fortunate enough to have still remaining to us that customary law of India which the Bengal zamíndárs have overridden, and that the status of a raiyat over there does not depend either on contract or on the period of his occupation of the land. A raiyat there may, by giving notice, throw up his land when prices are lower or drought has weakened his cultivating powers, and may take it up again in better times, without any loss of status in consequence of not having held it during the intervening years. In short, we have an elastic system, which enables him to vary his responsibility at will, and to contract his operations in any year owing to famine or other causes. But, then, it may be asked, what is the cause of this outcry in Western India? That outcry, I reply, is essentially a *zamíndár's* outcry, and has been raised by two well-known classes of persons. In the first place, there are various petty Native chiefs within British territory who systematically take rents far above those fixed by the revenue survey and assessment, and they dislike that assessment, because it is a just standard, according to which they are periodically pressed by their own raiyats to moderate their demands. Again, there is a class of superior holders, who take from their tenants a certain share of the produce, and who, according to the customs of the country, pay the Government revenue out of their share. Consequently, they of course are anxious to see that revenue reduced to the lowest possible amount: and even though it were abolished altogether, these are the men who would be the gainers, and not the raiyats whose advocates they pretend to be. These, then, are the causes which give rise to this outcry. And in this fact, that the outcry is a zamíndárí outcry, is, perhaps, to be found the real reason why certain members of this Council have testified their great sympathy with the circumstances of the raiyats in a far distant Province—a Province whose prosperity they have no eyes to see, and of whose circumstances they are profoundly ignorant. But the point in the argument of the hon'ble member, if I rightly understand it, is somewhat of a *tu quoque* nature. Supposing, he says, that our zamíndárs' rents are rather high, the rents received by Government are high also, and as we are more or less in the same position, you should give us the same facilities you have yourselves to recover these rents. This argument is partly a retort, and partly an appeal for stronger powers and a simple procedure for recovery of zamíndárs' rents. So far as it is a retort, it is, as I have amply shown, incorrect in fact, and devoid of application. So far as it is a basis of appeal, I would beg to point out that in the Western Presidency these powers, which he covets, are used where the assessment has been carefully graduated in accordance with the capabilities of the soil after a careful survey and record-of-rights; where there is a complete recognition of the customary tenure of India, and a system which has the elasticity to adapt itself to variety of seasons and means, and where, moreover, the assessment, which is fixed under this system, has been fixed for thirty years.

"In Western India, I am glad to say that a large and increasing number of Native chiefs and landholders, who have sufficient enlightenment to recognise the advantages of this system, have called in the Revenue and Survey Department to survey their lands and fix their rents for them, have agreed to abide by their decision, and have introduced rates accordingly. Assistance to recover such rates is readily obtainable from Government. I would recommend the same course to the zamíndárs of Bengal; and when next they desire to come before the Government asking for additional powers to recover their dues, they had better accompany their request with the other, that these rents may be fixed on scientific principles for a term of years. I think, my Lord, that this is all that it is necessary for me to say regarding the Bill in its present form; but I may repeat that it will receive my hearty support."

The Council adjourned to Tuesday, the 13th March, 1883.

D. FITZPATRICK,
*Secretary to the Govt. of India,*
*Legislative Department.*

CALCUTTA;
*The 12th March, 1883.*

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

## LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Tuesday, the 13th March, 1883.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, C.S.I., C.I.E.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble J. Gibbs, C.S.I., C.I.E.
Major the Hon'ble E. Baring, R.A., C.S.I., C.I.E.
Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble T. F. Wilson, C.B., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble C. P. Ilbert, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir S. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Rájá Siva Prasád, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble W. W. Hunter, LL.D., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sayyad Ahmad Khán Bahádur, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble H. J. Reynolds.
The Hon'ble H S. Thomas.
The Hon'ble G. H. P. Evans.
The Hon'ble Kristodás Pál, Rai Bahádur, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mahárájá Luchmessur Singh, Bahádur, of Darbhangá.
The Hon'ble J. W. Quinton.

### BENGAL TENANCY BILL.

[The adjourned debate on the Bill was resumed this day.]

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT said:—"My Lord, I propose to leave to my hon'ble friend Sir Steuart Bayley, in whose charge the Bill is, the task of replying generally to the arguments which have been urged against it; and the very able speech of my hon'ble and learned friend Mr. Evans has relieved me from the necessity of dealing with such of those arguments as appear to be of a specially legal character. I do not intend to pursue further the discussion as to the precise position and rights of raiyats and zamíndárs, respectively, at the time of the Permanent Settlement. The interest of that discussion is mainly antiquarian; and the most important of the practical questions connected with it are, how far we have redeemed the pledge given to the raiyats in 1793, and whether what we now propose involves any violation of the contract entered into with the zamíndárs at the same time. I have endeavoured to answer both those questions to the best of my ability, and after listening very carefully to what my hon'ble friend Mr. Kristodás Pál had to say on the subject, I cannot help thinking that the argument based on the breach of contract is an argument on which he himself does not rely, and which, in fact, he does not even seriously urge. I may, however, be permitted to take this opportunity of removing some of the misconceptions which appear to be entertained as to the meaning of one or two expressions which I used in the course of my introductory speech. When I compared the use of the term 'proprietor' in Indian revenue language, to the use of the word 'owner' in English statutory language, I did not mean to suggest that the position of the former was or might be that of a mere agent or trustee. I merely meant to point out that in the one case, as in the other, the legislature had pitched upon one of several persons having an interest in land, and treated him as an owner or proprietor for certain State purposes, without entering into the question of the interests of other persons Still less did I mean to suggest, as the

Hon'ble Rájá Siva Prasád thought I suggested, that the zamíndár is not entitled to call himself proprietor, or to speak of his interest as his property. My hon'ble friend, as every other zamíndár, was fully entitled to describe himself as proprietor of his interest in the land, and to speak of that interest as his property; but that fact does not exclude the co-existence of any number of other interests of any number of other persons in the same land. I am afraid, from the way in which the hon'ble member spoke of the Bill, that he is irreconcilably opposed to its principles, as well as to its details. But, however that may be, I can assure him that any suggestions which he may make for the improvement of the provisions of the Bill will receive most careful consideration from the Select Committee. I entirely concur with him as to the expediency of affording every facility to the landlords for making improvements upon their lands, and I understand that for this purpose he suggests, among other things, that when a landlord has made, or has proposed to make, an improvement, such as a well, he should be enabled to go to the Collector or some other officer and obtain from him a certificate showing the description of well he has made, or is about to make, the area likely to be improved and the probable expenditure on the improvement (the hon'ble member will correct me if I am wrong); and that, upon the strength of that certificate, he should be entitled to make a corresponding increase in his rents. I think this a very useful suggestion, and it is one which is well worthy of consideration.

"Just one word about the *pattá*. I have not seen the Government form of pattá to which the hon'ble Mr. Kristodás Pál has referred, and I daresay my hon'ble friend the Lieutenant-Governor will have something to say about it. But, of course, I never intended to suggest that each and all of the stipulations contained in the *kabúliyat* which I read out were illegal or unfair. On the contrary it was obvious enough that the zamíndár had taken a common form, and had engrafted on it some variations of his own, and it was those variations that were open to objection. It is all very well to say that stipulations for the payment of interest at an exorbitant rate, or for the payment of cesses imposed by the landlord, are stipulations which no Court would enforce. But it is precisely this fact which makes them so mischievous. These stipulations are, in fact, attempts on the part of the zamíndár to make the raiyat pay, under colour of a contract, what no Civil Court would ever force him to pay."

Major the Hon'ble E. BARING said:—"My Lord, before proceeding to comment on the important question upon which this Council is now called upon to deliberate, I should wish to make one preliminary observation. It is, I am aware, difficult to argue the issues involved in the discussion on this Bill, without appearing a partisan of either the zamíndárs or the raiyats. For my own part, however, I altogether deprecate any such inference. My wish is—and I am sure the wish of the Government collectively is—to preserve an attitude of strict impartiality, to consider carefully the arguments which may be advanced, whether in support of this Bill or in opposition to it, and ultimately to assist this Council in arriving at such decisions as may be most conducive to the public welfare and most just to the conflicting interests involved.

"My hon'ble friend Mr. Kristodás Pál commenced the able and interesting address which he delivered to the Council yesterday, by saying that he must not be regarded solely as an advocate of the zamíndárs, for that his sympathies and convictions were quite as much with the raiyats as with the zamíndárs. I was glad to hear that statement of my hon'ble friend, but I must confess that, although I listened with great attention to my hon'ble friend's speech, I did not hear any arguments advanced from the point of view of the raiyat. I do not at all complain of this. On the contrary, I think it is a matter of congratulation both to the Government and to this Council that the views of the zamíndárs should be so ably and fully represented in this Council, as they are by my hon'ble friend. On the other hand, I trust my hon'ble friend will not be surprised if to some extent I take up the converse of his situation, and that he will not think, if I dwell more specially on those views which are especially associated with the interests of the raiyats, that I have any bias in the matter. I have no such bias. The reason why on the present occasion I dwell more

especially on the claims of the raiyats is, because the superior education of the zamíndárs, and the fact that their interests are ably represented both in and out of this Council, enables them to bring forward their views to greater advantage than the circumstances of the case permit to the raiyats. It is, therefore, desirable that the arguments from the raiyats' point of view should be fully and publicly stated and examined.

"My hon'ble colleague Mr. Ilbert, in moving for leave to introduce this Bill, explained the circumstances under which the present Government has thought it its duty to undertake a general revision of the rent law in Bengal. It is not necessary, therefore, that I should dwell on those circumstances. I will only make one observation on the past history of the case.

"In the course of the discussions on this Bill, it may perhaps be said—and, indeed, outside the walls of this Council room it has already been said—that your Excellency's Government, finding the relations between the zamíndárs and raiyats in an unsatisfactory condition, resolved, *proprio motu*, to initiate legislation, with a view to placing those relations on a more satisfactory footing. A statement of this sort would very inaccurately represent the facts of the case. Whatever may be the individual views held by members of the present Government upon the important political, social and economic problems involved in the legislation now proposed, nothing is more certain than that those individual views have in no way contributed to raise the issues now under discussion, nor have they accelerated or retarded by one day the advent of the time when the reform of the land laws of Bengal must, perforce, have been undertaken.

"In order to appreciate the reasons, whether remote or immediate, which have rendered legislation on this subject an unavoidable necessity, it is necessary to look back to a time when the *personnel* of the Indian Administration —whether that of the India Office, of the Imperial Government of India, or of the Local Government of Bengal—was different to that which at present exists.

"The facts which the present Government of India found in existence were, first, that, after some tentative efforts at partial legislation, a Commission had been appointed as a preliminary measure to a general revision of the rent law of Bengal; and, secondly, that the majority of the Commission, backed by the concurrent testimony of a long array of high authorities in past years, were of opinion that such a revision should be undertaken. Lastly, the Government of Bengal urged that a general revision of the rent law should be undertaken, and submitted a draft Bill having that object in view. Under these circumstances, I venture to think that it would have been a dereliction of duty on the part of the Government, if we had declined to undertake the onerous and responsible task which now lies before us.

"Independently, however, of this issue, which is one of comparatively minor importance, it remains to be considered whether the Government—in which term I include both the Government of Lord Lytton, which appointed the Rent Commission, and the present Government, which has to deal with its report—is justified in undertaking a legislative measure of such importance.

"It appears to me desirable that this question should be further examined, especially as the necessity of any general revision of the rent law has been denied by my hon'ble friends the Mahárájá of Darbhangá and Mr. Kristodás Pál.

"The necessity for legislation is urged from two quarters. The zamíndárs wish for certain amendments in Act X of 1859, their main grievance being that the existing law does not give sufficient facilities for the enhancement and recovery of rent. The grievances of the raiyats may conveniently be summed up in the phrase—borrowed from the discussions on the reform of the Irish land laws—that they desire, in a greater or less degree, the attainment of the three Fs.

"I am aware that my hon'ble friend the Mahárájá of Darbhangá stated yesterday that the zamíndárs of Bihár do not require any legislation at all. At the same time I think I shall be right in saying that very recently the desirability of amending the law in the sense of giving greater facility for the recovery and enhancement of rent was not generally disputed, and that even now a very large body of opinion is in favour of such legislation. I need not,

therefore, discuss this branch of the question. But the necessity of any further considerable revision of the law beyond what is necessary to facilitate the recovery and enhancement of rent is disputed. It is alleged that the present system of land tenures in Bengal has not hampered the prosperity of the Bengal peasantry; that no sufficient evidence exists which would justify a general revision of the rent law, and that, before any such revision is undertaken, further detailed enquiry is necessary.

"Then there is another argument to which allusion has not been made in this Council, but which I have seen frequently stated outside the Council. It is well known that the advocates of legislation adduce the riots in Pabná and elsewhere as a proof of the necessity for legislation. To this it is replied that these riots were caused by Government officials. As regards this statement, I will only say that there is a strong presumption that it is unfounded. I have certainly never seen any evidence in support of its correctness, and I observe that Sir George Campbell, speaking some while after the riots, said that he 'believed, speaking generally, it is certain that the law was, and, so far as the original matter of dispute goes, still is, with the raiyats.'

"I confess that an argument of this sort reminds me of those well-known lines in 'Rejected Addresses' which, I remember, have once before been quoted in this Council—

'Who makes the quartern loaf and Luddites rise?
Who fills the butchers' shops with large blue flies?'

"And then the author goes on to say that the Emperor Napoleon I was responsible for these things. To the best of my knowledge and belief, the officials in Pabná and elsewhere were no more responsible for the disturbances some few years ago than Napoleon I was for the flies in the butchers' shops, and they are, perhaps, less responsible than that potentate was for the high price of the quartern loaf.

"Turning now to the question of the prosperity of the peasantry, I wish to remind this Council that my hon'ble friend Mr. Kristodás Pál cited the rapid growth of the Excise revenue as a proof of the growing prosperity of the people. No doubt the Excise revenue has of recent years grown rapidly, and the growth of this revenue is an indication of increasing prosperity. But my hon'ble friend must pardon me if I say that this fact does not prove his case. The question to be decided, for the purposes of the present issue, is not whether the peasantry of Bengal are prosperous or the reverse. Prosperity is a relative term. The question at issue is, whether the existing laws regulating the system of land tenures in Bengal hinder the peasantry of that Province from being as prosperous as they otherwise would be.

"It may tend towards the elucidation of this question if I give some figures with a view to showing the measure of agricultural wealth possessed by the population in the principal Provinces of British India, more especially as this is a point to which my hon'ble friend Mr. Kristodás Pál alluded in the course of his very able and interesting speech of yesterday. In the Central Provinces, the yearly value of the crop, per head of population, is Rs. 21·6; the payments for purposes of Government and irrigation, per head, amount to Re. ·72; the balance is Rs. 20 9. In Bombay, the yearly value of the crop is Rs. 22·4; the payments Rs. 2·2; the balance Rs. 20·2. In the Panjáb, the yearly value of the crop is Rs. 18·5.; the payments Rs. 1·4; the balance is Rs. 17·1. In Madras, the yearly value of the crop is Rs. 19·0; the payments Rs. 1·7; the balance Rs. 17·3. In Bengal, the yearly value of the crop is Rs. 15·9; the payments Re. ·81; the balance Rs. 15·1. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the yearly value of the crop is Rs. 16·4; the payments amount to Rs. 1·6; balance Rs. 14·8. It would be easy to show that, of the total payments, including rent, made by the people of each Province of India, a great deal less finds its way into the Government Treasury in Bengal than elsewhere. Thus, in Bombay, where the land-tenure is nearly all raiyatwárí, eighty-eight per cent. of the payments made are devoted to purposes of Government, being either paid into the Treasury as revenue, or devoted to the support of establishments required for public purposes. In Madras, where about four-fifths of the country is under the raiyatwárí tenure, the proportion is sixty-nine per cent. In

the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, under a zamíndárí system and temporary settlements, the proportion is sixty per cent. In the Panjáb, where there are a very large number of cultivating proprietors, the proportion is fifty-four per cent. In Bengal, under the Permanent Settlement, the proportion is believed not to exceed thirty-three per cent. This, however, is not the point with which I am immediately concerned. What I wish to show is the degree of agricultural wealth possessed by the several populations. I am aware how dangerous it is to place implicit reliance on statistical calculations of this sort. Notably, in this instance, it is to be observed that the produce of the cultivated area is not the only source of income to the cultivators. Milk, ghí, curds, hides, wool, live-stock and fuel have to be taken into account. For instance, the value of stock, dairy and forest produce in the Panjáb has been calculated at no less than twelve crores of rupees annually. At the same time, when we find that statistics, worked out without reference to any particular result,—for these calculations were not made with special reference to the measure now under discussion—lead to the same conclusion as those which would result from general knowledge of the subject, and from *à priori* inferences, it is, I think, impossible not to attach some importance to them. What, therefore, is the conclusion to which these figures point? They show, in the first place, that, under certain conditions, the raiyatwárí and zamíndárí tenures are consistent with an equal degree of agricultural wealth. Thus the agricultural wealth of the Central Provinces stands at the top of the list. The reason is obvious. In the Central Provinces, there is no keen competition between cultivators for land, but rather there is competition between landlords to get cultivators. But if we find a combination where the zamíndárí system exists, accompanied with great pressure of the population on the soil, but unaccompanied with any sufficient protection afforded to the cultivator against the landlord, it is there that we should expect to find the least degree of agricultural wealth; and that is precisely what we do find. The degree of agricultural wealth in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and Bengal is considerably less than that of the other Provinces of India, and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh are in a slightly worse position than Bengal, because we know that the pressure of the population on the soil in those Provinces is somewhat greater than is the case in Bengal.

"I have so far compared the agricultural wealth of Bengal and other Provinces. I now proceed to institute a comparison between different portions of the Province of Bengal itself. The circumstances incident to the tenure of land, and consequently the degree of agricultural prosperity attained in different parts of the Province, present some wide differences. Thus, in the Chittagong Division, we are told by the Commissioner that the landlords 'stand in awe of their raiyats'. In some other districts, Dinájpur for instance, there is evidence to show that 'the demand for raiyats by zamíndárs is more than the demand for the lands by raiyats'.

"Of course where any real competition for raiyats exists, the latter, if they are unduly pressed, move off to other estates. In other districts, where this state of things is reversed, and the congestion of the population leads to excessive competition for land, there is abundant evidence to show that, under the existing condition of the law, the agricultural prosperity of the country is hampered. Perhaps the best way of bringing this point out clearly will be to compare the condition of different parts of the Province, which present dissimilar features in respect to the system of land tenures.

"Many official reports might be quoted to show the prosperous condition of the people of Bákirganj and the adjoining district.

"Thus an official report written in 1868 speaks of the cultivators of the Bákirganj district as 'litigious' and 'very easily excited.' But the report goes on to say—

'Nothing strikes one more in going through a village in this district than to see substantial homesteads, well-kept gardens, well-stocked poultry and farm-yards It is no uncommon thing for the substantial howaldars of this district to keep their own poultry, not only for sale, but also for home consumption.' Then again 'I do not think the raiyats of any other district would have borne the heavy losses in cattle, from the murrain which has raged here to a most appalling extent, so well as the Bákirganj raiyats have done. I have sometimes been really surprised to see how easily the raiyats have replaced their losses by the purchase of more

cattle. * * * * In the steady social advancement of the people, in their independence and substantial comfort and well-being, Bákirganj, a district comparatively unknown, neglected and despised, is about the best illustration of the blessings enjoyed under our rule.'

"Many passages from recent reports might be quoted in corroboration of this description. Thus, in the annual report on the Dháká Division for the year 1877-78, the following passage occurs :—

'The great and astounding calamities which followed the cyclone have been met and tided over; the soil is fertile; the people self-relying, industrious and perfectly able to defend their own'.

"Why is it that, in Bákirganj and in some of the adjoining districts, such a remarkable degree of prosperity exists? The reason is not far to seek. 'Bákirganj,' an official report says, 'is essentially a district of peasant proprietors.'

'Almost all the actual cultivators,' another report says, 'have to a certain extent a proprietary right in the land they cultivate'.

"I do not say that this is the only reason why these districts are exceptionally prosperous. I am aware that the rise of the jute industry has poured considerable wealth into these districts. But when this wealth accrued, what was the first use to which it was turned? The cultivators knew well enough that the acquisition of a proprietary right in the soil was essential to their permanent welfare, and, accordingly, we find that the first use to which they turned their newly acquired wealth was to take every opportunity of acquiring such right. The statistics of registration show that, in the three years, 1877-78, 1878-79 and 1879-80, no less than 342,596 perpetual leases were executed in Bengal, by far the greater portion of which were executed in the districts of Jessore, Bákirganj, Farídpur, Noakhálí and Chittagong.

"I turn now to Bihár, and the contrast is indeed remarkable. There we find a peasantry which is described by Sir Richard Temple, speaking with all the weight of his great experience, as 'in a lower condition than that of any other peasantry with equal advantages which he had seen in India'. I see no reason to suppose that this description is in any way exaggerated. It is corroborated by the late Colonel Hidáyat Alí, himself a zamíndár, well acquainted with the habits and customs of the people of Bihár, and whose opinion is stated, on reliable authority, to be unprejudiced and valuable. 'The raiyats of this Province', he says, 'namely, the heads of families, and even the women and the male adult children of the agricultural classes, though they labour hard, are yet in a state of almost utter destitution, and that owing to the heavy assessments laid on them'. Let any one look at tables giving the average monthly wage of an able-bodied agricultural labourer, which are periodically published in the *Gazette*. He will find that the average wage in the Patna district is from Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 a month; in the Gya district, from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 3; in the Shahábád district, Rs. 4; in the Darbhangá district, Rs. 2 to Rs. 3. Elsewhere in the rural districts of Bengal, we find the wage of the agricultural labourers ranging from a minimum of Rs. 5 in the Murshidábád district, to somewhat over Rs. 9 in Bákirganj, Maimansingh, &c., the usual rate being about Rs. 7 or Rs. 7-8. These, I think, are very eloquent facts. If any further evidence be needed, it is sufficient to compare the remarkable recuperative powers shown after the disastrous cyclone by the cultivators of Bákirganj and the adjoining districts, with the feeble powers of resistance against famine shown by the peasantry of Bihár in 1874. Those who were concerned with the administration of India in that year are not likely to forget the fearful rapidity with which, in spite of every effort of the Government, scarcity was with the utmost difficulty prevented from turning into widespread mortality from starvation in those poverty-stricken districts. What is the reason of this condition of things? It is thus stated by two very able officials, Messrs. Geddes and MacDonnell, in their report of January 7, 1876:—

'The whole conditions of agricultural industry in Bihár,' they say, 'are such as to render it precarious. There is no sufficient certainty as to tenure. It is impossible for the population to fall back this year solely on accumulated reserves, whether of grain, of property, of money or of credit. * * * The people who plough and sow, and who ought to reap, have not a reasonable assurance as to the fruits of their industry'.

"It is well known that in Bihár a large quantity of land is held under what is termed the *bhaoli* or métayer system of tenure. All who are conversant with questions of this sort know, generally, what there is to be said for and against this system of tenure. It has found an apologist in one of the most able economic writers of the century. I observe, however, in a series of articles republished from the *Hindú Patriot*, and in which the cause of the zamíndárs is defended with remarkable ability, that it is stated that 'the *bhaoli* tenant is as much secured in the possession of his holding as the métayer tenants are in Continental Europe'. A description is then given of the métayer tenancy in France. This description is taken textually from the pages of Arthur Young, who was a very acute observer on agricultural matters. It describes, not the métayer tenancy which now exists in some parts of Europe, but that which existed in France before the Revolution. It was in respect to this tenancy that Arthur Young said that :—

'there is not one word to be said in favour of the practice, and a thousand arguments that may be used against it. * * * * * Wherever this system prevails it may be taken for granted that a miserable and useless population is found'.

"It was strongly condemned by one of the greatest French administrators—Turgot. Mill has, indeed, defended the métayer system, but then, after alluding to the alleged prosperity of the people of Italy, where this system of tenure exists, he says :—

'I look upon the rural economy of Italy as simply so much additional evidence in favour of small occupations with permanent tenure'.

"Now, in the first place it is to be observed that Mill's account of Italian prosperity under the métayer system, which was based on the account given by Sismondi, is now believed to have been incorrect. It was refuted in a report by Mr. Herries on the land-tenures of Italy, which was laid before Parliament in 1871. And, in the second place, permanent tenure, which, as Mill says, will always generate considerable agricultural prosperity, even under the disadvantages of the peculiar nature of the métayer contract, is exactly what the Bihár tenant has not got. This is what the Bihár Committee said on this subject :—

'An examination of the *jamabandí* papers of Bihár estates has shown that, while sixty per cent. of the present raiyats have held some land in the villages in which they reside for more than twelve years, less than one per cent. of them hold at present the same area of land which they held twelve years ago. * * * This is an evil which is due to the general failure on the part of the landholders to comply with an obligation which the law has, from the earliest period of our rule, imposed upon them, namely, that of giving pattás to their tenants, specifying the boundaries and areas of their holdings'.

"The meaning of this is, I conceive, that the intention of the legislature in 1859, which was to facilitate the acquisition of occupancy-rights, has been completely defeated. But the whole of the report of the Bihár Committee should be read, in order to gain an accurate idea of the evils of the *bhaoli* system. It is shown by the report of that Committee that, when the raiyats decline to accept the zamíndár's terms as to the share of the produce, the zamíndár declines to make the appraisement. Further, when the appraisement is made, the zamíndárs do not allow the raiyats to take away the grain. 'It will be seen', the Committee says, 'that the zamíndárs of South Bihár practically take by way of rent as much of the crop as they choose to claim'.

"I think, with such facts as these before us, it is impossible to deny that the relative prosperity of the people of the Eastern districts in the one case, and the relative depression of the agricultural classes in Bihár in the other case, must to a very great extent be traced to the different systems under which land is held in those districts of Bengal.

"It is said that sufficiently detailed enquiry has not yet been made, and that sufficient evidence has not yet been accumulated, as to the necessity of any general revision of the rent law of Bengal. I am unable to admit the validity of this contention. Abundant evidence might be cited to show that in some parts of Bengal greater facilities are required to enable the zamíndár to recover the tenant's rent. As, however, this point is not, generally speaking, disputed. I need not dwell on it any longer. Looking at the question from the raiyats' point of view, we have the concurrent testimony of a large number of

experienced officials, both past and present. We have the further testimony of a Committee composed of experienced gentlemen, both official and non-official, on the condition of the affairs of Bihár. We have the very able report of the Rent Commission. We have the concurrent testimony of four successive Lieutenant-Governors. We have, moreover, as regards the levy of illegal cesses, the results of very careful enquiries instituted by Sir George Campbell in 1872, supplemented in many cases by abstracts of oral evidence, and a large quantity of documentary evidence.

"It will be borne in mind that, as could readily be shown by reference to contemporaneous literature, one of the chief objects of the authors of the Permanent Settlement was to prevent the levy of *abwábs*, or illegal cesses. Nothing is more clear than that this object has not been attained. I should like to read to the Council a list of the cesses which were reported by the Commissioner of the Presidency Division, in 1872, to be levied in the Twenty-four Parganas. They are no less than twenty-seven in number. They are as follows :—

(1.) *Dák kharcha.*—This cess is levied to reimburse the zamíndárs for amounts paid on account of zamíndárí dâk tax. The rate at which it is levied does not exceed three pice per rupee on the amount of the tenants' rent.

(2.) *Chánda*, including *bhikya* or *maugon.*—A contribution made to the zamíndár when he is involved in debt requiring speedy clearance. It will be seen, therefore, that if, as my hon'ble friend (Mr. Kristodás Pál) says, the raiyat goes to the zamíndár when he is in difficulties, it sometimes happens that when the zamíndár is in difficulties he goes to the raiyat.

(3.) *Parboony.*—This is paid on occasions of pujá or other religious ceremonies in the zamíndár's house. The rate of its levy is not more than four pice per rupee.

(4.) *Tohurria*,—a fee paid on the occasion of the audit of raiyats' accounts at the end of the year.

(5.) Forced labour or *begár.*—This labour is exacted from the raiyats without payment.

(6.) *Marucha* or marriage-fee,—paid on the occasion of a marriage taking place among the raiyats. It is fixed at the discretion of the zamíndár.

(7.) *Ban-salami*,—a fee levied on account of the preparation of gur or molasses from sugarcane.

(8.) *Salami*, including all fees paid on the change of raiyats' holdings, and on the exchange of pattás and kabúliyats.

(9.) *Khárij Dákhil*,—a fee commonly, at the rate of twenty-five per cent., levied on the mutation of every name in the zamíndár's books.

(10.) Taking of rice, fish and other articles of food on occasions of feasts in the zamíndár's house.

(11.) *Battá* and *Multá Kumrae.*—The former is charged for conversion from Sikká to Company's rupees; the latter on account of wear and tear of the same.

(12.) *Fines*—These are imposed when the zamíndár settles petty disputes among his raiyats.

(13.) *Police Kharcha*,—a contribution levied for payment to police officers visiting the estate for investigating some crime or unnatural death.

(14.) *Junmojattra* and *Rash Kharcha* are exceptional imposts, levied on occasions of certain festivals.

(15.) *Bardari Kharcha*,—a fee levied at heavy rates by a farmer taking a lease of a mahál.

(16.) *Tax or income tax*, levied by a few zamíndárs, to be reimbursed for what they pay to Government on account of this tax. (The list, from which I quote, was, it will be remembered, prepared in 1872 when the Income Tax was in existence.)

(17.) *Doctor's fees.*—This is levied exceptionally by a few zamíndárs on the plea that they are made to pay a similar fee to Government.

(18.) *Tautkur.*—A tax of four annas levied from every weaver for each loom.

(19.) *Dhaie mahál*,—a fee levied from every wet-nurse carrying on her profession on the zamíndár's estates.

(20.) *Anchora salami*,—a fee levied by persons carrying on an illicit manufacture of salt.

(21.) *Halbhangun*,—a fee paid by a raiyat on his ploughing land for the first time in each and every year.

(22.) *Mathurí jama*,—a tax levied on barbers.

(23.) *Shashum jama*,—a tax levied on muchís for the privilege of taking hides from the carcasses of beasts thrown away in the bhagar of a village.

(24.) *Punniah Kharcha*.—The contribution made by the raiyats on the day the *punniah* ceremony takes place.

(25.) *Bastu pujá Kharcha*,—a contribution made for the worship of *bastu purush* (god of dwelling-houses) on the last day of the month of *pous*.

(26.) *Rashad Kharcha*,—a contribution levied to supply with provisions some district authority or his followers making a tour in the interior of the estate.

(27.) *Nazráná*, or presents made to the zamíndár on his making a tour through his estates.

"I took this list at hazard from a number of others given in the reports addressed to Sir George Campbell in answer to his enquiry in 1872. It does not appear to represent an exceptional case. In some districts, fewer cesses are levied; in others, the evil has apparently attained even larger dimensions. Indeed, a case is cited in Orissa, as an example of the credulity of the raiyats, where the fixing of a line of telegraph posts was made an excuse for the levy of an additional cess.

"It is sometimes said that the raiyats themselves have not asked for any legislation. That statement is not correct. The raiyats have in some cases petitioned Government, and, if they have not come forward more fully on their own behalf, the reason is not far to seek. The Collector of Bhágalpur reported on the 15th May, 1872, that—

'if a formal enquiry were instituted, it would be almost impossible to make any raiyat come forward to divulge what he had paid; it is only incidentally that we come to hear of the exactions.'

"And, in forwarding the reports of 1872 to Sir George Campbell, the member in charge of the Board of Revenue (Mr. Schalch),—whose views, generally, were certainly not unfavourable to the zamíndárs—expressed himself in the following terms;—

'Even when the raiyats are aware of their rights, they very naturally prefer to bear the almost insupportable burden of oppression, rather than to follow a course of opposition which would probably result in even greater oppression,—nay, even in utter ruin.'

"I do not think that, under these circumstances, it can be any matter of surprise that the raiyats in some parts of Bengal have not spoken out more plainly than has been actually the case. Rather I think it a matter of surprise that they have spoken out so clearly as they have done.

"It appears to me, therefore, that the evidence upon which the necessity for a revision of the rent law is based is sufficiently conclusive.

"I now turn to the consideration of a wholly different point.

"It has been urged that legislation of the nature now proposed is contrary both to the spirit and to the express terms of the Permanent Settlement; in fact, that it involves a breach of the contract made in 1793 between Lord Cornwallis, on behalf of the British Government, and the zamíndárs. So much has already been written and said on this subject that I will not attempt to discuss it at any length. Nevertheless, the imputation of breach of faith is so serious, and the moral obligation on the part of the British Government to adhere scrupulously to any solemn pledges given to the Natives of India, of whatsoever class, appears to me to be so binding, that I should wish to state, as briefly as possible, why I consider that the argument adverse to the present Bill, based on the supposition that it involves a breach of contract, is wholly untenable.

"I do not know that the spirit in which, as it appears to me, the British Government should approach the question of dealing with the Permanent Settle-

ment has ever been more clearly and comprehensively treated than by Sir James Stephen in his speech on the Local Rates (North-Western Provinces) Bill in 1871, and I wish to dwell briefly on Sir James Stephen's opinions, because, if I understood rightly, they were, I think, somewhat misapprehended by my hon'ble friend Rájá Siva Parsád in the address he delivered to the Council yesterday. Arguments had at that time been advanced to the effect that, as no one generation of law-givers can irrevocably bind another to a certain course of conduct, it was idle to object to any law on the ground that it was a violation of the pledges given at the Permanent Settlement.

"Sir James Stephen said that he had heard these arguments with regret all the more 'because they undoubtedly have a certain *substratum* of truth.' 'The objection to the theory', he added, 'of which they are applications is, not that it is false, but that it is partial, that it applies to legal right and wrong, and does not deal with the question of moral right and wrong.'

"Sir James Stephen then pointed out that it was specially to be borne in mind, in considering the moral justice of making any change in the terms of the Permanent Settlement, that the Government of India was not a representative Government. 'A really representative Government', he said, 'may deal with the pledges of their predecessors in a very different way from a Government like ours.'

"I think these observations of Sir James Stephen must command universal assent. Occasions may arise in India, as elsewhere, when it becomes both necessary and desirable for the legislature of one period to modify, or even deliberately to reverse, the measures adopted at some previous period. But certainly, in dealing with so solemn a compact as the Permanent Settlement, the very strongest possible necessity would have to be shown in order to afford a moral justification for any legislation which might involve a violation of previous engagements. We are fortunately not called upon to decide whether in the present instance a sufficiently strong case exists for any modification in the terms of the Permanent Settlement, for I venture to think that it may be conclusively shown that the legislation now proposed is in strict conformity both with the letter and the spirit of the engagement taken by Lord Cornwallis.

"I say both the letter and the spirit, because high legal authorities differ in their opinion as to whether, in endeavouring to arrive at a decision as to the intentions of the legislature of 1793, we are confined to the text of the Statutes, or whether we may seek for a further exposition of those intentions in contemporaneous official literature. On a point of this sort the opinion of a layman is of little value. But I may perhaps be permitted to quote what so high a legal authority as Sir James Stephen said as to the latitude allowable in construing the text of the Permanent Settlement:—

'When I say,' he said, 'that in my opinion the Permanent Settlement ought to be scrupulously observed, both in letter and in spirit, I do not mean to exclude the right on the part of the Government, which is essential to the true interpretation of all such transactions, to take into consideration the gradual alteration produced by time and circumstance, and the influence of surrounding facts. A great public act like the Permanent Settlement is not to be interpreted, and can never have been meant to be interpreted, merely by reference to the terms of the document in which it is contained. Its meaning must be collected from a consideration of the circumstances under which, and of the objects for which, it was made; and in considering what is, and what is not, consistent with its terms, we must look at the gradual changes which have occurred in the condition of the country since it was enacted. This is the only way in which it is possible to understand fully transactions of this kind, and it is peculiarly necessary in the case of a transaction which, however important, neither is, nor professes to be, a complete and exhaustive statement of the relations between the Government and its subjects. The Permanent Settlement regulates only one branch of one part of those relations, and it must be interpreted by reference to others.'

"Whether, however, we look for the intentions of the legislature solely in the text of the Regulations, or whether we admit contemporaneous literature as evidence of those intentions, it appears to me that, in so far as the immediate point under discussion is concerned, we arrive at the same conclusion.

"Looking first at the precise words which the legislature employed, the text of Regulation I of 1793 (clause 1, section 8) is sufficiently clear. It re-

serves to the Government full powers to interfere 'for the protection and welfare of the dependent taluqdárs, raiyats and other cultivators of the soil.'

"It has, however, been urged that Regulation II of 1793, which was passed on the same day as Regulation I, qualifies the reservation in section 8 of Regulation I. This argument is based upon the fact that the preamble to Regulation II of 1793, after dwelling on the expediency of abolishing the Courts of *Mál Adálat* or Revenue Courts, and transferring the trial of suits which were cognizable in those Courts to the Courts of *Díwání Adálat*, goes on to say that—

'no power will then exist in the country by which the rights vested in the landholders by the Regulations can be infringed or the value of landed property affected.'

"I must confess that I altogether fail to see how the language thus used in Regulation II qualifies the legislative power expressly reserved by Regulation I on behalf of dependent taluqdárs, raiyats and other cultivators of the soil. If the whole of the preamble to Regulation II of 1793 be read, the intention of the legislature becomes perfectly clear. Prior to 1793, rent and revenue suits had been tried in what were then known as the *Mál Adálat* or Revenue Courts. In these Courts Collectors of Revenue presided as Judges. It was pointed out in the preamble to the Regulation that—

'the proprietors can never consider the privileges which have been conferred upon them as secured whilst the Revenue-officers are invested with these judicial powers * * * * * * The Revenue-officers must be deprived of their judicial powers.'

"Further, these officers were to be rendered 'amenable to the Courts of Judicature.'

"When this was done, the Regulation went on to indicate:—

'No power will then exist in the country by which the rights vested in the landholders can be infringed or the value of landed property affected.'

"In point of fact, it is quite clear that the sole intention of the legislature was to give further security to the zamíndárs in respect to the permanency of their revenue assessment by a separation of judicial and executive functions, instead of allowing them to be united in the same individuals as was heretofore the case. The explicit reservation made in Regulation I of 1793 does not, therefore, appear to be in any way qualified by the provision enacted in Regulation II.

"I have so far dealt only with the text of the Regulations of 1793, and I have endeavoured to show that full power to legislate, with a view to the protection of the interest of the raiyats, was expressly reserved by the legislature. If, however, we admit contemporaneous official literature as evidence of the intentions of the legislature, the case becomes even stronger. In the well-known letter to Lord Cornwallis of the 19th September, 1792, the Court of Directors express themselves as follows:—

'But as so great a change in habits and situation can only be gradual, the interference of Government may, for a considerable period, be necessary to prevent the landholders from making use of their own permanent possession for the purpose of exaction and oppression. We therefore wish to have it distinctly understood that, while we confirm to the landholders the possession of the districts which they now hold and subject only to the revenue now settled, and while we disclaim any interference with respect to the situation of the raiyats or the sums paid by them, with any view of an addition of revenue to ourselves, we expressly reserve the right, which belongs to us as Sovereigns, of interposing our authority in making, from time to time, all such regulations as may be necessary to prevent the raiyats being improperly disturbed in their possession, or loaded with unwarrantable exactions. A power exercised for the purpose we have mentioned, and which has no view to our own interests, except as they are connected with the general industry and prosperity of the country, can be no object of jealousy to the landholders, and, instead of diminishing, will ultimately enhance, the value of their proprietary rights. Our interposition, where it is necessary, seems also to be clearly consistent with the practice of the Mogul Government, under which it appeared to be a general maxim that the immediate cultivator of the soil, duly paying his rent, should not be dispossessed of the land he occupied. This necessarily supposes that there were some measures and limits by which the rent could be defined, and that it was not left to the arbitrary determination of the zamíndár, for otherwise such a rule would be nugatory; and in point of fact the original amount seems to have been annually ascertained and fixed by the act of the Sovereign.'

"Again, somewhat later, but before Regulation I of 1793 was passed, the Court of Directors expressed themselves as follows:—

'In order to leave no room for our intentions being at any time misunderstood, we direct you to be accurate in the terms in which our determination is announced * * * * You

will, in a particular manner, be cautious so to express yourselves as to leave no ambiguity as to our right to interfere from time to time, as it may be necessary, for the protection of the raiyats and subordinate landholders, it being our intention, in the whole of this measure, effectually to limit our own demands, but not to depart from our inherent right as Sovereigns, of being the guardians and protectors of every class of persons living under our government.'

"Whether, therefore, we look to the letter of the Regulations of 1793 or whether we look to contemporaneous official literature for a further indication of the intentions of the legislature of that period, it is abundantly clear that power to legislate, in order to define the relations between the zamíndárs and the raiyats, was expressly reserved at the time the Permanent Settlement was made.

"I now turn to another cognate point. It is admitted on all sides that the *khudkásht* or resident raiyats had certain rights at the time of the Permanent Settlement. A great deal of learning and research has been devoted to enquiring into the precise nature of those rights. I do not propose to discuss this point. But I wish to say something about the rights of a certain important class of cultivators which accrued subsequent to the passing of Regulation I of 1793. At the time that Regulation was passed, a large tract of waste and unoccupied land existed in Bengal. These lands were not assessed to the payment of revenue. The whole of the rents payable in respect to these lands was left to the zamíndárs, under the terms of Lord Cornwallis's settlement. 'The rents of an estate', Lord Cornwallis said in his Minute of February 3rd, 1790 'can only be raised by inducing the raiyats to cultivate the more valuable articles of produce, and to clear the extensive tracts of waste-land which are to be found in almost every zamíndárí in Bengal.'

"It has been argued on high authority that, under the Permanent Settlement, the zamíndárs were left free by the legislature to let these unoccupied lands to raiyats upon whatever terms they thought proper; that, in respect to these lands, they had almost as much freedom as English landlords; and that the terms upon which these lands were let were a matter of contract regulated by the ordinary principles of demand and supply.

"It would perhaps constitute a sufficient reply to this argument to say that the reservation made in section 8 of Regulation I of 1793, which I have already quoted, expressly declares that, if necessary, legislation will be undertaken with a view to the 'protection and welfare of the dependent taluqdárs, raiyats and other cultivators of the soil'. No class of cultivator was excluded.

"But I venture to think that the argument admits of a further answer. It implies that the authors of the Permanent Settlement deliberately intended to introduce freedom of contract as the economic basis on which the relations between the zamíndárs and the raiyats in respect to a very large class of lands was to rest.

"Now all the evidence which has come down to us goes, I venture to think, to show that the authors of the Permanent Settlement never intended anything of the kind. Lord Cornwallis, in his Minute of February 3rd, 1790, after speaking of the privileges enjoyed by the raiyats in certain parts of Bengal, goes on to say:—

'Whoever cultivates the land, the zamíndárs can receive no more than the established rent, which, in most places, is fully equal to what the cultivator can afford to pay. To permit him to dispossess one cultivator for the sole purpose of giving land to another would be vesting him with a power to commit a wanton act of oppression from which he would derive no benefit.'

"Moreover, section 5 of Regulation IV of 1793, which was passed less than a year after the Permanent Settlement, prescribes that, after the completion of certain formalities, 'pattás according to the form approved, and at the established rates, will be immediately granted to all raiyats who may apply for them.'

"The 'established rates', it is to be observed, apply under this Regulation to all raiyats. No exception is made in respect to raiyats who cultivate, or to raiyats who might subsequently cultivate, the lands unoccupied at the time of the Permanent Settlement. And yet it is surely not unreasonable to suppose that, if the legislature had intended to deal specially with the raiyats cultivating those lands, which then formed so large a proportion of the culturable area of Bengal, its intention would have been expressly stated. Lord Cornwallis and

his contemporaries were not ignorant of the fact that rents in Bengal were universally settled with reference to general or local usage, and that freedom of contract, in the sense in which we employ that term, did not exist. On the contrary, abundant evidence might be adduced to show that they were fully aware of it. Indeed, perfect freedom of contract was expressly excluded from the legislation of 1793. Section 65 of Regulation VIII of 1793 runs as follows:—

'No proprietor of land or dependant taluqdár shall contract any engagement with any under-farmer, or authorize any act contrary to the letter and meaning of this Regulation.'

"It does not, therefore, appear to me that, in respect to the unoccupied, any more than in respect to the occupied, lands, it can be contended that the Permanent Settlement placed the zamíndár in the position of the English landlords, free to regulate their relations with the raiyats without reference to customs. As Mr. O'Kinealy has said:—

'All that the Permanent Settlement did, all that the great founder of the settlement ever intended it should do, was to give zamíndárs, subject to custom, a perpetual lease of the lands at a fixed assessment, and subject to the restriction of State intervention if the conditions of their leases were violated to the injury of the raiyats.'

"I have said that Lord Cornwallis and his contemporaries did not intend to introduce freedom of contract as the economic basis which was to regulate the relations between landlord and tenant in Bengal. I may add that, had they endeavoured to do so, they would almost certainly have failed in the attempt. It is sometimes said that an Act of Parliament can do anything. It would be more correct to say that an Act of Parliament may prescribe that anything shall be done. However omnipotent may be the voice of the legislature, whether of England or of India, there is one thing that cannot be accomplished, whether by an Act of Parliament or by an Act of the Indian legislature. The habits of thought and customs of a vast population cannot be changed by any legislative enactment.

"What has been the result of endeavouring to plant freedom of contract in respect to land on the uncongenial soil of Ireland? It is told by the Bessborough Commission, in words that would apply with but little change to Bengal.

'That condition of society', the Commissioners say, 'in which the land suitable for tillage can be regarded as a mere commodity, the subject of trade, and can be let to the highest bidder in an open market, has never, except under special circumstances, existed in Ireland. The economical law of supply and demand was but of casual and exceptional application. It is generally admitted that, to make it applicable, the demand must be what is called 'effective'; in this instance it may be said that, whatever was the case with the demand, the supply was never effective. In the result, there has, in general, survived to him (the Irish farmer), through all vicissitudes, in despite of the seeming or real veto of law, in apparent defiance of political economy, a living tradition of possessory rights, such as belonged, in the more primitive ages of society, to the status of the man who tilled the soil.'

"Again, the legislature of 1793 endeavoured to introduce into Bengal written engagements between landlord and tenant, but failed in the attempt. Neither can this be any matter of surprise. I conceive that, generally speaking, the Bengal raiyats, like the Irish cultivator, regarded a written agreement, not as a means of acquiring something which he did not possess, but as a recognition that he might be called upon to sacrifice something which was already in his possession,—not as prolongation of his yearly tenancy, but as abridgment of the traditional tenancy which allowed him to hold his land as long as he paid the customary rate of rent.

"We know now a great deal more about the historical development of the idea of property in land than was known to Lord Cornwallis and his contemporaries. The researches of Sir Henry Maine, M. de Laveleye and other eminent men have thrown a flood of light on the subject. We know that the separate ownership of land is an economic idea of relatively modern growth; that in almost all countries the soil originally belongs to communities; and that, as society has advanced, a natural movement has taken place from common to separate property in land as in chattels. Without attempting to discuss the precise status of the cultivators of Bengal at the time when English rule was established, this much at all events may, I venture to think, be said with con-

fidence, that the disintegration of the small societies holding land in common, which existed in other parts of India, and which still exist amongst the Slavonic races of Europe, was almost complete in Bengal. On the other hand, the idea of individual property in land, in the sense in which we are accustomed to employ the term in England, had not nearly been attained. An intermediate stage had been reached. Community of property no longer existed, but perfect freedom of contract in respect to the land was wholly foreign to the ideas of the people. Custom and not contract regulated the relations between zamíndárs and raiyats before the Permanent Settlement, at the time of the Permanent Settlement and subsequent to the Permanent Settlement; and custóm, and not contract, regulates, to a very large extent, those relations still, and would, without doubt, regulate them to even greater extent, if the legislature of 1859 had not imported into the country the alien theory of prescription.

"I should certainly be the last to press for the interference of the State in the regulation of any matters which can, without detriment to the public welfare, be left to settle themselves without any such interference. I dislike State interference, and regard with some apprehension the modern tendency, not only in India, but in England, to call in the aid of the State on occasions when it appears to me to be scarcely necessary. I should be the last also to say anything which might appear adverse to the application of sound economic principles to the solution of Indian questions. But I conceive that nothing is more likely to check the advance of sound economic knowledge in India than the misapplication of the canons of political economy. To quote a single trite instance of such a misapplication. If scarcity arises in any district of India, the surplus food from other districts will, provided there be roads, be poured into that district, in order to meet the demand. That is what political economy means when it says that the supply will follow the demand. But, if no roads exist, the supply will not, and cannot, follow the demand, and mortality from starvation will ensue, as it has before ensued. So also, when political economy speaks of freedom of contract, it means that free choice, dictated by intelligent self-interest, is the most efficient agent in the production of wealth. There are, according to the Famine Commissioners, 9,752,000 tenants in Bengal, of whom 2,789,000 pay a rent of from Rs. 5 to 20, and no less than 6,136,000 pay a rent of less than Rs. 5, which latter rate, I may observe, implies a holding of from two to three acres. Can anyone who is acquainted with the facts say, in respect to the majority of these tenants, that their education, their knowledge of law and the circumstances under which they till the soil are of a nature to admit of that free and intelligent choice which is in the essence of the economical, as it is of the legal, theory of freedom of contract? I venture to think that any such contention cannot be maintained. The mass of the raiyats are uneducated. In Bihár, with its population of 22½ millions, less than one and three-quarters per cent. of the population can read and write, and elsewhere in Bengal the proportion is under four per cent. Many raiyats are ignorant of their legal rights, and others, when cognisant of those rights, are afraid to make any attempt to enforce them. Agriculture forms, and must continue to form, their only means of gaining a livelihood.

'The raiyats', the Rent Commissioners say, 'cultivate for subsistence, not with the immediate view to profit. * * * There is no wages fund, there are no labourers paid from capital. There are practically no manufactures, no non-agricultural industries, no great cities of work where a surplus rural population can find employment.'

"Under these circumstances, it is idle for the present generation to think of establishing freedom of contract as the economic basis on which the relations between landlord and tenant in Bengal can be made to rest. The legislature must recognise the facts with which it has to deal, and the leading fact with which it has to deal is, that custom, and not contract, has in the main governed the relations between the zamíndárs and raiyats in Bengal from time immemorial, and that custom, and not contract, must in the main continue in the future to govern those relations.

"If the practical aspects of the situation are such as to necessitate the rejection of the theory of freedom of contract, and to force on the Government the obligation of interfering by legislative enactment in order to regulate the

incidents of land tenure in Bengal, it is on every ground desirable that that interference should be effectual to remedy the evils which it is intended to cure. Whether that interference will be effectual,—whether, on the one hand, due facilities will be given to the zamíndárs to make good their equitable rights; whether, on the other hand, tardy effect will now to a sufficient degree be given to the original intention of Lord Cornwallis and his contemporaries, in the sense of maintaining the raiyats in the enjoyment of their customary rights,—must mainly depend on the decisions which this Council will ultimately take. The Bill introduced by my hon'ble colleague Mr. Ilbert will, should it be passed into law, do much towards the accomplishment of these objects. It would, in my humble opinion, have done more, and it would have given greater hope of finality in the settlement of the difficult question now under discussion, if the land, and not the status of the tenant, had been taken as the basis of the recognition of the right of occupancy.

"But even as the Bill stands, it proposes a large and beneficial measure of reform. I hope and believe that it will be very generally regarded in this light, and that, both in and out of this Council, it will be discussed with the calmness and deliberation that the importance of the subject demands.

"In the remarks which I have addressed to the Council, I have confined myself to certain specific points. I trust that I have shown, first, that, so far as the present Government is concerned, it would not have been performing an act of public duty if it had declined to undertake a general revision of the rent law of Bengal; secondly, that, whether from the point of view of the zamíndárs or from that of the raiyats, the evidence upon which the necessity of a general revision of the law rests is conclusive; thirdly, that the legislation now proposed involves no breach of the contract made with the zamíndárs at the time of the Permanent Settlement, but may rather be regarded as the tardy fulfilment of the pledges given to the cultivating classes in 1793; fourthly, that the contention that freedom of contract must, under the terms of the Permanent Settlement, regulate the relations of the zamíndárs and the raiyats in respect to the lands unoccupied in 1793 cannot be maintained; fifthly, that custom, and not contract, has from time immemorial regulated the incidents connected with the tenure of land in Bengal; and lastly, that in view of all the circumstances with which we have to deal, the recognition of this fact should be made the basis of any measure which is now passed into law.

"I leave the discussion of the further very numerous points which arise in connection with this Bill to a later stage of the proceedings, when they will, without doubt, receive ample treatment at the hands of other and more competent authorities than myself."

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR said:—"It was impossible to listen to the admirable statement of the hon'ble member on the introduction of this Bill, or to the later speeches addressed to this Council on the subject, without feeling what must be felt by anyone, even the least conversant with the voluminous literature and controversies on the question, that we are approaching the public discussion and, I hope, the equitable settlement of a large question which intimately affects the interests of a great majority of the people of this Province. I am quite well aware that your Lordship's rule has been signalized by the consideration of many other very extensive reforms of political and administrative importance, and that these questions are still pending a solution; but though of the Local Self-Government scheme it may be asserted that it is taken up chiefly by the highly educated classes, and is with them rather a measure on which hopes and expectations are founded, and though we may lose our tempers over amendments of the criminal procedure to which the mass of the community is profoundly indifferent, here we are face to face with a problem in which nearly the whole of Bengal as an agricultural population is directly interested, and in which, therefore, to use the words of my hon'ble friend Mr. Kristodás Pál, the solution 'involves the life-problem of the people' of the country.

"Most who have preceded me have spoken as to the necessity for legislation. The statement made by the hon'ble and learned member in his opening address, the remarks which fell from the Hon'ble Kristodás Pál and the facts brought

forward by the hon'ble member Major Baring confirm that necessity; and, if anything further was needed, it would be found in the annexure to the Government of Bengal's letter of the 21st July, 1881, which shows that, for the last ten years at least, a general revision of the substantive portions of the rent law has been regarded as inevitable, and has been advocated by every section of the agricultural community, including prominently the British Indian Association, which represents the zamíndárs of Bengal. This call for a revision of the Rent Code has, I admit, not found expression only among those who claimed for the raiyat a clearer and wider declaration of his rights and privileges, but has been pressed as often and as strongly by those who demanded, in the interests of the zamíndárs, a simple procedure for the collection of rents, and the abrogation of sections which interfered with enhancement. Before Act X had been very long in force, in 1864, Sir B. Peacock raised objections to section 6 of that Act, on the ground that, in these permanently-settled districts, the rights of occupancy had been improperly enlarged; and, in the amendment to the law proposed by Sir William Muir a year or two later, the same objection was taken, in the view that the law of 1859 was unreasonably adverse to the proprietors of the North-Western Provinces. The demand, too, upon Government to reopen and examine the question as a whole is enforced again, not by isolated facts of a similar character from one part of this vast Province, but upon different and varying facts of a disturbing kind from every part of the Province. If the raiyats of the Eastern districts have learnt (mainly, I insist, by the exactions and oppressions practised upon them) the power they possessed in unions and combinations to resist the encroachments of the landlords and their agents, and have carried their opposition so far as to justify the plea of the zamíndárs that the refusal to pay the ordinary and regulated rents required the intervention of the legislature; if the agrarian disturbances in Bákirganj, Maimansingh, and notably in Pabná, disclosed the strained and hostile relations which existed between landlords and tenants, calling for special police arrangements for the preservation of the peace, what are we to say to the gross abuses which prevailed throughout Orissa, where specially, by the exaction of illegal cesses, the raiyats are described as the most impoverished and oppressed tenantry in India? and what are we to say to the systematized ignoring and nullification of the law in Bihár, because the cultivators were ignorant of their rights, and were subjected to the universal jugglery with holdings in the jamabandí papers, thus leading to the continual shifting of the raiyats from their lands, to prevent the accrual of the right of occupancy? In that part of the country, too, the peculiar system of thíkádárí assignments, and the quasi-feudal compulsion of indigo cultivation, gave additional cause for fear, inasmuch as all official enquiries tended to show that the whole conditions of agricultural life in Bihár were precarious in the extreme, notwithstanding the existence of a large and industrious population, of a fertile soil and of many advantages of climate and position; so that, as the official report of the day said, 'the people who plough and sow, and who ought to reap, have not a reasonable assurance as to the fruits of their industry.' All these were indications of a kind demanding the interference of the Executive Government, and we find through the whole of this period, which extended to some ten or twelve years, that successive Lieutenant-Governors of this Province, brought to deal with the excited state of the country which these revelations disclosed, attempted, each in his turn, to provide by legislation for a modification of the evils. There is little doubt that radical remedial measures would have been adopted at a much earlier period, if many disturbing circumstances in the country, and especially the famine in Bihár and other places, had not necessarily diverted immediate attention from the subject; and when at last, in Sir Ashley Eden's administration, recourse was had to legislation, and then mainly in relief of the zamíndár for the speedier recovery of his rents, it was found that, in every different branch of this large and complicated subject, the controversies were so great, and the differences of opinion were so wide, that nothing satisfactory could be effected without a thorough re-examination of the questions connected with ejectment, distraint, instalments and deposits of rent, transferability of tenure and the numerous incidents involved in sub-letting. It was thus clear that the matter of the entire revision of the existing

Rent Code had to be faced. Hence the Commissions in Bihár and, at a later period, in Bengal, and the amalgamation of the two proceedings with the one report upon which the late Lieutenant-Governor based his proposals, and upon which the Government of India submitted their views to the Secretary of State. The outcome is the Bill which we are now called upon to consider. I am sure no one, even looking at the mass of correspondence and reports which these volumes contain, can fail to see that it has been examined and discussed and reviewed, both officially and non-officially, with an industry, research and ability which few subjects have ever received even in this country. Official investigations have throughout been assisted very much by the independent labours of the Famine Commission, and, if I may be allowed to express now my hearty general concurrence in the measure presented to us, it is in the conviction that, while the right of the occupancy raiyat is maintained on the prescription which the twelve years' rule of Act X of 1859 established, provision has been made to enable the raiyat to maintain that right, to be certified exactly of the amount which he has to pay for it, to resist illegal distraint, illegal cesses and illegal enhancements, not simply by the clearer declarations of the law, but by the power which the Bill confers to secure the survey of every estate and the record of every right upon it.

"I think we all agree that it would be impossible, on an occasion like this, to enter upon any minute examination of the details of this measure.

"It is a large, bold and comprehensive measure; but it has yet to undergo, I am glad to know, the careful scrutiny of a Select Committee, and perhaps what is of more importance, before it reaches the Select Committee it has to pass the ordeal of a more thorough criticism at the hands, not only of the experienced and able officers of Government, but of those who directly are interested in the land, and whom it will more immediately concern. If the general principles of the Bill be accepted, and the vote of to-day will affirm that point, I have no doubt, when the Select Committee begin to consider it in November next, and further, when the Select Committee have finished their labours, we shall find the Bill changed and improved very much in its diction, definitions and, possibly to some degree, in its principles, by the attention which a wide collective opinion will bring to bear upon its contents. I am not careful, therefore, to follow the example which some of the previous speakers in Council have set, of examining the precise details of its sections and chapters; and I will limit my observations to the two principal features which seem to me to mark, in an especial manner, this new legislation, namely, the resolution of the Government to give a clear and established prominence to the fixity of tenure, including, thereby, a limitation of rents, and the freedom of transfer, and, secondly, to secure that result, not by the declarations of the law alone, but by the power also of enforcing those declarations by executive action. Perhaps the principle of the position which the proposed Bill has now most prominently asserted is that the raiyat with the right of occupancy must hereafter be regarded as a co-partner in the land which he occupies and cultivates. To the extent of his holding, he is to enjoy powers and privileges which, whatever the past policy or practice in different parts of the country may have been, the zamíndár will be bound to respect. The practical enforcement and recognition of this position will depend, not only, as heretofore, upon what the law declares (for experience has too clearly shown that is insufficient), but upon the executive ascertainment and record of the fact. I can quite imagine that it may be difficult for the zamíndár to accept this proposal without demur, for his claim has always been to an absolute proprietorship, in which the right is put forward in one shape or another to do what he likes with his own. But, subject to the conditions that we are dealing here with the raiyat whom, in my judgment, the old Regulations of 1793 alone attempted to protect, who rejoiced then in the name of the *khudkásht* raiyat, and who was established as the resident raiyat with the right of occupancy in the Act of 1859, I believe myself that such a raiyat has as strong a claim to the help of the Government and of the law to maintain and secure him in his position as long as he pays his rent, as the zamíndár has to be maintained and secured in his estate as long as he pays his revenue. The contention of the Government here is, I think, unassailable. It is supported by the positive declaration of the Regulation of 1793 which affirmed the Permanent Settlement; it is

proved by its survival through all the controversies and struggles of more than half a century, up to 1859, and this against the always increasing predominance of the zamíndárí influence, and, I may truly add, of the culpable negligence of the Government throughout that period: and it is established definitely, notwithstanding the strongest opposition from the zamíndárs all over the country, by the substantive declarations of Act X of that year.

"It seems to me that it would be utterly unreasonable to attempt now to go behind the law of 1859. If, as your Lordship is aware, I have contended strenuously in the past discussions on the subject, that the legislators of 1859 were justified, under all the circumstances of the case, in fixing the status of a raiyat with a right of occupancy by the twelve years' prescription, and that it would be unreasonable and inequitable to extend the benefits and privileges of the right of occupancy to every raiyat in the country, on the theory that Act X was a mistake, and that the intentions of Lord Cornwallis and his advisers included all raiyats in their benevolent protection, I am equally urgent in the present case that we cannot go back upon any discussion as to whether the occupancy right and such privileges as it carries with it must be limited, by the supposed intention of Lord Cornwallis and the Regulations of 1793, to the few *khudkásht kudimí* raiyats of that day, and those who can now establish themselves as their direct descendants: our new point of departure must be the law of 1859. The despatch of the Government of India showed that their aim was, in recognition of the constitutional claims of the raiyats, to provide that 'the great body of cultivators shall be restored to the position which they held under the ancient law and custom of the country,' and it is seen from the reply which the Secretary of State has given to that despatch that the object could be attained by the maintenance of the principle of the twelve years' rule, as supporting the distinction deeply rooted in the feelings and customs of the people, not only in Bengal, but in most parts of India, between the resident or permanent, and the non resident or temporary, cultivator. In the justice and wisdom of this decision I most cordially concur; because, whether we look at the case from the position of the Government in 1793, or the position of Government in 1859, the rule laid down in the last-named year has always appeared to me a just and equitable adjustment of the question, though I am ready to admit that, in some respects, it must be regarded as a compromise. I suspect that our judgment is warped too frequently in this matter by the tendency of looking upon present circumstances from the stand point of a very remote and different period. It has been urged more than once in this debate, and it is beyond dispute, that the position of landlords and tenants was in 1793-94 altogether different from that of the present day. In Lord Cornwallis' time, there was more land than there were people to till it. The competition was among the landlords for tenants, and not among the tenants for land. Under such conditions, every cultivator was welcome to clear the wastes. He was welcome, further, to remain upon his holding as long as he pleased; and, so far from eviction and enhancement being in vogue, the rivalry between landlords was to attract people to their zamíndárí by more favourable terms than were recognized under the pargana rates. As the Permanent Settlement receded, and the pressure of population upon the soil increased, this condition of things was very gradually reversed. The peace and order of British rule helped to promote the change. In Bengal (the Lower Provinces), wars, and even violent disturbances, have for long ceased. Pestilences and famines are yearly brought more under control, and the result has been an enormous increase of the population. According to the computations of the last census, it may be said that during the last century the population of Bengal has increased three-fold. But all this while the actual area of the land has stood still, and the surplus population, dependent almost entirely upon agriculture for its livelihood, has been forced either to fall back on inferior soils, or to crowd each other within the old margin of tillage. Both these processes have taken place, and both processes have led, by the operation of economic laws, to an increase of rent. As far as can be ascertained, the Government of the country never took any practical steps to act up to its earlier reservations in favour of the cultivator. Indeed, such interference as it did exercise was in the direction of the right of the landlord to enhance rents (Regulation V of 1812), and by the sale laws of 1841 and 1845 to declare his power of eviction of all but the

settled resident cultivators. It was only when, some twenty-five years ago, the oppressions of the landlords threatened an agrarian revolution that the Government stepped in by a legislative enactment to arrest the natural increase of rent in Bengal, and the result was the land law of 1859.

"It is the fashion now-a-days to disparage the value of Act X of 1859; though, when it was passed, it was recognized as the Magna Charta of the raiyats. It is talked of now as a very inadequate instalment of what was due to the peasantry; and its imperfections and defects are imputed to its limitation of the benefits of the right of occupancy to a particular class of tenants, while the zamíndárs have always condemned and opposed it as an infringement of the Permanent Settlement. Here again, it seems to me, we ignore the position and circumstances with which the Government and the legislature had to deal when it undertook the rent legislation of that year. The fact is that, whereas ninety years ago the State divested itself of most of its rights as landlords, and created a proprietary body, and although it very carefully reserved to itself the power to take such measures as might seem expedient for the protection of the raiyats, no kind of attempt was made to act upon that reservation by a positive definition or declaration of the right till 1859. In that interval of sixty-six years, that is, between 1793 and 1859, while the proprietary body grew in strength and prospered in wealth, village communities perished, the 'pargana rates' (by which the assessment of the resident cultivator's rent was limited) disappeared, and almost every vestige of the constitutional claims of the peasantry (if ever such existed beyond a small privileged class) was lost in the usurpations and encroachments of the landlords. In that interval, all that Government had ever done was to confirm and consolidate the position of the zamíndárs as absolute owners of the land. They had done so by their legislation and by their executive orders and arrangements. The zamíndárs were made every year more and more responsible for the peace and order of the districts in which their estates were situated. They had to supply provisions for the military expeditions and marches of troops passing through their properties; they had to maintain at their own cost the rural constabulary required for the public tranquillity; they were chargeable at their own expense for the performance of many duties which, if they relieved the Government, enhanced the zamíndár's influence and independence; and, while the zamíndár's power grew and strengthened, the rights of the cultivators of the soil gradually diminished, and almost disappeared. This is no exaggeration of the state of things upon which the rent law of 1859 supervened. Feudalism on the one side, serfdom on the other, was the problem Government had to deal with, and that in a case in which its most solemn pledges had been given for securing to the cultivators their rights and the enjoyment of the fruits of their industry. I cannot describe the position more effectively than in the words which Sir William Muir used, when considering the amendment of the law some six years later.

'There is', he wrote, 'a very general consent that in the Native state of things, the resident raiyat, simply as such, is throughout the Continent of India possessed, as a rule, of a right of hereditary occupancy at the customary rates of the vicinity. This may easily be conceived as the normal condition of the cultivator, where there is no proprietary right, properly so called; or where the zamíndár and village communities possess (as under Native rule) the proprietary right only in their own fields, and the remainder have merely the right of management. But the question arises whether such a condition is compatible with the system under which we have recognized a proprietary right in the zamíndárs over the entire area of their estates, or have conferred it upon strangers. It is true that the proprietary right has nowhere been created without the stipulation that all other rights existing by the custom of the country shall be maintained. Everywhere the subordinate rights in the soil have been strictly guaranteed. But it is conceivable that a right immediately accruing from the simple occupation of land,—when that land is claimed by no proprietor,—should not accrue, at least so simply and easily, where a proprietary title in the land already vests in another. The change of circumstances would naturally require, at any rate, a longer and stronger prescription. From the proprietor's point of view, it has been urged that no hereditary title can accrue at all by prescription subsequent to the creation of his property. From the raiyat's point of view, it is urged that the title of the resident cultivator is one of the subordinate rights which the Government has bound itself to maintain, as before, inviolate. Every shade of opinion exists between these extreme views. The doubt and difficulty surrounding the question has arisen from the natural endeavour of the British Government to combine the benefits of a full pro-

prietary title with the maintenance of the rights of cultivators as customary throughout the country.

'In the course of time this question was answered, but very indefinitely, by enactments recognizing the privilege of hereditary occupancy, as created, no longer by simple residence, but by residence of *long* duration. Long residence was held to confer the old hereditary right of the country. But no attempt was made till the passing of Act X of 1859 to define by law what precise length of residence was requisite for the purpose.

'The first draft of that Act contained a provision which constituted *three* years as the term of prescription for a resident raiyat.* The section was criticised on the one hand as too narrow, because confining the privilege to 'resident' raiyats; on the other as too wide, because not requiring a longer period to establish the prescriptive right. A general consent of opinion was found to prevail, both in the North-Western Provinces and Bengal, that twelve years would be a more appropriate term; and that was, accordingly, adopted in section 6 absolutely and without reference to residence.'

* 'Resident raiyats cultivating land not previously in their occupancy shall not acquire a right of occupancy in such land until rent shall have been paid by them for the same—for a period of three years.' (Section V of Bill read a first time on 10th October, 1857.)

"Now this twelve years' prescription was no arbitrarily selected period. It was originally proposed that a three years' rule should be made as the term of prescription for a *resident* raiyat. It is observable that the search was always for that which would most fairly and accurately describe the resident raiyat, because it was to the resident raiyat, and to him alone, that any ancient privileges and rights appertained. But the enquiries of the time most clearly established that a twelve years' prescription would more appropriately define the class to whom the benefits should be declared by the law. I think, therefore, myself we should have committed a great error if we had given up this rule of twelve years. It has now been in force for nearly a quarter of a century, and is generally understood and accepted, and we cannot lightly ignore what I believe to be the long recognised custom of the country, sanctioned by the policy and laws of the Government.

"Frequently we have heard in the course of this discussion that the zamíndár considers it a great grievance that facilities should be afforded for the accrual of the right. Now, I have never been able to understand on what motive, except that of an immediate temporary gain, the zamíndárs have insisted on any right of unlimited enhancement, or of the prevention of the growth of the right of occupancy. Certainly, it is a very short-sighted policy, and whenever it has been practised by the high-handedness of the zamíndár, it has found its retribution in a hostile tenantry, in combinations and leagues to repudiate rents altogether, and, when times of scarcity or famine come, in the utter ruin and desolation of the peasantry, on whose exertions depend the effective cultivation of the soil and the payment of the rent to which the zamíndár looks for his income. Let me read to you the description of a peasantry whose rights in these directions have been respected. We had to make enquiries the other day into the question of the preparation of the table of rates, and through the courtesy of the Mahárájá of Dumraon, one of the areas selected was a portion of his property in the Shahábád District. Regarding this, the Collector of the District, Mr. Nolan, wrote as follows:—

'The peculiarity of the selected tract is, that it is cultivated by raiyats of whom a considerable proportion have these *guzastha* rights, while nearly all have occupancy rights, and that the same leniency of the landlord which permitted such privileges to grow up and continue has prevented him from generally enhancing rents on other lands. It is not, therefore, a good example of the general condition of the district, and I objected to its selection for these enquiries, on the ground that it was not typical, and that there was no prevailing rate. But, if in these respects it affords less information than could be wished, its condition is worthy of the attention of the framers of the Bill on other grounds. It is the object of some of the framers of the present Bill to secure for the raiyats of Bengal, as a body, rights of occupancy at moderate rents, which, they contend, would insure superior cultivation through the improvements to be expected from those who enjoy security of title, a certain prosperity in ordinary times, with the credit necessary to enable cultivators to tide over periods of famine, without becoming a burden on the taxes, and which would also, it is urged, tend to give to the tenants the independence and manliness of character generally found among peasant proprietors. On the other hand, there are many who believe that low rents and security end in sloth, the sale of the land to speculators, and in the end to sub-letting at a rack-rent. It would be most important to ascertain whether, in the selected tract, the conditions which it is proposed to create elsewhere have led to the results anticipated by the one school or the other.

'I think that there can be no doubt on such a question. Sub-letting is not unknown in Bhojpur, and some of the cultivators are in debt; but these are exceptional cases. The

general rule is that the raiyats cultivate their own lands with their own small capital, and, where they sell their holdings, it is to others of their own class. Their industry is marked and has resulted in the clearing of the jungle with which much of the land was covered fifty years ago, and the creation of a cultivated area as well planted with fruit trees, as well irrigated from wells, and as well fenced, as any I have seen in India. No one can encamp for a day in the tract without being struck with its exceptional prosperity, which contrasts strongly with the backward state of three parts of the district in which rents are high and occupancy rights unknown. The credit of the cultivators is so good that, as you informed me, they generally borrow at the rate of twelve per cent., that is, on as good terms as their landlord. There would, therefore, be no anxiety whatever as to their surviving without assistance a period of ordinary famine. As to their character, the objection I generally hear to it is that it is *too* manly and independent. The Bhojpur wrestlers have a name throughout the country, and every man carries the large Bhojpur *láthi*, which he can use with great skill. They are equally ready to defend themselves in law Courts with which the complication of rights inseparable from any system where the majority possess interest in land has rendered them familiar. I have always found them open, communicative, ready to deal or to serve, and their honesty is proved by the low rate of interest demanded from them; but they have another side of their character for any one who attempts to oppress them.

'I think that these facts should be brought to the notice of Government as having a certain bearing on the general policy of the Bill. In the area to which your enquiries are confined, it would, I submit, appear that rights of occupancy at easy rents have been followed by comparative industry and prosperity, and with their usual effects in the moral character of those who enjoy them.

'With regard to your remark that the low rents may be due to mismanagement, I may say that it has been the misfortune of the Indian raiyats that so many have considered the raising of rents a proof of business ability. In this instance, the raiyats have not, as in most estates, been transferred from one purchaser at an auction sale to another, until they fell into the hands of some speculator in land who could enhance the old rents to excess. They remain under the Dumraon family, who have owned the land for centuries. That such a family, wealthy even with existing rents, should have allowed them to remain at a rate consistent with the happiness and prosperity of the dependents, I consider a proof of excellent management, and presume it was under such an impression that Government conferred titles on the late Mahárájá and the present manager. I think the Rájá must be better off, surrounded by contented and loyal peasantry, than he would be if his family increased their income at the expense of alienating the feelings of their tenantry, as others have done. I do not say this as imputing an opposite view to you, but because I think it of real importance that, in any public correspondence, conduct which contributes to the happiness of the country should be recognized. The opinion of the older families, as to whether they should respect their own good traditions in this respect, may be represented as wavering under the influence of the example of the new auction purchasers, and an impression that Government regarded their leniency as weakness and mismanagement would have a bad affect.'

"I cannot help thinking that there is a great deal in this rather long extract which I have read from a district report, which is pregnant with facts which the zamíndárs of the country would be wise to lay to heart. If they do so, we may realize the hope of a successful adoption and practical application of a measure which, in its primary object of securing fixity of tenure on reasonable and equitable rents, will give to the country a contented, peaceable and thriving agricultural community.

"Now, my Lord, to come to my second point. I am free to confess that, in my belief, the enactment of even such a liberal measure as that now before your Lordship's Council will not produce these desirable results, if unsupplemented by executive action of a kind to which I think hardly sufficient attention has been paid in the course of this debate. I am very glad to find from Mr. Evans' remarks that he is quite in accord with me on this matter. If there be any who think that the rights of the many millions of people who subsist on the soil of Bengal can be defined and secured by the enunciation of inflexible rules of law; if there be any who, heedless of the lessons of the past, trust for the welfare of the community to the resolutions of this Council alone, I certainly am not of them. Rather, I am among those who believe that, in such a momentous undertaking as this Council is now concerned with, the battle is but half won when the legislators' work has been successfully accomplished He only reaps the full fruits of victory who pushes his advantage; and, unhappily, the history of this Council is not free from cases, where legislative successes not followed up by executive action have resulted in administrative failure. By the Bill now before us, the declaration of liberal principles in dealing with rent, and the recognition of tenant-right, have been carried, if I do not say too far, certainly as far as the circumstances of the case demand; but I have no

hesitation in asserting that, if the Government of Bengal were to rest satisfied with the sanction which the Bill, when passed into law, will confer on these principles, this controversy would in a very few years be re-opened afresh, with far slighter chances of a peaceable solution than now exist. We cannot alter the state of the country, nor amend the abuses of generations, by a stroke of the pen. The utmost that this Council can do is, by wise legislation, to create a tendency towards improvement, which, if followed up by well directed and persistent executive action, may, in course of time, lead to better things. This Bill undoubtedly possesses potentialities for good. But so did Act X of 1859 in the opinion of all the able men who assisted at its enactment. If this Bill, a quarter of a century hence, is not to be exposed to the animadversions levelled to-day at Act X, then the Government of Bengal must adopt active measures to enforce its provisions. It must, by a detailed record of rights and liabilities of all interested in the land, provide against the continuance and renewal of abuses which now weigh on the springs of industry and check the prosperity of this Province. Such a record-of-rights is no new panacea for the agrarian difficulties by which we are now surrounded, neither is it an untried experiment. In his Minute of the 8th December, 1789, Sir John Shore recommended such a procedure to Lord Cornwallis, who, though acting, as all know, from the most benevolent motives, unfortunately rejected the counsels of his sagacious adviser. That Lord Cornwallis's rejection of Sir John Shore's advice was unfortunate most men now admit; for, wherever circumstances have since permitted of the enforcement of the principles then advocated by Sir John Shore, whether in permanently or temporarily settled estates, such enforcement has been followed by complete success. Wherever it has been ignored, difficulties and troubles have been the consequence. I find some apposite illustrations of these circumstances in the papers now before the Council. For instance, in a letter from the Collector of Gházipur, dated 15th December, 1881 (written in answer to some enquiries originated by the Revenue and Agricultural Department of the Government of India), the following important passage occurs :—

'We have had a record-of-rights (in the Gházipur district) for the last forty years, which, though prepared with extreme haste, has been throughout that period the touchstone of all rights. So far as tenant-right is concerned it is incontrovertible, for there is nothing to produce to contradict it. Both zamíndárs and tenants appeal to it on all occasions as to the ultimate criterion of the rights. With regard to village boundaries, the details of the plan then adopted left an opening for a good deal of vexatious litigation, which is not quite yet extinct. As to proprietary right, the record is not very full, although it was in this direction that the greater number of contests arose during its preparation. On the other hand, the said record, prepared by Messrs. C. Raikes and W. Vynyard in 1840-41, has been *the salvation of the tenants' rights*, especially of those who claim to hold at fixed rates.'

"That, my Lord, is evidence of undoubted authenticity. Comparing the state of affairs in Gházipur, a permanently-settled district, as described by that evidence, with the state of affairs in the adjoining district of Sáran, as described in the rent papers, the difference at once challenges our attention, and proclaims the efficacy of the procedure which can compass such admirable results.

"Nor is the testimony of facts wanting in Bengal itself to the same effect:

'Had a work of the sort', says Sir Henry Ricketts, referring to the settlement of Katak, 'never been accomplished, there might be misgivings and hesitation before commencing such an undertaking. But such a work has been accomplished, and the success has been greater than was expected, even by those who expected most. Previously to the settlement of Katak, the Province deteriorated each year, the people were discontented and embarrassments and difficulties increased. Since the settlement, the Province has flourished, the inhabitants have been among the most peaceful and well disposed of our subjects; there has been less agitation than in any other part of the Empire. Let Bengal be treated in precisely the same manner, and there is no reason why there should not be the same result.'

The passage I have now quoted was written twenty years ago; and it was written by a gentleman, one of the ablest revenue-officers in the country, who was the author of the settlement and who had a parental fondness for his work. But there was the fatal fault in Katak, that no proper provision was made for the maintenance of the record, and the result was what we find described in the 9th paragraph of the Government of Indias' despatch of the 21st March, 1881, namely, the loss of all the advantages by the utter failure to keep up the records in order and accuracy.

"If it be, as it ought to be, an admitted principle of revenue administration in India, that the rights of the several classes interested in the soil shall be expressly declared and recorded by some method or other, in documents accessible to all, then it must be confessed that the revenue administration of this Presidency is defective. Settlement proceedings, involving records-of-rights, secure in many portions of India that essential condition of agricultural prosperity, but there is no such assurance in Bengal. Having rejected the wise counsels of Sir John Shore, to which I have already alluded, the framers of the Permanent Settlement sought to secure the objects at which he aimed—objects recognized by them, as well as by him, to be of the utmost importance—by inculcating the necessity of an interchange of lease and counterpart between zamíndár and raiyat. How far they were successful, even when an interchange was effected, the case 'from real life' cited by my hon'ble friend Mr. Ilbert, when introducing this Bill, will satisfy the Council; and I am afraid what he has brought forward is only illustrative of what takes place in many portions of this Province. This is how the case stands—I quote from the report of a respectable pleader, himself a zamíndár, which the Council will find among the Bihár papers :—

'The law entitles the Bihárí raiyat to a pattá and receipts, yet he seldom, if ever, gets any. The law declares the exaction of *abwábs* as illegal, yet how numerous and heavy are the *abwábs* that we zamíndárs exact from him.'

"My hon'ble friend Major Baring gives us a very instructive list of the irregular cesses levied in Bengal. The quotation proceeds—

'His hereditary tenures are altogether exempted by law from liability to enhancement yet how, at each stage in the transfer of the zamíndárí, and how easily, when he sets up his head against us, we, without regard to law and justice, add something to it every year. The law protects him against ejectment, yet how often without any (effective) opposition from him, or without resorting to law and procedure, we turn him out of his and his father's land. It is illegal and a criminal offence to extort rent from him by duress, yet our *gumáshtas* (agents) and *kerabils* (runners) sit at the door of his house preventing egress and ingress, and deprive him of the use of the village well (the writer might have added of every other convenience of life) until he pays off our rent. How frequently, for the same purpose, we bring him to our Kachahrí and detain him there against his will till he satisfies our demands.'

"Such, from the lips of a Native zamíndár, appears to be a faithful account of what happens in many portions of Bihár, where no written contracts are exchanged; and, if Bengal claims exemption from such an indictment, I would point to a register of petitions from raiyats to Government (a copy of which I hold in my hand), showing that every form of complaint of oppression and illegalities has been represented to Government from every part of the country.

"I might, with extracts of a similar character, detain this Council for many hours longer, but each later fact would be in substance but a repetition of each earlier one, and all would point to the same conclusion, namely, that no matter how excellent and liberal the rights provided for by a law may be for such a population as we have to take count of, it cannot be doubted that, until a record-of-rights shall have been completed, the peasantry will, to use Sir John Strachey's words, 'remain the victim of chicanery and oppression, and that our Courts will be systematically made use of for the perpetration of injustice.' 'We shall probably,' says Sir George Campbell in 1873, 'have the whole of the real question in our hands, if we make an attempt to settle any considerable part of it; and we shall scarcely be able to stop till we have made a settlement of Bengal, adjusted and recorded all rights and all incidents of tenure, and created a machinery for perpetuating and continuing the record-of-rights and keeping accounts by public officers under a system such as the framers of the Permanent Settlement designed, but their successors wholly abandoned,—a very long, difficult and expensive, but a necessary, process it will be.' Long it undoubtedly will, and expensive it may, be, though not so expensive as some may think. But the duration and the cost will be as nothing compared with the manifold blessings such a measure would confer on this Province. It will be a permanent possession, restoring peace and preserving peace; for, thenceforward, all will know that nothing can be gained by disagreement. Your Lordship will, therefore, understand what high value I place on those provisions of the Bill which provide for a field-survey, a settlement of

rents and record-of-rights, and how anxious I am that those provisions should be hedged round with no needless limitations.

"So far, my Lord, I have dealt with the main points of principle to which in my opinion especial attention is necessary. I have not attempted to enter upon any discussion of the details of the Bill. In my judgment, the Select Committee must do that after the full consideration the measure will receive during the next few months. But I cannot help saying that, as at present advised, I am unable to accept the provisions of chapter VIII of the Bill, which bears upon the question of compensation for improvements and for disturbance. I think, too, though I myself have suggested a twenty per cent. limitation, that it may be impossible to enforce a uniform limitation of that kind in all parts of the Province, and the proposal, I understand, is only suggested tentatively, and will come up for the full deliberation of those who will have to consider the Bill in Select Committee. So also with the chapter dealing with the procedure for the realization of rents; it requires in my opinion very much more examination than it has yet received. In India, it is said, as in Ireland, it has been too much the custom to assume that the landholder is exclusively to blame for the existing state of things as regards the generally unsatisfactory condition of the agricultural districts; but, while the wrongs of the raiyats are freely discussed, the case of the landlord is hardly ever thought of; and yet there is a zamíndárí side to the question, which it is impossible to ignore. I know that the landlords of these Provinces have been very often to blame; many of them deal harshly with their tenants, and but few have done much to improve their estates. From all, however, that has come out in the published papers, it is certain that remedial measures in the interests of the tenants must be accompanied by some provisions to secure the interest of landlords as well. The existing system of coercive processes, and the agency through whom they are served, requires thorough reform. The execution of decrees for instance, which is a most important part of the process for realizing the demand, is inefficiently directed. The whole of this branch of the subject is of extreme importance, both from the zamíndar's and the Government point of view. The Government is the possessor of large estates of its own, which it manages through its own officers, and any means to facilitate the collection of rent will be of great advantage. But the importance of the matter goes further, and it is one which has an especial interest for the Financial Member, that the Government depends for its revenue upon the punctual payment of the rent to the zamíndár. If we cannot give facilities for the realization of one, we incur some risk of losing the other

"It remains to me, my Lord, to refer to one other point, and that is the statements which my hon'ble friend Mr. Kristodás Pál made yesterday in reference to the kabúliyat to which the Hon'ble Mr. Ilbert took exception in his opening speech. I understood my hon'ble friend to say that the kabúliyat which fell under censure was simply a reproduction of the form of kabúliyat which the Government used on its own estates, and that, at any rate, any censure which might be passed on the zamíndár must fall in the same measure on the shoulders of the Government and its officers. I am not here to defend the Government, as an immaculate body which is above suspicion, much less to defend all the mistakes of my predecessors. But I really do not think, when we come to examine the matter, that my hon'ble friend has in this instance made out any case for condemnation of Government. I may say that, before this subject was referred to in this Council, I had heard something about it from an anonymous petition which I received on the subject. As a rule I do not deal with anonymous petitions, except to throw them into the waste-paper basket; but the statements made on this occasion were so very definite with reference to the alleged malpractices of an officer of Government in his dealings with his raiyats, that I thought it my duty to ask the Collector of the Twenty-four Parganas whether there was any truth in the charge which the anonymous writer had brought to notice, namely, that a criminal information had been laid against the agent of the zamíndár on a charge of cheating, and that several cases were pending in the Courts regarding these particular

kabúliyats. The reply which I got from the Collector was that the statements were quite true, and that the raiyats had a strong case. It was alleged that the kabúliyat given to the raiyats was entirely different from the arrangement which had been made between the parties pending the exchange of agreements; that this charge had been tried and had fallen through; but, as the writer of the anonymous petition said, not from entire disproof of the correctness of the charge of cheating, but from want of sufficient proof for a conviction.

"Now, as regards the Hon'ble Mr. Kristodás Pál's statement in respect to the condemned kabúliyats, that they differ in a small degree only from similar documents issued by the Government, I have taken some pains to ascertain what the facts were. The facts are these: Sir R. Temple having wished to encourage the exchange of pattás and kabúliyats, and to facilitate the general registration of such documents, caused a form of pattá to be prepared which would contain all the ordinary stipulations in such cases, together with those of an exceptional nature. A printed form, general in its application, it was thought, would save all parties a great deal of trouble, and would secure other advantages. The form was not put forward as a perfect form, which the Government, if it could have its way, would have always enforced. The object was chiefly to facilitate registration, and as such a form must provide for a diversity of customs in various districts, it consequently embraced some provisions which were contradictory; and when his hon'ble friend quoted the eleventh provision in the form as being discreditable to the Government, he ought in fairness to have stated that an alternative provision was before his eyes. The Government was only anxious that whatever provisions were adopted should be expressed in the document, so as to induce a freer recourse to registration. I have before me a translation of the form of kabúliyat which the Government issued, and all I can say is that if anything can be different from the form of kabúliyat which my hon'ble friend Mr. Ilbert read out, it is this document. To make this clear to the Council I will read out this translation:—

'*Kabúliyat.*

To the noble (landlord's name).

I (tenant's name) son of inhabitant of village , execute the following kabúliyat:—

In the district subdivision tháná within the confines of your honour's estate situated in the village I acknowledge to hold a plot of land measuring bighás in extent as specified below, and to be responsible for the payment of an *annual* rent of rupees in the instalments specified below. For the privilege of cultivating (this land) during the period specified below I, of my own free will, execute this kabúliyat and agree to perform the undermentioned stipulations except those that have been excepted. To this I shall not object. If I do, my objection shall not be admitted.

Duration (or term) of kabúliyat.

*Conditions.*

(1) I will pay each month interest on arrears at the rate of per cent.
(2) I will maintain the boundaries.
(3) I shall enjoy the produce of the trees.
(4) I will not fell trees without permission.
(5) I will not alter the (character of the) land by excavation or otherwise.
(6) The landlord shall be at liberty to measure and charge rent at current rates for excess lands.
(7) Should the measurement show that I hold less land (than specified in this kabúliyat) I shall be entitled to abatement of rent.
(8) The landlord shall not be at liberty to measure during the currency of the lease.
(9) I shall not dispose of or mortgage my jote.
(10) The jote, on my decease, shall descend to my heirs.
(11) On my death, the landlord shall dispose of the jote or make any other arrangement he pleases.'

"It will be observed that Nos. 6 and 8, and Nos. 10 and 11, are mutually contradictory.

"It will be observed, further, that the rate of interest is left to be filled up as might be agreed in each case; that all payments are to be *annual*; and that it is only from month to month that interest on arrears is stipulated for. I understood from my hon'ble friend that in the Government form of pattá the Government declined to entertain applications for remission on the ground of

diluvion. The seventh clause of the Government kabúliyat expressly contains a stipulation for abatement of rent where measurement shows a diminution in the area of the land held, and the tenth is in direct contradiction to the contents of my hon'ble friend's kabúliyat. But I have to go further. This is the form of kabúliyat which Sir Richard Temple introduced in 1876, with the view of securing wider registration; but the success of the measure was not very great, and I understand that, in 1878, this form of kabúliyat was entirely abandoned. The form of kabúliyat for rights in Government and wards' estates which was adopted in 1876 remained in force for two years. It was superseded in 1878 by two forms which were then sanctioned by the Board of Revenue; these forms are quite unexceptionable and are in force now. They correspond in no sense with the document adduced in the case which has given rise to this discussion, and if anyone wishes to study them, or better, if any zamíndár wishes to see what a model form of kabúliyat should be, he will find it recorded under Nos. 23 and 24 at page 58 of the Board of Revenue's manual. It is impossible for anything to differ more widely from the indefensible document which was brought forward yesterday; and I may add that within the last few weeks we have issued, through the Board of Revenue, strict orders showing that the right of occupancy is to be strongly protected, and, with the permission of the Council, I will read the circular. It runs thus:—

'I am to remind you that it is no longer open to a manager or to local officers to discuss the policy of allowing raiyats to acquire a right of occupancy in their holdings. The policy has been fully adopted by the legislature and the Government that it is good that raiyats should have the right of occupancy. If the raiyats of the estate do not understand the right of occupancy used in its legal sense, the sooner they cause it to be explained to them the better. The Board expect that the officers engaged in the present settlement proceedings will take the opportunity to dispel their ignorance of legal rights, and they desire that you will take care that no misunderstanding on this subject is allowed to exist among managers of estates in your division. It should be made a distinct instruction to them that there is to be no attempt to discourage the growth of legal occupancy rights; and that, when they have accrued, they must be fully recognised in all zamíndárí papers.'

"The only other question I have to refer to is the question to which my hon'ble friend Mr. Kristodás Pál has referred as to the management of Government estates. Here I cannot appear as the defender of all that has been done in the past. I believe myself that there is a great deal in our khás mahál administration which is capable of improvement, and, therefore, I have interested myself in the subject and have called for a special report from the Board of Revenue on the subject. Indeed, in the case of one large Government estate, to the charge of which I have recently appointed a Covenanted Civilian, I am trying, by way of experiment, to learn whether we cannot introduce a better system of management, by spending more money in the opening out of more roads in the backward parts of the estate, and by inducing immigration to promote the extension of cultivation. The subject has received my personal and careful attention. But my friend went on to say that the khás management of Government maháls in Tipperah and Chittagong and Mednípur was so bad as to create a scandal. I am not aware of the particular cases he referred to in Tipperah and Chittagong; but if he will bring them to my notice afterwards, I shall investigate the matter. I am however acquainted with the circumstances of the cases which occurred in Mednípur. They refer to two temporarily settled estates in which the last settlement was made about forty years ago. After regular settlement proceedings, the rents were enhanced in these two estates to the extent of fifty per cent., and the raiyats objected. This happened three or four years ago. Some people have taken exception to the settlement as exorbitant and unjust to the tenants. But, having regard to the long interval since the last settlement, and to the enormous rise in the value of produce in that period, the revenue authorities maintain that the new demand is not unreasonable. The raiyats, however, would not pay at the enhanced rate and, thereupon, the Government proceeded in the matter constitutionally and according to law, and not as has been done by some zamíndárs without any reference to law. The Government sued the raiyats in the Munsif's Court and obtained decrees: appeals were made to the Subordinate Judge's Court and were dismissed. The raiyats again went up from that decision on special appeal to the High Court, and the order of the

Lower Courts was again confirmed. So far it may be assumed that the action of the Government had justice and moderation on its side. I understand that the raiyats in these two Parganas spent a lákh of rupees in contesting what seemed a moderate enhancement; and it may be thought that, after the decision of the High Court was given against them, they would have submitted. But that was not the case. We have had to send a special officer to ascertain the circumstances under which the raiyats refuse to pay the rent which is now legally demandable from them, and the matter is still under enquiry. In the meantime, to show the leniency with which these raiyats have been treated by the Government, I may mention that one and a half year's rent of the whole body of the raiyats has been remitted; but not satisfied with this concession, they claimed the remission of three years' rent. So far from a case being made out, of oppression and hardship or abuse of the law, I most positively affirm that our revenue-officers have acted here, not only in strict accordance with the law, but with moderation and indulgence. But the result remains that even after the enhancement, the rents of these estates were under the prevailing rates of rent paid by neighbouring raiyats. And as regards the recusancy of the raiyats, it is only another argument in favour of giving the Government, as well as the zamíndár, some assistance in realizing the rates of rent which the Courts have finally decreed."

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY said:—"My Lord, in replying to the objections which have been offered to this Bill in its present stage, I may as well begin by saying that it is my intention only to reply at present to objections offered on the ground of the principles of the Bill, not to points of detail. In the first place, time would not permit, on such a long and elaborate Bill, of my entering into criticism of its details; but, more than that, I wish it to be distinctly understood that, on many points of detail, the provisions of the Bill are only put forward tentatively, in order to elicit criticism, and that we are quite prepared to reconsider and amend them in Committee, on sufficient cause being shown. I may, moreover, say that I came here unprepared to throw a doubt on the intelligence of my audience, by again examining the necessity of the introduction of some such Bill as the present one. I fully endorse every word my hon'ble friend Mr Ilbert said on this score in his opening speech, and if there is anyone still unpersuaded of the necessity of legislation by the arguments he has used, neither would he be persuaded though one rose from the dead. Certainly nothing that I can say would convince him. Yet we are told that in Bihár neither landlords nor raiyats want legislation; that in Bengal landlords do indeed want it, but not for these objects; that landlords and raiyats are on most friendly terms; that there is no rack-renting, no eviction, no enhancement; that the zamíndárs have peopled the jungles, dug tanks once upon a time and had made roads; that they subscribe largely to education, to dispensaries and to other charitable objects; that the Bihár zamíndárs gave land free for road making, and behaved well to their riayats in the famine, for which they received the eulogium of Sir R. Temple. Well, though some of these facts require considerable modification, I am not going to traverse this description of the typical zamíndár. I have to oppose their interests in the interests of a more helpless class; but this line of policy can be justified without vilifying the zamíndárs. I have no doubt they merited Sir Richard Temple's somewhat generous compliments as much as I did myself, or as a good many other officers of Government did. I have no doubt that as a class they are just what their environments make them, and there are many good ones among them. I know that their liberality and usefulness are great, but while I am far from saying they make a bad use of the money they collect from the raiyats, I do wish that the sums thus extracted should be regulated by law and not left to the arbitrary discretion of the zamíndár. No, if the zamíndár is as considerate and merciful as he is said to be by my honourable friend, then this Bill can have no terrors for him. The law is a terror to evil-doers, not to them that do well. If they neither enhance the rents of their tenants exorbitantly, nor threaten them with eviction in case of their refusal, the prohibition against such practices cannot affect them; but, unfortunately, all landlords are not of this type, and, certainly, all landlords' agents are not so, and I shall, in the course of my speech, I fear,

bring ample evidence that there are landlords who require to be restrained. As I have said, I am not going over the ground which has been already fully occupied in Mr. Ilbert's speech, as to the demand which the landlords themselves made for legislation. I need only refer on this point to the memorandum published as Appendix I to the Bengal Government Report. But to show that the state of things is not quite as Arcadian as has been described, Mr. Thonrpson has told us that he has a list of no less than 80 petitions addressed by raiyats to the Government of Bengal in the last three years, complaining of acts of oppression on the part of zamíndárs. Most of these petitions are complaints of undue enhancement of rents; others of the exaction of illegal abwábs; others of measurement by an illegal standard; others of dispossession of occupancy-rights. We have been told that there are no evictions in Bengal. Though eviction through the Courts is not frequent and, consequently, statistics are not forthcoming, our police registers tell a very different tale. In one district, a Magistrate (Mr. Edgar) tells me he compiled from these registers a list of no less than 500 such complaints in two years, and the complaints to the Bengal Government of dispossession of occupancy-rights mean the same thing. Eviction in itself is of little value. It is of value as a weapon for enforcing enhancement. I also have a list of applications for the quartering of additional police during the same period, on account of disputes between landlord and tenant. They amount to 16. These applications were all made by the Magistrates; they came from Bákirganj, Jessore, Kalna, Farídpur, Mednípur, Maimansingh, Noakháli, Nadá, Pabná, Rajsháhi, Tipperah, and Orissa; they cover a force of 410 constables, besides officers, all applied for for the purpose of keeping the peace between zamíndárs—and in zamíndárs I must include the Government itself—and their raiyats. It will be noticed that none of these come from Bihár, not, I fear, because there is less oppression in Bihár than in Eastern Bengal,—in fact we know the case is the very reverse of this,—but because the oppression has been so effectual that the raiyats are incapable of resisting, and there is no fear there of disturbance. In one part of the country, we have disputes requiring an armed force to prevent their culminating in disturbances; in another, we have a peasantry too helpless to resist oppression, and in both, I say, there is urgent demand for legislation which shall enable such a state of things to cease.

"The two main objects of the Bill are described to be, in the words of Mr. Ilbert,—

'(1) to give reasonable security to the tenant in the occupation and enjoyment of his land; and

(2) to give reasonable facilities to the landlord for the settlement and recovery of his rent.'

"The objections taken in regard to the manner in which the first of these two objects is dealt with in the Bill group themselves naturally round—

(1) the extension of the right of occupancy;
(2) the limitations to enhancement;
(3) the transferability of the raiyatí tenures;
(4) the overriding of contract.

"The objections taken to the extension of the right of occupancy are, mainly, that this extension goes beyond what was the customary right at the time of the Permanent Settlement; that it certainly goes beyond what Act X of 1859 defined to be the right; that it will, taken in connexion with the power to transfer, do no good to the cultivating classes, while it will do unwarrantable injury to the zamíndár. I am not going at any length into the question of the position of the resident raiyat at the time of the Permanent Settlement. After the admirable exposition of the question which we, or at least some of us, enjoyed yesterday from my hon'ble and learned friend Mr. Evans, this is not necessary. I was in hopes that this controversy was settled, but after what we have heard from the hon'ble gentleman opposite, from Rájá Siva Prasád, as to the indefeasible rights of property conferred on zamíndárs by the Permanent Settlement, I feel bound to touch on the argument. While it is admitted that raiyats who received pattás at the Permanent Settlement (or who otherwise had their rents at the time fixed), and their representatives, had the right of occu-

pancy, by which I mean the right to hold on undisturbed so long as they paid established rates (I am not here referring to the question of enhancement), it is asserted that outside that class, the raiyats had no rights at all, except those which they derived from the zamíndár. It is singular that this controversy should still be deemed an open one. Only the other day, in studying the literature connected with this subject, I came across a paper published as an Appendix to the Select Committee's Report of 1832, written by Mr. Campbell of the Madras Civil Service. He says, after noting that the partial extension of the permanent zamíndárí system to Madras had not in that Presidency succeeded in materially impairing the prescriptive rights of the tenants, that 'in Bengal, on the contrary, though a mass of evidence exists in support of similar right on the part of the cultivators in 1793, and though some of the oldest servants of the Company, such as Mr. Harington, Mr. Colebrooke, with many of their most distinguished civil officers examined before the Committee, have most strenuously advocated them, there are others of great experience who declare that the raiyats in Bengal have no rights and never had any.' This was published fifty years ago. The description of the controversy might equally be applied at the present day.

"But can anyone who has read the papers circulated with this Bill resist the light thrown upon the question in those papers, especially by the annexures to the Report of the Rent Commission, and by the researches of Messrs. Mackenzie and O'Kinealy?

"These gentlemen give in every instance their authorities, and there is an overwhelming balance of testimony in favour of their view, that all resident raiyats once admitted to the village, whether before or after the Permanent Settlement, had a right of occupancy in their lands so long as they continued to pay the established rent, and they had a right to have that rent fixed by the ruling power. The position of the raiyats and zamíndárs after the Permanent Settlement is clearly declared in Regulation VIII of 1793, sections 7 and 8, and Regulation VII of 1822, section 4. Their rights were the old customary rights, except where changed by the Regulation. That is, in addition to the old customs, they were bound to confine their contracts to the terms of the Regulations (section 65, Regulation VIII of 1793). They must frame their leases conformably to the circumstances of the estate and submit them for the Collector's sanction; none else were valid (section 58, Regulation VIII of 1793); they could make no lease for more than ten years, could not exact more than the customary rate of rent (section 7, Regulation IV of 1794), or for doing so were liable to a penalty of three times the amount (Regulation VIII of 1793, section 55). The raiyats on the other hand had a right to perpetual renewal at the customary rate (Regulation XLIV of 1793) wherever and whenever they were once let in as cultivators of the village. The only power to eject was that afforded by the sale law of 1822 to auction-purchasers in regard to unprotected tenancies, and this, though renewed in 1845, was taken away by Act X of 1859. They quote, as their authorities, Sir John Shore, Lord Cornwallis, Mr. Colebrooke, the Government letter of 7th October, 1815, Mr. Sisson's letter of 2nd April, 1815, Lord Moira, Mr. Holt Mackenzie's Evidence of 1832, and Mr. Harington's *passim*, and they show that, whatever the practical result of Regulation V of 1812, which was admittedly a new departure, the intention, as shown by the preamble and by the Sadr Court's circular of 1816, was expressly to maintain existing restrictions as to the rights of raiyats to a renewal of their pattás at the established rates. They also show that these views were in the main held by the great majority of the Judges on the Bengal rent case, especially by Messrs. Trevor, Campbell, Norman, Kemp, Morgan and Seton-Karr.

"I feel confident that no one who has carefully studied their notes, and certainly no one who, as I have done, has gone back and studied the original references themselves, can doubt that they have made good their propositions. I will content myself with showing that this view has been also consistently maintained by the Court of Directors and by the Secretary of State. One hon'ble gentleman yesterday expressed a wish that he had been born in Lord Cornwallis's time. I was almost tempted to re-echo the wish, for I am sure he would have had a much more correct appreciation of what the Perma-

nent Settlement did and did not do for the zamíndárs than that which he put forward yesterday. The first quotation I will read is from the Court's letter of the 19th September, 1792, the early part of which has already been quoted by Major Baring. It runs thus :—

'Our interposition, where it is necessary, seems also to be clearly consistent with the practice of the Mogul Government, under which it appeared to be a general maxim that the immediate cultivator of the soil, duly paying his rent, should not be dispossessed of the land he occupies. This necessarily supposes that there were some measures and limits by which the rent could be defined, and that it was not left to the arbitrary determination of the zamíndár, for otherwise such a rule would be nugatory ; and, in point of fact, the original amount seems to have been annually ascertained and fixed by the act of the Sovereign.'

"My next quotation is from the Government letter addressed to the Court of Directors on 7th October, 1815—

'We consider it as a principle equally applicable to all the Provinces immediately dependent on this Presidency, and we believe we might safely add to the whole of India, that the resident raiyats*

* (1815.)

(and recollect that Sir J. Shore defined a *resident* cultivator as anyone who cultivated the land in the village in which he lived)

*have*, by the Government letter of 1815, an established permanent hereditary right in the soil which they cultivate so long as they continue to pay the rent justly demandable from them with punctuality. We consider it equally a principle interwoven with the constitution of the different Governments of India, that the quantum of rent is not to be determined by the arbitrary will of the zamíndár, but that it is to be regulated by specific engagements, or, in the absence of such engagements, by the established rates of the parganas or other local divisions.

* * * * *

'With these impressions respecting the rights of the peasantry, such parts of the provisions contained in Regulation XLIV of 1793 and XLVII of 1803 as declare that pattás shall not be granted to raiyats or other persons for a term exceeding ten years, appear to be fundamentally erroneous. The natural and obvious tendency of that rule was to limit and restrict those rights which the peasant possessed in a much more extended sense by virtue of the constitution of the country itself.'

"In reply to that letter, the Court of Directors, writing on 15th January, 1819, went into the whole question. They began by saying that, 'though the use of the terms 'actual proprietors', 'landed estates' and 'under-tenants', has contributed to impair and, in many cases, to destroy the rights of individuals, yet it is clear that the rights which were actually conferred on the zamíndárs, or which were actually recognised to exist in that class by the enactments of the Permanent Settlement, were not intended to trench upon the rights which were possessed by the raiyats.' They quote Lord Cornwallis's Minute, their own order of 1792, the distinct provisions of Regulations I of 1793 and VIII of 1793, and then ask, how it is 'that our institutions are so imperfectly calculated to afford the raiyats in practice that protection to which on every ground they are so fully entitled, so that it too often happens that the quantum of rent which they pay is regulated neither by specific engagements nor by the established rates of the parganas, but by the arbitrary will of the zamíndárs.' They quote with approval the statement of Mr. Cornish, Judge of the Patna Court of Circuit, to the effect that—

'the raiyats conceive they have a right to hold their lands so long as they pay the rent which they and their forefathers have always done. The zamíndárs, although afraid to avow, as being contrary to immemorial custom, that they have a right to demand any rent they choose to exact, yet go on compelling them to give an increase, and the power of distraint vested in them by the Regulation soon causes the utter ruin of the resisting raiyat.'

"They then say—

'We fully subscribe to the truth of Mr. Sisson's declaration that the faith of the State is to the full as solemnly pledged to uphold the cultivator of the soil in the unmolested enjoyment of his long established rights as it is to maintain the zamíndár in the possession of his estate, or to abstain from increasing the public revenue permanently assessed upon him.'

"They then condemn Regulation V of 1812 as a very '*imperfect corrective*' of the evils which it was intended to remedy, and especially condemn it in reference to the construction put upon it that it gave zamíndárs power to demand from the raiyats any rent they think proper, without regard to the customary rate of assessment in the pargana.

"The discussion goes off into the measures requisite to avoid a repetition of these evils in the temporarily settled Provinces, and finally led to the enactment of Regulation VII of 1822 and to the draft Regulation drawn up by Mr. Harington in 1826. But I have quoted enough to show the opinion arrived at by the Court of Directors in the early part of the century, after a discussion scarcely less exhaustive than that recently accorded to the question of the raiyats' rights in Bengal. Before leaving this part of the question, I will ask you to hear the conclusion come to by the Secretary of State after perusing the discussions of the Bengal Rent Commission. He says :—

'Whatever may have been the exact position, actual or legal, of the bulk of the Bengal raiyats prior to the Permanent Settlement, there can be no doubt, after the exhaustive investigation which the question has now undergone, that their customary rights at least include the right of occupancy, conditional on the payment of the rate current and established in the locality.'

"To this extent His Lordship authorized us to endeavour to restore the raiyats to their original position, and it is to this aim that those portions of the Bill which deal with the growth and incidence of the occupancy-right is devoted. I have left untouched the argument derived from Regulation II of 1793 and the quotation of the preamble 'that no power will then exist', &c.; because this has already been disposed of by my hon'ble friend Major Baring, but I may point out that in quoting the preamble of Regulation II of 1793 my hon'ble friend opposite, Rai Kristodás Pál, omitted to quote that part which would have upset his view of the complete and absolute proprietary right of the zamíndárs before and after the Permanent Settlement. It said :—

'The property in the soil was never before formally declared to be vested in the landholders, nor were they allowed to transfer such rights as they did possess, or raise money upon the credit of their tenures, without the previous sanction of Government. With respect to the public demand upon each estate, it was liable to annual or frequent variation at the discretion of Government. The amount of it was fixed upon an estimate formed by the public officers of the aggregate of the rents payable by the raiyats or tenants for each bíghá of land in cultivation, of which, after deducting the expenses of collection, ten-elevenths were usually considered as the right of the public, and the remainder the share of the landholder. Refusal to pay the sum required of him was followed by his removal from the management of his lands, and the public dues were either let in farm or collected by an officer of Government, and the above-mentioned share of the landholder, or such sum as special custom, or the orders of Government might have fixed, was paid to him by the farmer or from the public treasury.'

"So much for the Permanent Settlement. The question remains—Are we, as a high authority tells us, unwarrantably extending the right of occupancy as settled and defined by Act X of 1859? In the first place, I may observe that, if the present discussion has brought out nothing else, it has very prominently made manifest the fact that Act X neither did nor was intended to settle and define the right of occupancy. It is admitted by the same high authority that the Act of 1859 did not affect the right of raiyats to establish, by custom or otherwise, a permanent title. It only fixed a period of prescription. In other words, it was an additional and not an exclusive enactment. The history of Act X of 1859 is very clearly summarised in the Minute of Mr. Justice Cunningham. He says—

'No one can understand the true position of the several parties to the controversy, who has not studied the original frame and language of that Bill. Its object was, not to codify the law, but to amend one particular branch of it,—that relating to the recovery of rent. At the same time it was thought expedient, as its mover* explained, 'to re-enact in a clear and distinct form the provisions of the existing law connected with rent suits, and sections 3, 4 and 5 accordingly set forth what had been the law since the time of the Permanent Settlement'.

*Mr. Currie, 10th October, 1857.

'Section 3 provided that 'hereditary raiyats' at fixed rates were entitled to pattás at those rates; 'all other raiyats and cultivators' were entitled to pattás *at the rates established in the pargana for similar lands, or, if no such rates could be discovered, at the customary rates for similar lands, in the vicinity.*

'Section 4 provided that 'every resident raiyat and cultivator has a right of occupancy', except in the cases (1) of *sír*-lands leased for a term, or year by year, and (2) lands sub-let by an occupancy-tenant to a resident cultivator.

'Section 5 reserved express agreements as to rent, clearing leases and right of re-entry and provided that resident raiyats cultivating lands not previously in their possession, without a pattá, should not acquire a right of occupancy till they had paid rent for three years.

'The Select Committee reported that no alteration in the principles of the Bill was necessary; but they recommended, in the case of raiyats at fixed rents, that twenty years' holding at fixed rates should raise a presumption of having held from the time of the Permanent Settlement; in the case of other raiyats the Committee reported that they were entitled to hold at pargana rates'; that this had been admitted to mean 'customary and fair rents'; that 'khudkásht raiyats were spoken of as possessing rights of occupancy', and that 'khudkásht' was held synonymous with 'resident'; but that it had been pointed out that 'residence' is not always a condition of occupancy, and it appears that after much inquiry, it was prescribed by an order of the Government of the North-Western Provinces in 1856, as most consistent with general practice and recognized rights, that a holding of the same land for twelve years should be held to give a right of occupancy. We have followed this precedent.

'This was the origin of the rule that twelve years' continuous holding creates a right of occupancy.

'It was, however, from the twelve years' rule that the most serious consequences to the raiyat's position resulted. This appears to have been adopted, not only without due consideration of its necessary results, but under actual misapprehension of the real purport of the rule which the Select Committee considered themselves to be adopting. The admitted law was that all resident raiyats had rights of occupancy; but then it was found that some non-resident raiyats had such rights, and it was proposed to meet these cases by adopting a rule in force in the North-Western Provinces, that an ousted tenant could, by a summary process, recover possession by showing twelve years' occupation. The effect of converting this rule into a general definition of occupancy-rights was that on the one hand many undoubted occupancy-tenants found their title endangered by not being able to prove twelve years' continuous occupancy, and, on the other, that tenants not otherwise entitled to occupancy-rights were able to claim them whenever they could show residence for the required period. The results were, in the language of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, 'wholesale enhancement of rents and ejectment of raiyats who had a customary claim to occupancy.'"

"My answer then to the question must be that we have undoubtedly gone behind the letter of Act X; nay, more, we have endeavoured to undo some of the injury which that Act unwittingly brought about, but we have on this point of occupancy-rights carried out, as nearly as circumstances permitted, the intentions which the framers of Act X deliberately and expressly set before themselves. We have not got rid of the twelve years' prescription, though in the opinion of some of us the maintenance of a fixed period of prescription is neither historically correct, nor practically convenient; in fact, as Mr. Cunningham has said, 'you can never have peace between two parties, one of whom will, at a certain period, become entitled to a privilege at the expense of the other'; but we have got rid of the anomaly by which a resident cultivator would be ousted from his prescriptive rights by the mere device of his landlord shifting him from one patch of cultivation to another. We are told that the practice of shifting cultivators is not common in Bengal, but so convenient a device is not likely to be long left a monopoly in the hands of the zamíndárs of Bihár, where it is common, and we are legislating for Bihár as well as for Bengal. Allow me to quote to you the resolution arrived at on this point by a meeting of landholders in the Shahábád district on the 30th October, 1880. They resolved, with reference to the original proposal to confer modified rights of occupancy on three years' raiyats, that—

'This concession is strongly deprecated. At present land-owners prevent the growth of occupancy-rights by granting leases for five years only, *or by changing* lands, or by managing so that a raiyat shall never hold at the same rent for twelve years.'

"Now what Mr. Cornish said in 1815, that the raiyats conceive they have a right to hold their land so long as they pay the rent, is equally true of the present day. Mr. MacDonell, writing of Darbhanghá, says—

'Illiterate, and in the hands of the zamíndár as far as accounts go, the raiyats cannot prove the status required of them, though the universal sense of the Province believes this status to exist. Our registration offices show that these occupancy or kashtkari rights are now mortgaged; our Civil Court records and our registration offices show that they are sold.'

"Mr. Edgar, writing of Bihár generally, says—

'I hold that the vast majority of raiyats in Bihár have, at the present moment, strong occupancy-rights in the land which they cultivate; that these rights are based, in the first instance, on the living custom of the country, a custom which no Court of law could ignore, if it was properly pleaded before it * * I freely acknowledge that this right has, in many cases, been destroyed by the illegal action of the zamíndár, most of them acting through thíkádárs, whether European or Native; that great sweeps of land, once held by raiyats with rights of occupancy, have been turned into indigo zarats; that lands have been arbitrarily

taken from one raiyat and given to another; that holdings have been changed at the pleasure of the zamíndárs.'

"But over three-fourths of the land of the Province, he says unhesitatingly, occupancy-rights are the rule. Are we to allow such rights to be broken by the simple device above alluded to, or by what Mr. McDonell declares to be equally frequent, 'the manipulation by patwáris of the village jamabandís to prevent the identification of the plot held this year with the plot held five years ago,' or by the custom confessed to, with cynical naïvete, by the Shahábád landholders, in the paper from which I have already quoted, namely, that 'all lands becomes *zarat* (or private land), when taken into the landlord's hand'? No. The evidence throughout these papers is overwhelming that there is a strong and increasing tendency among landlords to break down occupancy-rights by every possible device, and we are bound to do our best to protect these rights; and the provision formulated by the Secretary of State for giving these rights to every cultivator who has held land for twelve years within the same village or estate, is quite the minimum protection that can either be accepted for the rights that have been acquired in the past, or to enable the raiyat to have some fixity of tenure in the future.

"On the economical side of the question I need not detain you long. The argument of the opposition on that point is more directed against the transferability, than against the accrual, of these rights, though I have seen references to Mr. Ross's Minute of 6th March, 1827, arguing that by protecting raiyats you do not make the ground more productive, but only increase the number of mouths deriving subsistence from it. Well, I think Major Baring has sufficiently answered the point, and you have heard also what the Lieutenant-Governor has said about the condition of the *guzashtadárs* of Bhojpur; but I may also add the following testimony from the Famine Commission to the same effect. They say—

'In the case of these large cultivating classes, security of tenure must have its usual beneficial effect, and, as a rule, the cultivators with occupancy-rights are better off than the tenants-at-will. Whenever enquiry has been made, it has been found that in all matters relating to material prosperity—such as the possession of more cattle, better houses and better clothes—the superiority lies on the side of the occupancy-tenants, and the figures in the preceding paragraphs also show that as a rule they hold larger areas of land. Where the sub-division of land among tenants-at-will is extreme, any security of tenure which defends a part of the population from that competition must necessarily be to them a source of material comfort and of peace of mind such as can hardly be conceived by a community where a diversity of occupation exists, and where those who cannot find a living on the land are able to betake themselves to other employments. It is only under such tenures as convey permanency of holding, protection from arbitrary enhancement of rent and security for improvements, that we can expect to see property accumulated, credit grow up, and improvements effected in the system of cultivation. There could be no greater misfortune to the country than that the members of the occupancy class should decrease, and that such tenants should be merged in the crowd of rack-rented tenants-at-will who, owning no permanent connection with the land, have no incentive to thrift or improvement.'

"This, I think, is the view that all sensible men must take of the benefits given by fixity of tenure, and all the best zamíndárs to whom I have spoken take the same view. I quite believe what the Mahárájá of Darbhangá told us yesterday, that good landlords do not, as a rule, object to a raiyat being secure in his tenure, and it may safely be said that the power of ejectment is valued, mainly, if not entirely, as a means of extorting enhanced rent, and to this desire, having otherwise provided a reasonable means and measure of legitimate enhancement, the Government should, I think, make no concession.

"And this brings me to the question of limitation of enhancements. To those who wish that enhancements should be left to the discretion of the parties, in other words that there should be neither restriction of ground, nor limitation in amount of enhancement, the Bill will certainly not be satisfactory.

"We are told that enhancements do not take place in Bengal. I can only say that the experience gained by Government officers in managing Wards' estates is the reverse of this. I could easily show from a recent resolution of the Board of Revenue that the great difficulty the Government officers have in these estates is to collect rents, because these rents all include illegal abwábs and undue enhancement. Witness Salkhira, with an arrear of 6½ lákhs against a rental of

Rs. 3,50,000, and in Kassimbázár and in Chándal in Máldah. But without going further into this question as it exists in Bengal, I do not think anyone can doubt the frequency of excessive enhancement in Bihár; and in the face of these facts, if we accept the view of the authors of the Permanent Settlement, that the resident raiyat had a right to hold his land at rates not higher than the pargana rates, the necessity of some limitation is apparent. Whether, before Act X of 1859, the landholders had any legal right to enhance on the ground of increase in the value of produce, has been shown to be exceedingly doubtful; but any way the right to enhance on certain grounds was allowed by that Act, and the present Bill, so far as the grounds on which enhancement can be demanded, makes no material alteration in them: we have, it is true, not confined ourselves to the rule of proportion which the majority of the Judges of the High Court accepted as the best means of giving effect to the intention of Act X, but we have maintained that rule as a maximum. The real innovation which we have introduced is the limitation we have applied to the enhancement of money rents. These are, in regard to occupancy-raiyats, that the enhancement shall not do more than double the old rent (this does not refer to area, but to rates); that the enhanced rate shall not exceed twenty per cent. of the gross produce; that the rent shall not be enhanced a second time within ten years To all those provisions objections have been taken. It is urged that, if a raiyat's land can bear a rent enhanced more than one hundred per cent., there can be no reason why the landlord should not get it. There *is* a very good reason—a reason which is constantly preached and very generally (I wish I could say universally) practised in framing revenue rates in temporarily settled provinces,—and that is, that a great and sudden increase to this extent means such a great and sudden diminution in the cultivator's income, as must, in most cases, destroy his means of proper cultivation, in other words, must injure the agricultural prosperity of the country.

"Then, in regard to the other, and probably the very much more important, limitation of the enhanced rent to a fixed proportion of the gross produce of the soil, there are very numerous objections taken. Some of these, I confess, are not quite easy to answer. Mr. Ilbert explained last week that the limit of twenty per cent. had been substituted at the last moment for twenty-five per cent. at the request of the Government of Bengal. This exact percentageis for the moment tentative. I can only say that twenty-five per cent., besides being the *reba* of the Muhammadan administration, was the percentage suggested by the British Indian Association in 1875, and that twenty per cent. was the limit suggested by the landholders of Eastern Bengal, and in that part of the country the landholders at present, as a rule, get nothing like that proportion. But the objection to the special fraction taken as the percentage is of less importance than the objection, on principle, to taking a percentage of the gross produce at all, as a test of the rent rate. It is obvious that, in fixing a rent rate for special fields, not the gross produce, but the nett produce should be the test. Expenses of production vary enormously, and, whereas on some soils twenty per cent. of the gross produce may be the true economic rent, in others it may be really a beneficial rent, and in others again it may be a rack-rent or more, trenching on the actual labour-wage of the cultivator. This objection, which would be fatal to a scheme for actually deciding the rent of each holding by this standard, and which is fatal in my opinion to the proposal made yesterday, that a fixed proportion of the gross revenue should be substituted for the table of rates, is not of the same force when the percentage is taken, not as a standard, but as the maximum. Our scheme starts from existing rents, which shall, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, be taken as fair and equitable, and the twenty per cent. maximum is itself balanced by other limitations, such as doubling the present rent, and by the proportion-rule in those cases where increase of prices is the ground of enhancement. There is yet another ground of objection, namely, that the use of this test will work very unequally in different parts of the country: whereas, in some parts of the country, money rents expressed in staple produce do not at present exceed ten to fifteen per cent. of the gross produce, we know that in other parts of the country they rise as high as thirty per cent. In fact, we were told yesterday, what I hope is only true of produce and not of money rents, that in

Bihár they range from forty to sixty per cent. of the gross produce. Well we do not propose to bring down existing rents anywhere by the application of this standard, a decision quite in accordance with the existing law on the subject, and with the distinctly declared intention of Sir A. Eden, but we do definitely say that there shall be some security that the rents of occupancy raiyats shall not be enhanced beyond a point which shall leave them no margin whatever, and the percentage test is the proposal which has found most favour as the means for giving effect to this decision.

"If I am told that no such minimum at all is required, the description of the Bihár peasantry as given in the Hon'ble Major Baring's speech is surely a sufficient answer. There we have the fact stated that over a great part of the country rents have been doubled in sixteen years. But, as Mr. Ilbert said, an ounce of fact is worth a ton of theory. The hon'ble gentleman yesterday quoted from a paper by Mr. Finucane, who has been deputed to prepare experimental tables of rates on the Nurhan Property in South Tirhút. Allow me to refer also to the same paper. He says:—

'Take the instance of village Jaezootee. The present proprietor of this village, Bábú Nandan Lál, has inherited it from his adoptive father, Bábú Bri Behari Lál, who was in possession when the Permanent Settlement of the mahál was made in 1247 F. S. (1840 A. D.). The area then under cultivation was 106 bíghás, the then gross rental, which was taken as the basis of settlement, being Rs. 151, and the average all round rate being Re. 1-7 per bíghá. The Government revenue was fixed on the basis of half assets: and, as the settlement records, which I have examined, show, the very moderate amount thus fixed was objected to by the present proprietor's father, on the ground that the rental of Rs. 151 taken as the amount of assets, was more than the raiyats really paid. The objection was, however, overruled, and the settlement was accepted in 1247 F. S. (1840 A. D.).

'(a.) After the lapse of forty-three years, what do we find in this village? We find that the area under cultivation has decreased by four bíghás, while the rental is now* almost exactly six times the rental of 1247 F.S. (1842 A. D.). In other words, the average rates all round have been enhanced by *five hundred per cent. in forty-three years*, the rise in prices during the same period being at most *seventy-three per cent.* There is reason to believe that the state of things existing in Bábú Nandan Lál's property is not very materially different from what exists in other properties in the Darbhangá, Muzaffarpur and other North Gangetic districts of Bihár.'

* Area under cultivation in 1847, 106 bíghás.
Area now under cultivation shown in the jamabandí, 102 bíghás.
Rental in 1247 F.S., Rs. 151.
Present rental, Rs. 905.

"And how is this brought about? He gives the history of recent enhancements in various villages, of which I will read only the three first,† beginning with Tubka Khás.

† Tubka Khás, Tubka Maghribi, Mahomedpur Sunhara.

'TUBKA KHÁS.

'2. *Past history of the village.*—The jeṭh raiyats say that Máhtáb Singh was ṭhikádár in the time of Ram Naram Singh, who was the present minor's grandfather. He took half an anna karcha (*abwáb*) on the old rates. He was succeeded by Bechuklal Misser, ṭhikádár, who incorporated with the rent the half anna taken as karcha by his predecessor, and then realized an anna in the rupee as karcha on his own account. Bechuklal's lease having been renewed, he similarly again incorporated previous karcha with the rent and levied an anna per rupee as karcha in addition. On the expiration of Bechuklal Misser's lease, the village was leased to the Dalsing Serai Factory in 1270 F. S. (1863 A. D.). The first lease to the factory was for seven years. This lease was renewed for a further period of seven years, and was again renewed for a term of nine years, which term will not expire before 1292 F. S. (1885 A.D.).

'The factory enhanced the rates by one and a half-annas in the rupee during the currency of its first lease in 1275 F S. (1868 A.D.), and again enhanced the rents by half an anna in the rupee last year. This so-called enhancement consisted in simply ordering the patwárí to enter the amount as a demand in the village papers against each raiyat.

'TUBKA MAGHRIBI.

'3. *Past history.*—The mauza was leased to Bekram Lal from 1250 to 1256 F S. (1843 to 1849 A.D.). The rates prevailing in this period are not known From 1257 to 1274 F.S. (1850 to 1867 A.D.) it was leased to Máhtáb Singh. He raised the rates by four annas per bíghá in 1257 F.S. (1850 A.D.).

'From 1275 to 1283 F.S. (1868 to 1876), the village was leased to Dalsing Serai Factory. This lease was renewed for a further period of nine years, which will expire in 1292 F.S. (1885 A.D.).

'The factory raised the rates by one and a quarter annas in the rupee in 1275 F.S. (1868 A.D.). In 1284 F.S. (1877 A.D.) part of the village was again given in lease to the Dalsing

Serai Factory and the rest was leased to Tirguman Misser and Medini Thákur, who are themselves raiyats.

'The factory has, during the currency of its last lease, demanded an enhancement of a half anna in the rupee, and entered this demand in the jamabandí.

'MAHOMEDPORE SUNHARA.

'5. *Past history.*—This village was leased to Dalsing Serai Factory for three years, 1267 to 1269 F.S. (1860 to 1862 A.D.), at Rs. 850. The jeṭh raiyats say that the rates then were from Rs. 2-8 to 8 annas.

'From 1270 F.S. to 1276 F.S. (1863 to 1869 A.D.) it was leased to Behari Raout at a jama of Rs. 1,151. During this period the ṭhíkádár raised the jeṭh raiyats' rates by eight annas per bíghá in 1275 F.S. (1868 A.D.), and the raiyats' rates by four annas.

'From 1277 to 1285 F.S. (1870 to 1878 A.D.), the lease to Behari Raout was renewed for nine years, at a jama of Rs. 1,600. During the currency of this lease, the ṭhíkádár again raised the jeṭh raiyats' rates eight annas and the raiyats' rates twelve annas per bíghá. In 1285 F.S. (1878 A.D.), finding he could not realize rent at the above rates, Behari Raout reduced them by two annas and three pies per bíghá. From 1286 to 1292 F.S. (1879 to 1885 A.D.), the village was again leased to Behari Raout at Rs. 1,900. He has this year relinquished the lease, being apparently unable to realize his enhanced rents. His relinquishment has been accepted. The present jama, inclusive of Tola Jagarnathpore, is Rs. 2,889. It thus appears that the reserved rental payable by the ṭhíkádár to the proprietor has been more than doubled in the course of twenty years. Further, excluding Tola Jagarnathpore, for which the materials for comparison are not available, it appears, as already noted, that the mufassal jama of the remaining portion of this mauza was Rs. 1,648 in 1275 F.S. (1868 A.D.), while in 1279 F.S. (1872 A.D.) it was raised to Rs. 2,600, and was reduced in 1285 F.S. (1878 A.D.) to Rs. 2,435; in other words, an increase of fifty per cent. was made in the gross rental in the course of the past fifteen years, the cultivated area remaining the same, or rather having decreased by two bíghás.'

"And this is the conclusion he comes to as to the average enhancements in this part of the country:—

'That, while the average rise in prices of staple crops for the past forty-five years have been only seventy-three per cent., the increase in rent rates in these villages has been respectively one hundred and eighty-eight and one hundred and sixty-four per cent.

'That, as regards all the villages in this tract appertaining to the Narhan Estate, there has been an average increase on rates of one hundred and thirty-six per cent. during the past forty-five years, the rise in prices or staple products during the same period being only seventy-three per cent.'

"Recollect these are increases on rent *rates*. The actual increase in the rental, allowing for increased cultivation, is much greater. In the two villages for which data of comparison are available, he shows that in one, while cultivation has extended by forty-seven per cent. in the last half century, the rental has increased by three-hundred and twenty-one per cent. In the other, where cultivation has increased by thirty-nine per cent., the rental has increased by two hundred and sixty-nine per cent.

"I will give one more instance from another part of the country. Two years ago, Mr. Edgar had occasion to make an inquiry of a similar nature, but for a different object, in the west of the Champáran District. This is what he says in his report:—

'Tuppeh Dohosoha was settled in perpetuity in 1850. The area of the five maháls at the time of settlement was ascertained to be 15,888 bíghás, of which 9,690 bíghás were cultivated or temporarily fallow. The rental was then calculated to be Rs. 17,342, of which one-half, or 8,671, was fixed as the Government demand. After the conclusion of the settlement, the Bábú seems to have begun enhancing the rents, and the process was carried on so effectually through ṭhíkádars, that in the road-cess returns of 1873-74, the rental of the five maháls was shown as Rs. 86,175, that is, five times the settlement rental and ten times the Government demand. The cultivated area at that time had risen to 10,827 bíghás.'

"In other words, in less than a quarter of a century the rental had been increased to five-hundred per cent.; the cultivated area had increased by about eleven per cent. The same report says that there was no real change in the condition of the land between those years, and the same means of irrigation as existed in 1872 had been in existence at the time of settlement. We have been told that similar enhancements have been made in Government estates in Chittagong, Chutiá Nágpur, &c. I am informed that in regard to Chittagong this is a mistake. The rent rates of the raiyats have been actually reduced, though owing to increase of area the *revenue* assessed upon the taluqdárs or contractors has been increased. The Chutiá Nágpur increased rates, I am informed, have not as yet been sanctioned, but I am not here to defend the system of management in

Government estates. It has, doubtless, been bad in the past, though since Sir George Campbell's time not nearly so bad as has been stated. Anyway, in regard to enhancements, the raiyats of Government estates will have the same protection as other raiyats, and what I hope I have succeeded in showing is that, if the occupancy-right is to be of any value at all, it must be protected by some limitation of the maximum amount of enhancement. With the method of enhancement and the table of rates I shall deal at a later period of my reply.

"Turning now to the question of the transferability of occupancy-rights, we are told that this is an innovation which will ruin the landlord while it will do no good at all to the cultivator. In the first place, as the Commission have shown, the transferability of occupancy-rights is in most parts of the country an absolute fact. It is stated then that the registers of the Courts show it to be so in every district, save Sáran and Champáran. Mr. MacDonnell, in a paragraph which I have already quoted, says the same. His testimony, it is true, refers to Bihár. Let me quote then from Bábú Parbati Rai, on special duty in Murshidábád. He says:—

Transfer of occupancy-rights prevailing custom in the selected tract.

'Another circumstance brought to light in the course of the present enquiry also deserves mention in this report. It is often alleged on behalf of the zamíndár that the proposal to make occupancy-rights transferable is an innovation. But without going to discuss what the custom in other places is, I beg to state that the custom of buying and selling *jotes* is here very general, and that the zamíndárs themselves also put up such *jotes* for sale at execution of rent decree. Bábú Bepin Behárí Mookerjea, Munsif of Kandi, to whose kind assistance I am greatly indebted for several things in connection with the present enquiry, tells me that it is seldom that the zamíndárs object in Court to the transfer of jotes by raiyats. I have, in paragraph 6 of this report, spoken of raiyats having more than one *jote* in their possession. The jamawásil papers of Gopináthpur show that this custom of buying and selling *jotes* has been very general in the pargana. But though custom is thus in favour of the raiyat, a legal enactment declaring its validity will, no doubt, be productive of very great advantage, as it will prevent the litigation that occasionally crops up at present. The fear that is generally entertained that the effect of making the right of occupancy transferable will be that all such *jotes* would gradually pass into the hands of the money-lenders is, so far at least as this part of the country is concerned, quite unfounded. On the other hand, I find as a fact that all old *jotes* which have changed hands are still in the possession of cultivating raiyats.'

"I have a good deal of evidence to show that so strong is the belief in the inherent right of the actual cultivator to a possessory status in the soil, that even korfa or sub-tenants' holdings are frequently brought to sale in execution of a decree. I have by me a statement from a single Munsifí in Central Bengal, showing that in the last six years no less than 40 of these holdings have been sold in execution, with a rental value varying from Rs. 38 to a few annas, and bought in for substantial sums, in many cases equal to ten, twelve, and even fifteen times the rental. Moreover, there is ample testimony to the effect that the tendency to recognise occupancy-tenures as transferable is increasing, and the real question was whether the facts, as they stand, were to be ignored or recognised. Mr. Field points out that:—

'Alienability is in every country, sooner or later, annexed to everything that is made the subject of property, and that here, in Bengal, this tendency has spontaneously shown itself in a very marked manner in respect of these very holdings.'

"It is also clear that transferability is the only alternative to unlimited sub-letting, a practice which we cannot, in face of universal custom, forbid, but which we should be very glad to discourage. Nor can it be really doubted, except by those who look upon human nature in Bengal as guided by quite other motives than those which influence human nature elsewhere, that the desire to acquire land can only have free play when there is a power to transfer, and that in the end the capacity for saving must thus be stimulated. But if, as I have shown, occupancy-rights are every day, and all over the country, put up for sale, surely the legal recognition of this fact gives the landlord the best security for, and the best means of recovering, his rent. The power to transfer gives a value to the right of occupancy which is always available as a means of enforcing payment to the landlord; and though it opens up undoubtedly some room for letting in hostile or objectionable tenants, we have done our best to guard against this by giving the landlord the right of pre-emption at a fair rate, to be fixed, if necessary, by the Court. And let me here point out that the

right of pre-emption is not the dead loss to the landlord that has been represented. If the right of occupancy is of any value, it will not be of less value to the incomer than to the outgoer. In other words, the practical operation will be, that the landlord will recover the price he has paid in the shape of a bonus or premium from the incoming tenant whom he prefers to the private purchaser. Mr. Field, in discussing the argument in favour of transferability from facility of execution of decree, says:—

'The strongest point of the complaints urged against the proposed rent-law procedure is concerned, not with the delay in obtaining a decree, but with the delay and difficulty in getting the decree executed once it has been obtained. The experience of the Courts entirely corroborates this. The average raiyat is too poor for process against his moveables to be productive of much result. His cattle are easily got out of the way, or, if attached, are made the subject of false claims by third parties. He seldom or never possesses immoveable property. To take him on body warrant is merely to add to costs, the chance of realizing which is thereby diminished. If the raiyat's holding were saleable in execution, and would fetch at least sufficient to satisfy the decree and costs, the landlord's execution difficulties would at once disappear.'

"We have, accordingly, made the occupancy-right saleable in execution of a decree, as well as transferable and heritable, but we have not made it saleable by the landlord summarily and without decree. This was proposed tentatively as a privilege which might be granted to those exceptional landlords who keep their books and accounts in such a way as to satisfy the Board of Revenue, but it became obvious on consideration that such a privilege must either be accorded to all landlords or to none; and it must be admitted that, in the present state of affairs, neither are the landlord's accounts so accurate and trustworthy, as a rule, as to make it safe to bring the occupancy-right to sale on their *ex parte* evidence without hearing the raiyat, nor is he in such a position (as the patní holder generally is) as to be able to save himself from injustice, or to obtain redress for it afterwards, under the *patní* procedure. Whether the right of occupancy thus made transferable will remain for many generations in the hands of the same class as now possess it, is a subject on which many persons are disposed to prophesy. I don't know, and, therefore, I won't prophesy; but certainly no arguments which have hitherto been brought forward have convinced me that this cause *alone* will bring about any great revolution in the position of the occupiers of the soil. In the meantime we shall, I think, with fixity of tenure, fair rents, and the power to transfer, have given to the present generation some security for enabling them to maintain their position as cultivators, to do justice to the soil and to be able to resist the pressure of one or two bad seasons; and, in doing this, I verily believe, we are really doing the zamíndár more good than if he were left the absolute master of an impoverished, hopeless and therefore thriftless, tenantry.

"I come now to another point to which very great objection is taken, namely, the overriding of contracts, or rather the provisions preventing a raiyat from contracting himself out of his status. We cannot of course prevent a raiyat making what contract he likes, nor can we prevent his adhering to it, only we say that in certain cases the Court will not give effect to such contracts.

"Mr. Ilbert dealt with the matter in his opening speech, and explained the general considerations which led the Commission, the Government of Bengal and the Government of India to decide that this provision was absolutely necessary. We do provide for moderate enhancements being arranged by private contract, because we do not wish to force all such cases into Courts; but we do not allow any force to contracts which would deprive the raiyat of his occupancy status and make him liable to arbitrary ejectment or arbitrary enhancement. Mr. Ilbert read out a specimen of the kind of document by which, he said, we could not allow the provisions of our legislation to be overridden. I may mention that this was not a single or a solitary document. In the case in which this document was put in, I am informed that the zamíndár's agent urged in its behalf that 1,000 or 1,200 raiyats had given similar *kabúliyats*, and I wish to draw attention to the fact that these details overriding the law are only entered in the *kabúliyat* which remains with the zamíndár. They are not entered in the counter-part pattá which remains with the raiyats. Allow me to offer a few more reasons to the same effect as Mr. Ilbert's patta. One of the causes of the Pabná riots was the endeavour on the part of the landlords to force from

the raiyats *kabúliyats* which, besides incorporating illegal *abwábs* in the rents, provided for the landlord changing arbitrarily the legal standard of measurement, and for his ejecting the raiyat in case of the latter having the misfortune to quarrel with him. Is it possible for us, where the pressure of population on the land is so close, where no other occupation is available, where a raiyat must cultivate or starve, where there is no sort of equality in wealth, or intelligence, or position,—is it possible, I say, for us to allow our Courts to treat such documents, made in direct contravention of the law, as contracts made on equal terms between the parties? Then look at the quotation I have read already from the proceedings of the landholders' meeting held at Arrah. At present, they say, land-owners prevent the growth of occupancy-rights by granting leases for five years, or by changing lands, or by changing the assessment. And how is the assessment changed? Mr. Finucane's report has shown us. One year one anna is added to the rupee of rent as 'kharcha', an illegal *abwáb*. The next year that is incorporated in the rent: after a few years' rest another kharcha of two annas is added, and that is similarly incorporated, or in some cases even this process is not gone through. 'This so-called enhancement consisted simply in ordering the patwárí to enter the amount as a demand in the village papers against each raiyat.'

"The hon'ble gentleman opposite endeavoured to show that the Government had adopted or permitted equally oppressive contracts. We have heard the Lieutenant-Governor's reply to this, and it is clear that the hon'ble gentleman mistook altogether the nature of some of these forms, and that the pattá which Government allowed to be sold for convenience sake at registration offices, was by no means so oppressive as he would have us believe. A gentleman once undertook to compile a dictionary, and he had in the course of it to explain the word 'crab'. He described it as a red fish that walks backward. Fortunately, he showed his description to a scientific friend before publishing it. His friend said it was excellent, admirable, perfect; only, unfortunately, the crab was not a fish, it was not red, and it did not walk backwards. Similarly, the Government pattá did not, as the hon'ble gentleman opposite seemed to suppose, provide either for preventing the accrual of occupancy-rights, or for ejectment, or for oppressive interest. But, even if he had made out his case, I should still hold that it would be an argument rather for than against overriding of contract. As Mr. Evans pointed out yesterday, if these things are done in opposition to the well-known principles and wishes of the Government by their own officers, what will not be done by the unsupervised ámlá of zamíndárs? If these things are done in the green tree, what will be done in the dry?

"I will show you what will be done by reference to another *kabúliyat*, appertaining to the estate of one of the most enlightened landholders in the country, but which positively bristles with provisions for evading or nullifying the law, and this is the point I wish to enforce—not that such contracts are oppressive, but that they are a deliberate attempt to override the law.

"It is to this effect:—

'I, *A. B.*, by profession a *jotedar*, do execute this kabúliyat in respect of a temporary *jote jama*. I held a temporary *jote* comprising 109 bíghás, 19¾ cottas of land, at a *talab jama* of Rs. 167-12-11,* inclusive of *Batta* and *Isswar Britti*, or charges for religious expenses. The term of the aforesaid *jote* having expired, I applied to obtain the land under a fresh settlement. According to my application, you have inducted me as a *temporary*† *raiyat* for a term of five years, extending from the year 1287 to 1292, on following terms, into the aforesaid *jami jama*, as per boundaries given below, measuring 109 *bíghás*, at a rental of Rs. 182, minus Rs. 12-5-10, kept apart as *hajut*; that is, at a rental of Rs. 170-4, added to Rs. 7-15-14, the amount of *Batta* and *Isswar Britti*, at the rate of 3 pie per rupee, according to the custom of the pargana—in all at a total rental of Rs. 178-3-17-1 cowri. I engage myself to hold the land on payment of the rent fixed, year by year, according to the *kists* specified below, and by keeping intact the borders and boundaries of the land, as they have been since before. I shall not make any plea of payment of rent without producing printed rent-receipts. Should I make any such plea, *it would not be admissible*. Should I fail to pay rent according to the *kists* fixed I must pay interest at the rate of five per cent. per mensem. In case I do not pay rent at the

* These are abwábs, and to avoid the penalty imposed by section 11, Act VIII of 1869, they have been included in the rent.

† To destroy any claim to be an occupancy-raiyat.

proper time, you shall be competent to resort to legal means, and realize the same with interest, costs and damages, by bringing a suit; and I shall pay the same without any objection. It is further stipulated that should the rent due by me fall into arrear at the end of the year, you shall be competent to eject me from the *jote jama* and bring it under *your khás* or direct possession *without the help of the Court;* and none of the terms herein stipulated shall be sufficient to prevent you from doing so; that I shall not be competent to *relinquish* the *jote* as long as the term fixed herein does not expire; that in case I do relinquish the *jote* before the term expires, I shall have to pay rent for the entire period, and then relinquish the *jote*; that whenever, within the term specified herein, you may be pleased to have the land measured, I shall cause the measurement to be made, and shall, without any objection, pay rent for the quantity of excess of land over and above the rent already fixed, according to the rate of rent for the different sorts of land found to be in excess; that in case the land be found by measurement to be less in quantity, I shall be entitled to an abatement of rent, according to the rate aforesaid; that I shall not be competent to make any objection regarding inundation, drought or any objection as to the land being *patit*, or waste, or covered with sand, or occupied by *khâls* and so forth; nor shall I be competent to claim abatement of rent within the term fixed herein; that I shall not be competent to let out the land to anybody under a *durjote*, or to transfer it in any way; that in case I do let out the land, or transfer it, you shall be at liberty to take at once *khás* possession of the land herein mentioned; that after the expiration of the term fixed, I shall not retain any concern whatever with the land; that you shall then be competent to resettle the land with me, or to let it out to anybody as you may please; that whenever you should find it necessary to take any portion of the land into your *khás* possession, I shall give up that portion without any objection, and get abatement of rent; and that I shall pay separately the new cess already imposed by Government, as well as that which it may impose hereafter. On these conditions, I execute this *kabúliyat* for the temporary *jote*. Dated the 1287.'

If a raiyat is now ejected, except under an order of Court, he has a possessory action under section 9 of the Specific Relief Act. This is to get rid of the Act.

This is to get rid of section 20, Act VIII of 1869,—allowing a tenant to relinquish.

To destroy right of occupancy accruing: he had already held it previously.

By sections 52 and 55 of the Permanent Settlement, the landlord enforcing this would be liable to pay three times the amount, and by section 11 of Act VIII of 1869 (B. C.), he is liable to pay twice the amount.

"Can anyone say that, in the face of such endeavours as these to override the law by means of contract, the legislature has any choice but to maintain the law in spite of the so-called contracts.

"The objections with which I have been dealing hitherto apply mainly to the provisions of the Bill concerning the occupancy-tenant; but we have heard some very strong objections to the protection given to the non-occupancy, or, as the Bill calls them, ordinary, raiyats Under existing law, raiyats not having a right of occupancy are entitled to pattás at such rates as may be agreed upon between them and the persons to whom the rent is payable. The term of such pattás is exclusively at the discretion of the landlord, and such a raiyat cannot against the will of his landlord, retain possession of land in which he has not a right of occupancy; but, if he has entered into possession otherwise than for a specific term, or, having entered for a term, has held over with the consent of his landlord, express or implied, he cannot be ejected without service upon him of a reasonable notice to quit. His rent can only be enhanced after service upon him of a notice of enhancement, served by order of the Collector. If, after such a notice has been served upon him, such raiyat elect to remain in possession of the land, he cannot be compelled to pay more than a reasonable rent therefor. (I am taking this statement of the law from Mr. Field's Digest). The alterations which the Bill proposes to make in the law are these. Subject to the general maximum, we leave the rate of rent to be fixed by contract; we leave the raiyat subject to enhancement without a suit, but we provide that, if in consequence of his refusal to accept the enhancement the landlord wishes to eject him, he shall pay him compensation for disturbance. The compensation to be made will be in proportion to the enhancement demanded, so that, if the enhancement is moderate, the raiyat will probably prefer to pay it; if it is excessive, the landlord will have to pay for ejecting him. The object is two-fold—to keep the landlord to reasonable enhancement, and to prevent his making use of his power to enhance as a means for ousting the raiyat so as to prevent his acquiring a right of occupancy. I was quite prepared for strong opposition on this point. It is in principle a return to the modified rights of occupancy which the Commission proposed to give to the three years' tenants; in other words, it aims at giving some security of tenure under which occupancy-rights can grow up to all cultivators. It is admittedly an innovation or experiment which has never been tried in India, and at first sight is open to the charge brought

against it of being an invasion of the landlord's rights. Now it is pointed out in Mr. Ilbert's speech that a high authority has computed that 90 per cent. of the raiyats of Bengal have occupancy rights. The Bihár Commission computed that between sixty and seventy per cent. were in a condition which would enable them to claim occupancy-rights under the present Bill. Still there is an important residuum, and the question at issue is—does public policy require us to protect the position of this residuum at the expense of the powers now held by landlords? The reasons which led the Government to answer this question in the affirmative may be gathered from the following extracts from their despatch No. 16 of last October to the Secretary of State. They said, with reference to the very subject—'We have first to consider the proportion of cultivators whom the scheme leaves unprotected', and, after referring to the figures quoted above, the despatch goes on—

'The proportion is at best conjectural, and we are not concerned to insist on its accuracy; but the important point to be remembered is that the number of unprotected raiyats, whatever it may be at the moment when legislation is completed, will, under your Lordship's scheme, be thereafter a constantly increasing number. Every acre of land which becomes vacant, whether by purchase or pre-emption on the part of the landlord, by death without heirs, or by abandonment of the occupant, falls out of the protected class, and instantly becomes a subject for a renewal of the evil contest. The landlord's interest is immediately concerned in preventing the settlement on such land of any existing cultivator of the estate or village, and in defeating, as regards tenants from outside, the accrual of occupancy-rights by twelve years' prescription on such land; the old series of litigation, enhancement and ejectment will recommence, and in the course of another generation the percentage of land thus acquired will be sufficient to render necessary a re-opening of the whole question, and will inevitably involve fresh interference on the part of Government.

'In the meantime, it is abundantly manifest that the position of this unprotected residuum will be infinitely worse than that of unprotected raiyats under the existing law. At present, the landlord can effectually prevent the accrual of occupancy-rights by merely shifting his tenant from one patch of cultivation to another; under the proposed rule it will be incumbent on him to turn the tenant out of the village altogether, out of his house and homestead as well as out of his land, and we have every reason to believe that this power, which, even as a threat *in terrorem*, would be productive of the worst consequences, would in many cases be actually put in force.'

"And they added—

'fence round the twelve years' rule as we may, any rule which makes it to the interest of the landlord to prevent the growth of prescriptive rights leaves of necessity to him both the power and the inducement to put such pressure on his raiyats as cannot fail to become intolerable.'

"They explained, therefore, to the Secretary of State that it would be in their opinion necessary, in introducing a modified twelve years' rule, to combine it with a system of compensation for disturbance to unprotected raiyats.

"There is another point to be considered. It is admitted that the definition in Act X does not override occupancy-rights which may have accrued by custom outside that Act. I have quoted from Messrs. McDonnell and Edgar, and might adduce much similar testimony as to the general existence in some parts of the country of a customary right of occupancy quite independent? of any fixed limit of time. I have given the evidence supplied from one Munsifí in Central Bengal of the transferability of the rights of korfa raiyats,—evidence consisting of the fact that no less than 40 such holdings have, in the course of the last few years, been brought to sale in execution of decree, and fetched very substantial prices, as much as ten and fifteen years purchase of the rental. I have here a table supplied from another Munsif in Jessore, showing that in his Court, in the course of two months, some 35 under-tenures, many of them technically korfa tenures, and all coming under the ordinary head of non-transferable rights, had been sold.

"Now, if such under-tenures can be sold for substantial sums in execution of decree, does it not follow that the holder has in them a property worth protecting? And, if we are to carry out the accepted policy of establishing 'the occupancy-tenure on a broad and permanent basis,' of securing 'a substantial tenantry free from debt and in a position to save and bear the pressure of occasional bad seasons,' are we not justified in taking steps to protect within reasonable limits the non-occupancy-tenant from arbitrary evictions, and so to render possible the accrual of full occupancy-rights which the law aims at? As

to the special method by which this should be done, there may well be differences of opinion. Whether you can, by fixing a nominal maximum of rent, practically diminish the value of the power of sub-letting is, I confess, questionable; and whether, in the case of non-occupancy-raiyats, competition will not overcome legislative restrictions on rents is no less doubtful. I admit also that compensation for disturbance is untried and may be open to objection, but while we must affirm the principle of giving this class a reasonable measure of protection, the particular method of arriving at this result is a subject for discussion in Select Committee, and it is one on which we shall be particularly glad to receive suggestions.

"While dealing with this question of ordinary raiyats, it behoves me to say something on the subject of sub-letting. We have been asked to prohibit sub-letting, and have been told that in the extension of sub-letting lies a danger which may involve a new departure in another generation or two, as a new class of *rack-rented* raiyats grows up on the soil; but it is impossible, as has been pointed out, to ignore the universal custom of sub-letting, or to change the status of all existing occupancy-raiyats and their sub-tenants. We have done what we can to discourage this habit. In the first place, by making occupancy-rights transferable, we take away one of the great inducements to sub-letting. In the second place we put a limit on the rent which can be legally demanded from a sub-raiyat, and so leave but a margin of about ten per cent. between what the raiyat has to pay his landlord and what he can receive from his sub-raiyat. Ordinarily, therefore, it would be better worth his while to cultivate himself, or to sell, than to sub-let. In the third place, we make it part of the law that the tenant should obtain his landlord's permission before sub-letting; otherwise the sub-tenant's crop is liable to the landlord's distraint, and this right the landlord is not likely to abandon. Whether these provisions will really check the habit of sub-letting, I cannot say. I am quite sure direct prohibition would be ineffectual, and I am also quite sure that the question is one which depends on economic causes, and which legal checks can only very partially regulate; but it seems to me that, until the difference between what he receives from his under-tenant and what he pays to his superior landlord becomes so large as to enable the occupancy-raiyat altogether to divorce himself from the soil, the custom of sub-letting will not be encouraged, for the occupancy-raiyat can, in the present state of affairs, find no other means of occupation; in the meantime, therefore, the tendency of our legislation will be to keep the great bulk of the occupancy-raiyats on the soil, but more able to subsist comfortably and to resist adverse circumstances than at present: anyway, I don't think legislation can wisely go further in this direction than we are doing, and, as Mr. Ilbert said in his opening speech,

'sufficient for the Statesman if he can grapple with the problem of the day; for the distant future he must leave posterity to provide.'

"And now I come to the point against which the main attack of the opposition is addressed, namely, that while we have done everything to increase the security of the raiyat, we have done nothing to carry out the two objects for which legislation was originally demanded, namely, to facilitate the recovery of his rents by the zamíndár, and to give him a sure and satisfactory method of enhancement. Many of the objections were answered in advance by Mr. Ilbert. He has shown what we have done and why we have been unable to do more. In the matter of procedure for recovery, he showed that there was no royal road to the discovery of facts; and by shortening the code of procedure you do not shorten procedure itself; that you cannot, without danger of gross injustice, shift in these cases the burthen of proof, and that the real reason why rent suits take time is that there are generally substantial issues to be tried, and substantial injustice, especially in executing *ex parte* decrees, to be guarded against. What we have done is to give a modified power of distraint, which is really a form of attachment before judgment, and should in very many cases take the place of a suit altogether. Doubtless, as has been urged upon us, many zamíndárs would wish to be able to exercise this power of distraint directly and of their own authority, instead of through the intervention of the Court. This is what is now very generally practised in Bihár, and it has been defended by certain

zamíndárs in the papers before us, as well as in this Council, as being less tedious and less expensive to the raiyat than the regular process. Doubtless a creditor might say, it would be much shorter, and perhaps less expensive to his debtor, to take the purse out of his pocket than to sue him for the debt, but neither the law nor the debtor look at the matter from this point of view. The law calls it robbery, and the debtor is likely, either to resent it by violence, or by getting the law to enforce the penalty for robbery. In other words, we cannot allow one of two disputants to be the judge in his own cause,—no, not even judge in a Court of first instance, and though his decision be open to appeal, for this is the plain meaning of giving him summary powers of distraint and leaving the raiyat to contest it by suit. In ordinary suits, where distraint through the Courts is not had recourse to, Mr. Ilbert has described the procedure, based very much on that of the Small Cause Courts, and abolishing all unnecessary delays, and disallowing appeals in petty cases, and has explained our readiness to consider in Select Committee any further simplification, should such simplification appear consistent with justice to both parties.

"But it is not merely a shortened procedure; it is a summary procedure, which is wanted,—a procedure, in fact, which will give the landlord the benefit of the presumption in his favour, and place on the raiyat the onus of proving that the presumption is erroneous.

"Now, there are only two forms of summary procedure—one through the intervention of our Courts, the other through executive authority, like the certificate or patní procedure.

"Summary procedure through the executive authorities has long been tried in India. There are numerous examples of failure. Up to 1859, a zamíndár could enforce payment of rent either by distraint or summary suit before the Collector. This was discontinued by the framers of Act X. The raiyat had no remedy but by a regular suit, and this, the framers of the Act declared, was 'almost tantamout to refusing him any remedy at all'. The abolition of these summary powers was objected to then by the British Indian Association, much on the same grounds as those now put forward (as indeed were all the restrictions on the zamíndár's power, including that of arresting their raiyat); but these objections were deliberately overruled. The question of a summary procedure through the executive authorities was then definitely settled in the negative, after an experience dating back to 1799. Nor has summary procedure through the Court been found more satisfactory. I believe the experience of the proceedings under section 530 of the old Procedure Code fully justifies this assertion. The hon'ble gentleman opposite now asks that we should give to the zamíndárs the same summary procedure (that of the Certificate Act) which the Government use in recovering public demands. In the first place, let me point out that under this Act, in Government estates, the Collector is himself the Court, and may be trusted to decide with reasonable fairness between the manager of the estate and the raiyat, and only with his sanction, after hearing objections, can a certificate be executed. What similar security can zamíndárs offer? But I will, in answer to the hon'ble gentleman's demand for this procedure, quote no less an authority than that of Rai Kristodás Pál, Bahádur, himself. When it was proposed to apply this procedure to the recovery of arrears of rent due on estates under the Court of Wards, speaking in the Bengal Council, he said—

'That would be opposed to right principle. Rent-suits sometimes involved questions of right and other complicated matters which were best left to the Civil Courts. It was observable that the certificate of the Collector under this Bill, in respect of this class of cases, would not be absolute but conditional, and that liberty was given to the aggrieved party to apply to the Civil Courts for redress within a year of the making of the certificate. If, then, it was considered necessary that the ultimate remedy should be sought for in the Civil Court, he did not see the necessity of providing for that class of cases the summary procedure of a certificate; it would only lead to additional expense, trouble and harassment, and he considered it much better that the procedure should be simplified, and suits for recovery of rent dealt with by the Civil Court at once, than that the certificate procedure should be first gone through as provided in this Bill, and the same thing should be gone over again in a regular way before the Civil Court'

"I think the objection is sufficient, and I wish no better justification for our refusal, either to imperil justice by the adoption of a summary procedure

without redress, or, by giving the redress of a regular suit, to open the way to 'additional expense, trouble and harassment'. I am grateful to my friend for the plume which wings my shaft. At the same time I must admit that we are bound to provide the speediest and easiest method of recovery that can be devised, provided it is quite consistent with the security and protection of the raiyats; and, if anyone can devise a more expeditious method, which shall not jeopardize greater and more important objects, I shall be very glad indeed to receive the suggestion. And now, is it the case that we have done nothing to enable zamíndárs to obtain readily a reasonable enhancement of their rents?

"In 1867, again in 1875, and still at the present day, the landlords have complained that, though Act X of 1859 gives them the power to enhance, yet, owing to defects in procedure, they cannot put that power into effective action. So far as enhancement through the Courts on the ground of increased value of produce goes, they say the law is a dead letter. We have to admit that to a great extent this is true. The application of the law requires the Courts to ascertain a series of economic facts, concerning which it is impossible for the landlord to put before them in most cases the requisite evidence. Well, we have made a real endeavour to grapple with this problem. We have provided a scheme by which tables of rates corresponding to the old pargana rates should be fixed by the Revenue authorities, and we have provided for the Civil Courts applying these tables to the individual suits brought before them. In other words, the economic questions which have paralysed their action hitherto will now be solved for them by the Revenue authorities, and all they will have to do will be to apply them, or to decide upon special pleas put forward to show why they should not be applied. But we are told that these tables of rates will be unworkable. I think in some parts of the country it will be found that the existing rates are so multifarious, and depend so little on the quality of the soil or value of nett produce, and so much on other considerations, that the preparation of those tables will be difficult, if not impossible. In other parts of the country, there will be much less difficulty in their preparation. But the scheme is admittedly experimental. I hear that Mr. Finucane finds pargana rates, never changed since the Permanent Settlement, still existing in parts of Jessore, as Mr. Westmacott found them still existing in Dinájpur. Preliminary enquiries are now being conducted by experienced officers under the instruction of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, and, when the Select Committee meet in November, we shall be in a better position than we are now to judge of the chances of success. If it succeeds, there cannot be a doubt that the solution of the vexed problem will afford the zamíndárs a far more satisfactory method than they have ever had before, of legally obtaining a fair share of the increased produce, or increased value of the produce, of the soil, and they at least will have little cause to complain. If it fails, we provide another method on which they can fall back, and that is the regular settlement of rents by a revenue-officer, the procedure for which will be found in Chapter XI. This procedure is not applicable, it is true, to single suits; it only provides for those cases where large numbers of tenants have to be dealt with; but it is these cases that most require to be provided for, and which most lead to disturbance. Here again I may say that we are most anxious to receive criticism and suggestions.

"I feel that, both in this matter and in that of a speedy recovery of arrears really due, the zamíndárs are entitled to ask of us whatever assistance consistent with the interests of justice it is in our power to give them, and it is a matter of regret to me that the inherent difficulties of the problem are so great as to render a thoroughly satisfactory solution of them impossible. I have alluded to various abuses to which the raiyat is liable, but I am not at all insensible to the other side of the question, and I hope that further discussion may enable us to hit on some method of improving on the proposals of the Bill in this respect. I have now said all I have to say in reply to the objections taken to the leading principles of the Bill. I have purposely passed over many objections taken to minor points, and I feel that an apology is due for having, as it is, trespassed so long on the time and attention of the Council. But there is one subject in connexion with the history of the Bill on which, though it

has not been mentioned either in Mr. Ilbert's opening speech, nor in the course of the debate, except cursorily by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, I have still a few words to say. It refers to Bihár. Now, though the origin of the Bill, as regards Bengal, was the demand of the zamíndárs for greater facility to collect rents and to enhance;—a demand which, as soon as it was looked into, showed also the necessity of simultaneously securing greater fixity of tenure and limitations to enhancement; in regard to Bihár the genesis of the Bill was different. There the primary object was to secure the tenant in the rights which were fast slipping from his grasp, and the facilities required by the landlords were a secondary object. If we look to the draft Bills forwarded by the Bihár Committee at Bankipore, this difference is very apparent, and I may be asked, what has become of the suggestions of the Bihár Committee? Well, their work was referred to the Rent Commission, which remorselessly eliminated many of their suggestions. They refused to deal with the filing of zamíndárí accounts, to exclude from evidence the loose sheets that now take the place of village-records; they refused to make the interchange of pattás and kabúliyats compulsory, though they partly provided for this by making a decree take the place of a pattá; they refused to insist on counterfoil receipt-books; in other respects, they conceived that the measures proposed for Bengal would suffice for Bihár, except in regard to bhaoli rents, for which they made specific provision. The Government of Bengal, acting on Mr. Reynolds' suggestions made specific provision for measuring and recording zarât, and preventing the growth of occupancy-rights therein, and also for preventing raiyati land being further absorbed into zarât. It followed the North-Western Provinces rules as regards appraisement and division of the crop, and allowed commutation of grain into cash rents at the request of the raiyat. It also provided a rule, which the Government of India have tentatively eliminated, for restricting thíkádárs from enhancing, a restriction which can easily be evaded, and finally it vested possession of the crop in the raiyat, so as to make the common restraint and interference with it on the part of the landlord criminal trespass. They also proposed to have a cadastral survey and record-of-rights undertaken experimentally in the Patna Division, and this subject, as we have heard, is now under the Lieutenant-Governor's consideration

"It will be seen, therefore, that while some of the special sections intended for Bihár have been made general, some of the general sections have been so altered as to be made applicable to Bihár. Thus the provision for measuring and recording the zamíndárs' private lands has been made permissive for the Lieutenant-Governor to introduce into those districts where it appears needful; the maximum limit of produce rents in staple crops has equally been made of general application. On the other hand, the general provisions about making receipts full and complete in themselves has been accepted as sufficient to meet the requirements of Bihár. So also has the principle of allowing distraint only through the Court. This, and the provision for vesting the possession of the crop in bhaoli land in the tenant (which is merely a distinct statement of the existing law, I believe), will do much to remove the special evils of the illegal distraint on crops, which, I am afraid, in spite of what was said yesterday, is still very common in Bihár. I must not detain you longer on this subject.

"What has now to be done is this. The Bill is to be referred to a Select Committee at once, but we do not propose that the Committee should meet till the Council re-assembles in November. In the mean time, there will be ample time for discussion, and we hope, before that time comes, to receive the matured opinion of the Government of Bengal, and its most experienced officers, and of the various associations and individuals interested in the subject. We cannot have too much light. You may have heard of a comparison in which, in the present state of medicine, nature and the disease are likened to two men fighting, and the doctor to a blind man who strikes in with a stick, but whether he helps nature or helps the disease is a matter of accident. Of course such a comparison is most unjust, but I have often thought that, if not applicable to medicine, it was not wholly inapplicable to such legislation as introduced the twelve years' rule of Act X. At least, we must endeavour to avoid that error; we must get as much light and as much criticism on the Bill as we can. I hope

that during the Simla sessions much of this criticism will be digested and considered by the Government, and that, when the Select Committee meet in November, much of the ground will have been cleared, and we shall be able to throw overboard at once any provisions which may be decisively and on good grounds condemned as useless and unworkable.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said:—"The full discussion which this question has received, and the able speeches which have been made by those hon'ble members who have addressed the Council, leave me but little to say. And yet I should not like to allow this debate to close without making some observations on the subject, which has engaged the attention of the Council for the last two days. I need say nothing in regard to the history of this question down to the present time. That history has been very fully laid before the Council by my hon'ble and learned friend Mr. Ilbert, by Major Baring and other hon'ble members. And they have shown that the direct intervention of the Government of India has only been called forth at the last stage of these proceedings, after every point connected with the matter has been examined, considered and threshed out by one of the most complete enquiries that any question, I believe, has ever undergone in this or in any other country. As far as the present Government is concerned, they took no official steps in the matter until they received the letter of Sir Ashley Eden in June, 1881. And, indeed, for myself, all I had done in regard to it up to that time was to commence a study of the voluminous literature already accumulated on the subject. When that letter of June, 1881, was received, containing the clearly expressed and matured views of the Government of Bengal, it then became our duty to take up the question, carefully to consider all the information which was supplied to us and to determine the course which we should take. Now it seems to me that it cannot by any possibility be denied that, after the long discussions which have taken place on this subject, extending over many years, over the tenures of office of successive Viceroys and Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal, the time has fully come when it is absolutely necessary in the interest of all parties that a settlement should be arrived at. That some legislation on this subject is required has long been admitted by the zamíndárs, and it was not denied yesterday by my hon'ble friend Mr. Kristodás Pál, in his able speech. Legislation on this subject is necessary. But I strongly hold that you cannot legislate on one part of a question of this kind alone. Various attempts to do so have been made, but I am of opinion that the Select Committee on Sir Ashley Eden's Bill of 1878 were perfectly right when they came to the conclusion that they were unable to deal with one part of the question, and that no satisfactory solution could be found unless it was taken up as a whole. That decision was approved by the Government of Lord Lytton, and the Rent Commission was issued, and I can only add my testimony to the ability, the zeal, the industry and the intelligence with which the members of that Commission discharged their duty. As has been truly said, we have in this case to deal with very different states of things in different parts of Bengal. In some parts of the Province the raiyats are strong and the landlords are weak; in other parts of the Province there is an opposite state of things, inasmuch as the raiyats are weak and the zamíndárs are strong. And that very diversity of circumstance of itself seems to show that if you are to treat on this subject, you must deal with it for Bengal as a whole. You must look to the interests of both zamíndárs and raiyats; you must consider what is the position of the landholders, and what is the position of the tenantry. You are bound to consider broadly and generally the interests of both parties to this great controversy. But then the preliminary objection is often taken that, on a wide view of this question, the Government and the legislature have no right to interfere between the zamíndárs and the raiyats in Bengal. Now, I was much struck by the line which was adopted by my hon'ble friend Mr. Kristodás Pál in regard to this branch of the question. He did not urge directly that the Government (and by the Government I mean both the Executive Government and the legislature—the Government in its largest sense) is not entitled, in consequence of the Permanent Settlement, to deal with the question at all. He approached very nearly at times, in his speech, to that assertion, but I observed

that he never actually made it, and I was not surprised that one so skilful as he is, and so practised a debater, should have steered clear of that assertion. He knows the question well, and he must feel the force of the arguments which can be, and which have, in the course of this discussion, been ably urged to show that the claim which has been set up by and on behalf of the zamíndárs, to the effect that the legislature and the Government are debarred by the agreement of 1793 from interfering on behalf of the cultivators of the soil, is not tenable. The clause of the Permanent Settlement which bears on this subject has been read to this Council more than once in the course of this discussion, but, nevertheless, I must read it again, because it is of the greatest importance that in a matter in which there is even an insinuation that a question of good faith is involved, there should be no mistake whatever. These are the words which have already been quoted in this Council, and which it is essential that this Council, in dealing with this question, should bear in mind—

'It being the duty of the ruling power to protect all classes of people, and more particularly those who, from their situation, are most helpless, the Governor General in Council will, whenever he may deem it proper, enact such Regulations as he may think necessary for the protection and welfare of the dependent taluqdárs, raiyats and other cultivators of the soil, and no zamíndár, independent taluqdár or other actual proprietor of land shall be entitled on this account to make any objection to the discharge of the fixed assessment which they have respectively agreed to pay.'

"Now, as it seems to me, nothing can be clearer or more precise than that language. In those days, in many public documents, clearness and precision of language was frequently wanting; but I do not think that the most able draftsman in the world could easily have devised language which is more perfect and more absolutely clear than that which is contained in this passage. And it appears to me that that passage dispels at once all idea that the Permanent Settlement prevents the Government from coming to the assistance of the tenants. I hold, on the contrary, that it shows that the Government, in 1793, gave to the raiyats and all the cultivators of Bengal a distinct and binding assurance that they should look to them for protection and for the promotion of their welfare. It appears to me that under these words the Government gave a distinct pledge that they would protect the raiyats and promote their welfare. My hon'ble friend Mr. Kristodás Pál said, in the course of his speech yesterday, that he regarded the Permanent Settlement as the charter of the landlords and tenants in Bengal. I am willing to accept that statement; but if it is so, it is a charter given by the Government to the landholders on the one hand, and to the tenants on the other. Now let us for a moment look at the mode in which the engagements of that so-called charter have been fulfilled. From the moment when it was promulgated, the zamíndárs and other landholders of Bengal, as a class, obtained substantial benefits, which have subsequently been growing in value and importance from year to year; while, on the other hand, the cultivator of the soil received nothing but an assurance which, for long years of gradual depression, through what His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal called to-day the culpable negligence of the Government, has been permitted to be wholly barren. Act X of 1859 was an honest attempt to give effect to that assurance. It was an attempt wholly unjustifiable, if the contention that the Government is precluded from interfering between landlord and tenant is a sound contention. But it is obviously clear that the Government and the legislature who passed Act X of 1859 did not for one moment admit any contention of the kind. That Act has undoubtedly done good, and I am not in the least inclined to decry it; still less am I inclined to think lightly of the purpose and intention of those who framed and passed it. But that Act has failed to fulfil all the objects for which it was introduced, because its authors did not foresee the mode in which their intentions might be set aside and rendered nugatory. I have heard it stated that the late Mr. O'Connell is reported to have said that he could drive a coach-and-six through any Act of Parliament. Whether he could perform that feat or not I cannot say; but I will say this, that a coach-and-six has been driven, at all events, through the intentions of the Act of 1859, and that measures have been devised for evading what I cannot doubt to have been the object with which that Act was passed.

"But it has been suggested that we have no right to touch this question; because the zamíndárs have been called proprietors and owners of the soil, it has been contended that it follows necessarily that they have a full and absolute right in the property, and that no one else has any interest in the soil at all. On the meaning of the words 'proprietors and owners', this question very largely depends. My hon'ble friend Mr. Kristodás Pál, and still more Rájá Siva Parsád, if I followed him, appeared to contend that no man could be called a proprietor who had not the most absolute and complete right to do in every respect whatever he pleased with the land. That certainly is not the notion which we entertain of an owner or proprietor of land in England. A great deal has been said about the zamíndárs having been made proprietors after the English fashion. If that is so then I must point out that the vast majority of land in England is held by people who are owners in only a limited sense, who cannot sell or mortgage the land without the sanction of somebody else, and who very often cannot sell or mortgage at all. And it is quite a mistake to suppose that, because a man who has a limited interest in land is called a proprietor and owner, therefore he becomes an absolute proprietor and owner, and is given an absolute fee-simple right to the land to do what he likes with it. So far as I am able to judge by all the evidence which I have seen on this complicated and much contested question of land-tenures in India, I am led irresistably to the conclusion that there never has been in India an absolute owner of the soil in whom every possible kind of right of property is vested. It appears to me indisputable that the raiyats and cultivators of the soil have always had, or at least a great proportion of them have always had, rights in the soil more or less perfectly secured to them according to the circumstances of the time and the position of the parties, that rights of this description have been at all times recognised, and that they have never been abandoned by those who believed that they possessed them. And it must be remembered that, if it be true that ninety per cent. of the tenants in Bengal are occupancy-tenants now, or, to take the lower estimate which I have seen put forward upon good authority, that seventy per cent. only of them are now occupancy tenants, it is perfectly clear, at least as regards nine-tenths or seven-tenths of the landlords of Bengal, that they are not absolute owners in the sense in which the words have been used by the opponents of the Bill in the course of this discussion. And, as I have spoken of the position of the zamíndárs, I should like, in passing, to say that no man can recognise more fully than I do the truth of what was stated by the Mahárájá of Darbhangá yesterday, whose presence in Council, I am sure, we all welcome, when he said, in modest terms, that the landholders of Bengal were not all bad landlords; I have not the slightest intention of asserting that they are, and if you want any proof to the contrary, you will find it in the facts brought forward by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in regard to the estates of the Mahárájá of Dumraon.

"It is not a question of the personal character of individual zamíndárs, but it is a question of what are the rights of two parties—both having some rights in the land—the stronger of these two parties, the zamíndárs, in many instances, resisting the rights of the other, who, on account of their weakness, are entitled to receive protection from the Government. Now the Hon'ble Kristodás Pál, in speaking on the Bill, described it as a measure which involved the redistribution of property. I confess it seems to me that, looking at the past history of this matter, looking at the gradual lessening of the rights of the raiyats since the Permanent Settlement, looking at the extent to which their position has, from a great variety of circumstances, been weakened since that date, and at the manner in which they have lost rights, which, to my mind, it is clear that they originally possessed, it would be much more true to say that this Bill is a Bill for the restoration, rather than for the redistribution, of property. But it does not go so far; we do not propose to restore to any portion of the cultivators of the soil the position in which they would now stand, if the system which was in force at the time of the Permanent Settlement had been unaltered down to the present time. What this Bill does is to leave the landlord, broadly speaking, all the advantages which he has acquired during these ninety years. It leaves him the rent which he now receives. All it says to him is 'Your power of enhancement and eviction shall be, to a limited degree, brought

back in the future to the position in which it stood ninety years ago'. To my mind, then, so far as regards any question of right, we have to-day a most plain right—a right which was asserted and exercised in 1859—to deal with this question, if we consider it necessary. for the purpose of protecting the interests and promoting the welfare of the cultivators of the soil. And we propose to take steps for that purpose which will fall very far short of restoring the cultivators of the soil to the position in which they originally stood. To attain this end, so far as can now be done, is the principle and the main object of the Bill which we are now considering. I will now pass, therefore, from the point which is really the only point under discussion at this stage, namely the principle of the Bill, and I will consider, as briefly as I can, some of its leading provisions more in detail.

"And, first, with regard to the question of occupancy raiyats. All that this Bill will really do, will be to render more effectual what was the true object and intention of Act X of 1859. As I have said, I do not believe that the framers of that Bill anticipated the mode in which the proposal which they then made would be evaded, and I feel no doubt whatever that, if they were here to-day to speak, they would accept, upon this point at all events, the legislation which we are now proposing as the most effectual means of carrying out their original intention. I was very much struck yesterday by a reference which was made by my hon'ble friend Mr. Evans to a letter, which I think he said he had seen in a newspaper, from a Bengal zamíndár, in which the writer said that he recognised that the great body of the raiyats had a moral right of occupancy in their holdings. The law cannot deal with a purely moral right; but the moment you get so far as to say that a man has a moral right to an occupancy tenure, you are very near the day when the legislature will say 'We will convert that moral right into a legal one'; and that is all we propose to do here now. It is admitted, upon all hands, that Act X of 1859 was intended to preserve all customary rights, and the twelve years' rule was introduced for the purpose of giving rights over and above those which existed under the customary rules. In fact, the twelve years' rule was not intended, whatever may have been its practical effect, to exclude from the right of occupancy any *khudkásht* raiyats, or, as they were called 'resident' raiyats, but, on the contrary, to bring within the benefits of that right certain other tenants, not resident raiyats, who, under the original definition of the Bill, would have to be excluded. Unfortunately, as I have said before, this Act has been so worked, that what was meant to give additional security has had the contrary effect, and has deprived many resident raiyats of what would have otherwise been their clear rights. Now, for my own part I confess that, in considering this question, I cannot altogether divest myself of the fear that, so long as you have a fixed limit of time at the expiration of which the raiyat will obtain a right of occupancy, there will be more or less danger of a continuance of the proceedings which have been resorted to under Act X of 1859. My own view on this subject has been very ably stated by Mr. Justice Cunningham in his Minute on the Rent Bill. Mr. Cunningham says:—

'But this happy state of things becomes impossible when the legislature enacts that, at the end of a stated period, the tenant shall change his status, and the landlord lose a considerable portion of his rights. The two parties are throughout necessarily at arms length, and, as soon as the period approaches, the landlord naturally does something to prevent the accrual of the prescriptive right, and is always on the look-out to prevent the growth of occupancy-rights, and to destroy them where they now accrued.'

"That was the reason, the desire to avoid that source of differences and possibilities of contention, which led me, in common with my colleagues, to submit to the Secretary of State the proposal which is contained in our despatch of March last. Lord Hartington did not approve of our proposal on that point, and preferred that the Bill should be framed in the manner in which it has been drawn up and is now before the Council. I certainly do not doubt that the Bill in this shape will have a very beneficial effect. I am not at all sure that it may not, in the first instance, go nearly as far as the proposal which we made; and all I have to say on the subject is, that it will be the duty of the Government very carefully to watch the proceedings taken under this Bill, if it becomes law, in order to see that the process of shifting raiyats from village

to village, from field to field, does not spring up under this measure; and to stop what will be any clear and distinct evasion of the intention of this law.

"Now, passing from the subject of occupancy-rights, I have a few words to say on those provisions of the Bill which render void any contracts inconsistent with the general scheme of the measure. When you have to deal with a matter in which the practice of contracting out of the law (legally contracting, I admit) has been very largely resorted to, so as to show that those who have the power have not the inclination to conform to the obvious intentions of the legislature, it becomes a very serious question, at all times and in all countries, to what extent the legislature should allow their intentions to be overridden by an arrangement between two parties who stand towards each other in such very different relations in point of strength and position as the raiyat and the zamíndár. I will give you an instance drawn from my own experience. Some years ago, an Act of Parliament was passed in England, on the subject of giving compensation for improvements to English tenants. It was wholly a permissive Act; it showed clearly the mind of the legislature, but it was left to the parties, or really to one of the parties concerned,—the landlord,—to decide whether he would be bound by the Bill or not. The majority of English landlords, the majority even of those who supported the Bill, proceeded at once to render it inoperative, and it had very little practical effect; so little that I was one of the very few people who did act under it. And what was very much like some of the proceedings complained of in some Government departments here, the Government themselves, under their own Bill, gave notice to all their tenants that they would have nothing whatever to say to the Bill. What has been the consequence? why, at the present moment Parliament is about to take up this question again, and to pass a Bill which will make it compulsory upon both parties to enter upon these arrangements, and will prevent them from contracting themselves out of them. The general principle of making the Bill compulsory on both parties is pretty well agreed upon on both sides of the House of Commons The case here is very similar. We have parties contracting out of the provisions of the law, and if that law is to have any effect at all the only process by which it can be made effectual is to say to these parties, 'You shall not be permitted to contract yourselves out of the law'. Surely it is high time to do so when we find men contracting themselves out of this and many other laws which impose cesses upon landlords, and which forbid the imposition of illegal cesses upon tenants, such as *abwábs* and other forms of illegal taxation. Upon this point I can only say that we are acting upon principles generally recognized in cases where the legislature finds itself in the position of having no alternative except to make the provisions of the law imperative upon the two contracting parties; for it is useless to pass this or any other measure unless it is determined that its provisions shall be enforced, and that the parties shall not have the power of escaping from them.

"Something has been said about the conduct of Government officials in Court of Wards" estates and in other estates. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor has told you to-day of the orders which have been recently issued on that subject, and I can only say that these orders are entirely approved of by the Government of India, and that we have taken steps of a similar kind in regard to the other parts of India.

"Now, with respect to the question of transferability. The evidence appears to me, I confess, to be overwhelming, that in the greater part of Bengal the practice of transfer exists under a custom which the Courts have recognised. The Government of Bengal in one of the papers—I think it is the letter of Sir Ashley Eden—says 'that the weight of opinion received is in favour of recognising in the law what is an almost universal custom of the province,' that is the custom of transfer. If it is an almost universal custom in the Province it is only right that it should be recognised, and it appears to me that it is in the interests of the zamíndárs that it should be recognised in the mode in which we propose to recognise it; because where this custom exists now the landlord can put in no claim for pre-emption. If we are going to reduce the right of anybody in regard to transfers, we are going, practically, to limit the right of

the tenant, and not of the landlord, by giving the latter a power to come in and say: 'I claim to buy what you want to transfer,' and at a price to be settled by a Court instead of at the highest price which the tenant would otherwise obtain. There is a great deal to be said against giving the landlord this power, on the ground that the Court might adjudicate a price very much below the price which the tenant could get under the existing custom.

"The Hon'ble Kristodás Pál seems to think that the result of these provisions will be to force both parties into Court; but they may agree out of Court if they like. Would my hon'ble friend prefer that the landlord should be obliged to give whatever any other person offered the tenant for the holding? That is an amendment which may be considered in Committee, but it would not, in my judgment, be in favour of the landlord. It appears to me, I must say, that it would not be fair to the landlord to proceed in that way, because it would be very easy for the tenant to have a collusive sale and to get some friend to come forward and pretend that he was willing to buy at a very high price his occupancy-tenure, and thus to make it almost impossible for the landlord to exercise his right of pre-emption; and besides this, I am told that it happens in many parts of the country, that neighbours who are not on good terms with a zamíndár are often ready to pay a fancy price in order to annoy the landlord. This, I think, ought to be prevented, even at some risk of diminishing the rights which exist in many parts of the country under the custom of the present day, and we ought, therefore, to give the landlord the right of pre-emption at a rate to be fixed by the Court. If it is true that the system of transfer, as the Bengal Government has stated, is an almost universal custom of the Province, this provision is rather in favour of the zamíndár than otherwise, and I observe that the Mahárájá of Darbhangá was inclined to take that view.

"Passing from that point, I come to the question of enhancement. Now, the position of the law with regard to enhancements is this. The Hon'ble Kristodás Pál has told us that enhancements are now practically at an end, and it is, I believe, generally admitted that, under the law as it stands at present, it is extremely difficult for a landlord to get even a just and reasonable enhancement. Notwithstanding that absolute right of property which we hear so much about, the landlord cannot now enhance, except under certain conditions laid down in the Courts. The practical effect of our proposal would be, I believe, to make just and reasonable enhancements more easy and not more difficult to obtain than at present; and I know very well that many persons who feel very strongly on the subject take objection to the Bill as now framed, because they think that it will have the effect of rendering it practically easier to enhance than at present. At the same time we do take, and deliberately intend to take, ample provision against unfair and unjust enhancement, against rack-renting and against depriving the tenant of his fair share of the produce. That we deliberately intend to do; but we are ready to render it easier than at present for the landlord to secure such enhancement as the law declares to be right. I won't detain the Council now with any remarks upon the subject of the tables of rates. The Hon'ble Kristodás Pál seemed to deprecate that part of the Bill. It will, no doubt, receive the careful attention of the Select Committee, and by the time the Select Committee meets we shall have a great deal of practical evidence upon it, and it will then be for the Select Committee to consider how far the principle can be applied. I think the principle would be useful, but it is not essential to the system of the Bill. It may be applied to one part of the country and not to another. I said just now that we did not intend to permit the rents of these occupancy tenants to be unduly enhanced, and that is why we have fixed a maximum. The question of the amount of that maximum is undoubtedly an important one, requiring the consideration of the Select Committee. The difference between twenty and twenty-five per cent. is not very great; and the Lieutenant-Governor has before him evidence which shows that twenty per cent. is as far as we ought to go.

I come now to what the Bill calls the ordinary raiyat. We have bought it right to give a man in that position a certain amount of

security, a very much less amount of security than is given to the occupancy tenant, but still some degree of security, and we propose to give it in two ways: first, by fixing a maximum similar to, but higher than, that fixed for occupancy tenants; and, secondly, by providing compensation for him in certain ways. I must say that I have found it by no means easy to get a clear idea of what is the position of these tenants at present. Mr. Field, in his Digest, that very able work for which we owe him so many thanks, and of the accuracy of which we have so many proofs,—lays it down, in the 51st article ——

'The rent of a raiyat not having a right of occupancy can be enhanced only after service upon him of a notice of enhancement in the manner provided by article 45. If after such a notice has been served upon him, such raiyat elect to remain in possession of the land he cannot be compelled to pay more than a reasonable rent therefor.'

"Well, reading that, you would suppose that the intention was that this tenant should have the right to sit on the land at a reasonable rent; but on the other hand the landlord has power to give him notice to quit, and if he does the tenant has to go; so, while it would appear that the law recognises, to a certain extent, the right of the tenant-at-will to sit on the land at a reasonable rent, it gives him no practical means of securing that right. I am not inclined to put this man in a worse position than he is in now, or than the law intends him to be in, and it appears to me, therefore, that it is quite impossible for us to overlook his position and leave him altogether under the operation of a law which, as far as I can understand, is very vague and uncertain. The tenant in this position is regarded and spoken of as a tenant-at-will, and I believe the Courts regard him in that light; but at the same time I am, I think, right in saying that the idea of a tenant-at-will is a purely English idea, and that, according to indigenous Indian ideas, no person can strictly be described as a tenant-at-will. Now, with regard to compensation, we propose to give him compensation of two kinds — compensation for improvements and compensation for disturbance. As to compensation for improvements I have little to say; because if a tenant makes *bonâ fide* improvements which add to the letting value of the land, and, therefore, enables the landlord to obtain more money for that land, then I say here, as I have always held at home in regard to my own tenants, that it is only common honesty that that man should be compensated for those improvements. It is, of course, necessary that the improvement should be a *bonâ fide* substantial improvement, and not anything of a purely temporary character, or which forms part of the ordinary processes of good husbandry. I am told that there are banks made between one field and another, and *kacha* wells which are made one year and renewed the next; but these are not permanent improvements, and it will be for the Select Committee to decide for what improvements compensation should be paid. All that I say is, that when a man leaves my land he is entitled to be paid for anything he has done from which, when he leaves, I shall reap benefit. As regards compensation for disturbance the main objection urged against it is that it is unknown in India. I do not deny that that is a *primâ facie* objection to the system, and if those who do not like it will produce before the Select Committee any better proposal that gives fair and reasonable protection against arbitrary evictions, all that I can say is that we shall be perfectly willing to consider it, and that if it is better than our plan, and more in accordance with Indian customs, we shall accept it. But I must say that the argument that it is a system unknown in India does not lie altogether in the mouth of those who have been arguing in the course of this discussion in favour of the theory that the land-owners of Bengal are land-owners after the English fashion, and that the tenants in Bengal are tenants-at-will according to the English meaning of the term. You cannot introduce English arguments into one part of this controversy, and then object to their importation into another part; if any other plan can be suggested more in accordance with the habits of the people than that proposed it will be fully considered. But I am most desirous that something should be done for this class of men which will render real the security which the law appears at present to contemplate. The Hon'ble Kristodás Pál appeared to think, if I did not misunderstand him, that the class of persons to whom I am now alluding were in the same position as the *paikásht* raiyats. It seems

to me that the position of the two is very different. What I understand by a *paikásht* raiyat is a raiyat who had less security and, therefore, paid less rent. Now, the position of these tenants is that they have less security and pay more rent. That has come about through the operation of those economic laws to which the Hon'ble Mr. Hunter alluded yesterday. When the *paikásht* raiyat paid less rent the land was looking for tenants, now the tenants are looking for land, and that is why, instead of paying less rent, they have to pay more. But that only brings them more and more into the category of cottier tenants, and any one who has studied the land question in any part of the world knows that a system of cottier tenants holding at competition rents is the worst land system that can be conceived. The Select Committee should bear in mind how desirable it is that we should not permit, under this Bill, a future up-growth of tenants of this description; that is one of the points which the Select Committee should keep carefully before them. These men may be few in number now, but, as Sir Steuart Bayley said, there are reasons why under this Bill they may increase, and, if they increase largely, the result will be that this Bill will not prove a settlement, but that thirty or forty years hence we shall have to go further still. I do not think I need trouble the Council with any further remarks on the details of this Bill. All the matters which are really matters of detail are matters for the Select Committee. The Government invites the assistance of the Council, of the Select Committee, of the parties interested, of their representative associations, and of the public, in regard to this measure. They will on their part give their fullest and best consideration to any suggestions which may be made. We are about to give eight months for the consideration of this important subject, which is ample time, considering how long the matter has been under consideration. I have no doubt at all that the Bill is capable of improvement in many respects, and our only wish is that it should be made, during its passage through this Council, as good as possible for the purpose for which it is intended. I hope that all those who are interested in the matter, and who have studied it, will aid the Government and this Council by giving them their opinions during the time which will elapse before we resume the consideration of the Bill. I have only further to say that the desire of the Government in introducing this measure is to bring to a close a long continued controversy, to carry on and to complete the work of 1859, and to redeem, as far as it is still open to them, the assurance given to the cultivators of the soil in 1793. All the changes which have taken place in the agricultural condition of Bengal—the great increase in the area of cultivation, the growth of the population, the substitution of English for Native ideas on the subject of landed property, the advancing prosperity of the country—have tended to raise the rents of the landlord, and many of them to weaken the security and reduce the status of the raiyat. All these advantages gained during the last ninety years will remain to the zamíndárs; broadly speaking we do not touch them, but, starting from what we now find, we have endeavoured to make a settlement which, while it will not deprive the landlords of any of these accumulated advantages, will restore to the raiyats something of the position which they occupied at the time of the Permanent Settlement, and which we believe to be urgently needed, in the words of that settlement, for the protection and welfare of the taluqdárs, raiyats and other cultivators of the soil, whose interests we then undertook to guard, and have, to our shame, too long neglected."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned *sine die*.

CALCUTTA;
*The 13th March, 1883.*

D. FITZPATRICK,
*Secretary to the Government of India,*
*Legislative Department.*

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SUPPLEMENT TO

# The Gazette of India.

N° 17.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1883.

## OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

[ TELEGRAPH. ]

### ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1883.

| CLASS OF MESSAGES. | ROUTE. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | TOTAL. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | WEST | | | | | | | | EAST | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | VIA TEHERAN. | | VIA TURKEY. | | PERSIAN GULF | | VIA SUEZ. | | VIA AMUR. | | VIA MADRAS. | | VIA RANGOON | | NATIVE BURMA. | | VIA PAUMBEN | | | |
| | No. | Indian Value. | No. | Indian Value. | No. | Indian Value. | No. | Indian Value. | No. | Indian Value | No. | Indian Value. | No. | Indian Value. | No. | Indian Value. | No. | Indian Value. | No. | Indian Value. |
| | | R a | | R a | | R a | | R a. | | R a | | R a | | R a. | | R a. | | R a | | R a. |
| INDIAN. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sent . . . | 3,708 | 16,207 9 | 94 | 264 0 | 36 | 156 15 | 4,114 | 12,504 5 | 2 | 1 13 | 882 | 1,558 5 | 140 | 391 13 | 484 | 642 7 | 1,984 | 3,722 6 | 11,444 | 35,449 9 |
| Received . . | 2,521 | 13,689 14 | 124 | 467 4 | 50 | 160 2 | 4,332 | 16,474 8 | 1 | 0 15 | 871 | 2,359 8 | 163 | 473 15 | ... | ... | 1,951 | 3,774 7 | 10,013 | 37,400 9 |
| TOTAL . | 6,229 | 29,897 7 | 218 | 731 4 | 86 | 317 1 | 8,446 | 28,978 13 | 3 | 2 12 | 1,753 | 3,917 13 | 303 | 865 12 | 484 | 642 7 | 3,935 | 7,496 13 | 21,457 | 72,850 2 |
| TRANSIT. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| From East to West— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Received Vid Madras . | 687 | 3,516 1 | 4 | 11 2 | 8 | 19 10 | 4,364 | 16,575 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5,063 | 20,122 6 |
| Received „ Rangoon | ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Received „ Lalugha | ... | .. | ... | . . | ... | ... | .. | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. |
| Received „ Paumben | 244 | 787 2 | 2 | 5 13 | 2 | 48 7 | 223 | 720 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 471 | 1,570 6 |
| From West to East— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sent Vid Madras . | 1,622 | 7,374 9 | 71 | 196 8 | ... | ... | 2,978 | 7,987 0 | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4,671 | 15,558 1 |
| Sent „ Rangoon . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | .. |
| Sent „ Lalugha . | ... | | ... | | ... | ... | 2 | 12 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 12 14 |
| Sent „ Paumben | 116 | 404 9 | 9 | 38 1 | .. | ... | 271 | 998 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | 398 | 1,500 14 |
| From West to West— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Vid Bombay and Karachi | ... | ... | 2 | 2 13 | 5 | 14 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | 17 1 |
| Vid Karachi and Bombay. | ... | ... | .. | ... | 3 | 12 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 12 9 |
| From East to East— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Vid Paumben . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 92 | 347 1 | 2 | 5 7 | ... | ... | | .. | 94 | 352 8 |
| „ Rangoon . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | . | ... | ... | . . | ... | 70 | 279 13 | 70 | 279 13 |
| TOTAL . | 2,671 | 12,142 5 | 88 | 254 5 | 18 | 94 14 | 7,838 | 26,302 11 | ... | ... | 92 | 347 1 | 2 | 5 7 | | ... | 70 | 279 13 | 10,779 | 39,426 8 |
| GRAND TOTAL . | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 32,236 | 1,13,276 10 |

### ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC WITH INDIA BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN AND RED SEA ROUTES FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1883.

| ROUTE. | | NUMBER OF MESSAGES BY EACH ROUTE (EXCLUSIVE OF TRANSIT). | | | PERCENTAGE OF NUMBER. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | To India. | From India. | TOTAL. | To India. | From India. | TOTAL. |
| INDO-EUROPEAN | *Vid* Teheran . . . . . | 2,521 | 3,708 | 6,229 | 35 88 | 46 63 | 41 58 |
| INDO-EUROPEAN | „ Turkey . . . . . | 124 | 94 | 218 | 1·76 | 1 18 | 1·46 |
| INDO-EUROPEAN | Persian Gulf *vid* Karachi . . . . . | 50 | 36 | 86 | 0·71 | 0·45 | 0 57 |
| RED SEA . . | *Vid* Suez . . . . . | 4,332 | 4,114 | 8,446 | 61·65 | 51·74 | 56 39 |
| | TOTAL . | 7,027 | 7,952 | 14,979 | 100·00 | 100·00 | 100·00 |

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

## IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI IN THE PUNJAB FOR 1882-83 UP TO 28th FEBRUARY 1883.

| Canal Division. | Water distributed during February 1883: Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauge. Full supply. | Actual throughout. | Gross Consumption, cubic feet per second. Estimated full supply. | Actual average throughout. | Navigation Return Canal. Principal items of Traffic. Up. | Down. | Land irrigated (approximate). Zila. | Acres. | Rainfall. Average | During month. | Chief crops (approximate). Name. | Area in acres. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bari Doab Canal. 1st Division | 4·9 | ... | 3,073·60 | ... | ... | ... | Gurdáspur | 10,800 | 1·59 | 0·1 | Wheat | 127,497 | The Bári Doáb Canal was closed throughout the month for repairs. The decrease in area irrigated up to date is 27,913 acres as compared with the same period of last year, and 64,531 acres as compared with February 1881. Superintending Engineer attributes a large proportion of the decrease to the enormous area sown in this fasl on the dampness of the previous crop. |
| 2nd Division, Main Branch, Lower | 4·6 | ... | | ... | ... | ... | Amritsar | 76,807 | 1·81 | ... | Barley | 1,868 | |
| 2nd do., Lahore Branch | 3·0 | ... | | ... | ... | ... | Lahore | 105,691 | 1·46 | 0·1 | Mixed grains | 9,867 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Miscellaneous | 54,066 | |
| Total Bári Doáb Canal | ... | ... | 3,073·60 | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | 193,298 | ... | ... | ... ... | 193,298 | |
| Corresponding period of last year | ... | ... | 3,073·60 | 438·83 | ... | ... | ... ... | 221,211 | ... | ... | ... ... | 221,211 | |
| Western Jumna Canal. Karnál Division | 4·33 | 0·36 | 2,546 | 8 | ... | 294,826 kurries, bullies, &c.; 4,471 mds. firewood; and 15,562 cubic feet timber. | Umballa | 492 | 1·81 | ... | Wheat | 144,523 | The operations of the month show an increase of 3,550 acres during the month, and of 68,606 acres as compared with the corresponding month of last year. Owing to general rain towards end of January, the canal was kept closed till the 26th February, when it was re-opened. |
| Delhi do. | 5·70 | 2·30 | | 102 | | | Karnál | 44,825 | 1·39 | 2·70 | Barley | 640 | |
| Hánsi do. | 9·00 | 1·49 | | 7 | | | Delhi | 30,194 | 0·60 | ... | Mixed grains | 28,917 | |
| Do. Bulla Head | 8·80 | 0·49 | | 19 | | | Rohtak | 39,470 | 0·05 | 0·70 | Miscellaneous | 17,723 | |
| Passing through Escapes | ... | ... | ... | 56 | ... | | Hissár | 43,142 | 0·50 | ... | ... ... | ... | |
| | | | | | | | Jhínd | 33,309 | 0·30 | ... | ... ... | ... | |
| | | | | | | | Bíkaner | 167 | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | |
| | | | | | | | Kalsia State | 204 | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | |
| Total Western Jumna Canal | ... | ... | 2,546 | 192 | ... | 294,826 | ... ... | 191,803 | ... | ... | ... ... | 191,803 | |
| Corresponding period of last year | ... | ... | 2,546 | 619 | ... | 252,415 | ... ... | 123,197 | ... | ... | ... ... | 123,197 | |
| Inundation Canals. Upper Sutlej Division | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Lahore | 33,105 | ... | ... | Detail not obtainable for want of establishment. | ... | |
| Lower Sutlej and Chenab | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Montgomery | 88,867 | ... | ... | | ... | |
| Indus Canals | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Mooltan | 180,428 | 0·28 | ... | | ... | |
| Muzaffargarh Canals | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Dera Gházi Khan | 48,295 | 0·23 | ... | ... ... | ... | |
| | | | | | | | Muzaffargarh | 157,330 | 5·5 | ... | ... .. | ... | |
| Total Inundation Canals | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | 508,025 | ... | ... | ... ... | 508,025 | |
| Corresponding period of last year | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | 447,020 | ... | ... | ... ... | 447,020 | |
| Perennial Canals, Grand Total | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | 385,101 | ... | ... | ... ... | 385,101 | |
| Do. corresponding period of last year | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | 344,408 | ... | ... | ... ... | 344,408 | |

R. HOME, *Colonel, R.E.,*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

## IRRIGATION BRANCH.

### IRRIGATION OPERATIONS IN BENGAL FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1882-83.

*Areas leased for Irrigation up to the end of January 1883.*

| Circle. | District. | Canal. | Estimated full discharge. | Average discharge in month. | Discharge utilized. | Approximate area of land under irrigation last year during month. | Approximate area of land under irrigation last year at same time. | DETAILS OF AREAS LEASED. Five years. All crops. | Five years. Khurreef. | Annual leases. Khurreef. | Rubbee. | Sugar-cane. | Bhadoi. | Hot weather. | Total. | Grand Total. | Rainfall, 1882-83. During month. | Up to end of month. | Rainfall 1881-82. During month. | Up to end of month. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | C. ft. | C. ft. | C. ft. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Inches. | Inches. | Inches. | Inches. | |
| Orissa | Cuttack | Kendrapara | 1,269 | 260·70 | 41·10 | 317 | 5,627 | ... | 53,688 | ... | 36 | 71 | ... | ... | 107 | 53,795 | ... | 85·04 | ... | 58·15 | |
| | | Gobri | 372·82 | 144·35 | 53·32 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Pattamoondee | 1,042 | 30·70 | 10·50 | ... | 13,809 | ... | 12,068 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 12,070 | | | | | |
| | | High Level, Section I | 675 | 177·43 | 177·43 | ... | 12 | ... | 14,213 | ... | ... | 8 | ... | ... | 8 | 14,221 | | | | | |
| | | Taldunda, 1st Reach | 1,300 | 145 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11,008 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11,008 | | | | | |
| | | Ditto, 2nd do. | 650 | 46 | 46 | 143 | 122 | ... | 31,466 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 31,466 | | | | | |
| | | Matchgong | 650 | 69 | 69 | 26 | 598 | ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Balasore | High Level, Section II | 727·16 | 7·35 | 7·35 | 22 | ... | ... | 1,380 | ... | ... | 207 | ... | ... | 207 | 1,587 | | | | | |
| | | Ditto, do. III | 727·16 | ... | ... | 130 | 17 | ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Total | ... | ... | ... | 638 | 20,185 | ... | 123,923 | ... | 38 | 286 | ... | ... | 324 | 124,147 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Total of the corresponding period of last year. | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 118,291 | ... | 4,093 | 268 | ... | ... | 4,361 | 122,652 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| South-Western. | Midnapore | Midnapore | 1,411 | 18 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 86,657 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 86,657 | 2·20 | 63·46 | ... | 68·77 | |
| | Howrah | Panchkoorah | 522 | 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12,857 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12,857 | 0·33 | 47·64 | ... | 78·05 | |
| | | Total | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 99,514 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | 99,514 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Total of the corresponding period of last year. | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 103,862 | ... | 285 | ... | ... | ... | 285 | 104,147 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Sone. | Shahabad | Western Main | 4,342 | 1,037 | 1,037 | 1,288 | 1,440 | 2,991 | ... | 3,269 | 1,348 | 1,217 | 11 | ... | 5,845 | 8,836 | 1·40 | 27·92 | ... | 39·93 | |
| | | Buxar | 1,226 | 216 | | 3,447 | 2,275 | 7,445 | ... | 15,088 | 5,503 | 3,207 | 45 | ... | 23,843 | 31,288 | | | | | |
| | | Arrah | 1,660 | 370 | | 25,951 | 19,483 | 50,593 | ... | 21,819 | 5,041 | 4,531 | 35 | ... | 31,426 | 52,019 | 1·43 | 36·64 | ... | 45·95 | |
| | Patna and Gya | Eastern Main | 1,466 | 151 | 151 | 560 | 166 | 214 | ... | 276 | 6 | 35 | ... | ... | 317 | 531 | 1·60 | 36·62 | ... | 42·14 | |
| | | Patna | | | | 28,154 | 18,169 | 10,560 | ... | 9,777 | 1,244 | 834 | ... | 1,489 | 13,344 | 23,904 | | | | | |
| | | Total | ... | ... | ... | 59,400 | 41,533 | 71,803 | ... | 50,229 | 13,142 | 9,824 | 91 | 1,489 | 74,775 | 146,578 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Total of the corresponding period of last year. | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | (a)39,973 | (b)6,926 | 36,930 | (c)18,545 | 13,848 | .. | ... | 69,333 | 116,182 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | | Grand Total | ... | ... | ... | 60,038 | 61,718 | 71,803 | 223,337 | 50,229 | 13,180 | 10,110 | 91 | 1,489 | 75,099 | 370,239 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Grand total of the corresponding period of last year. | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 39,873 | 229,139 | 36,930 | 22,923 | 14,110 | ... | ... | 73,969 | 342,961 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |

(a) Shown in return for January 1882 as khurreef.
(b) Leases for three years.
(c) Includes 3,347 acres rubbee leased for three years.

*The 6th April 1883.*

C. W. ODLING,
*Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,*
*P. W. Department.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

## CIVIL WORKS.

### Telegraph.

## ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1881-82.

No. 104T, dated Simla, the 17th April 1883.

From—The Government of India, Public Works Department,

To—The Director-in-Chief, Indo-European Telegraph Department.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 415 of the 7th September 1882, submitting the Administration Report of the Indo-European Telegraph Department for the year 1881-82, and in reply to state that the Government of India reserves its review thereon until the Report for the current year has been received, the submission of which should be expedited.

No. 415, dated 7th September 1882.

From—LIEUT.-COL. J. U. BATEMAN-CHAMPAIN, R. E., Director-in-Chief, Indo-European Government Telegraph Department,

To—Secretary to the Government of India, P. W. Dept.

### ADMINISTRATION REPORT, 1881-82.

I beg to forward for the information of the Government of India my annual report of the working of the Indo-European Telegraph Department during the year ending the 31st March 1882.

#### CAPITAL.

Capital Account, Appendix A.

2. The total Capital outlay incurred up to the 31st March 1881 was shown in my last year's report at £1,154,429-4-9. This sum was subsequently slightly altered and was shown in the accounts presented to Parliament as £1,154,443-4-10.

Reduction of £7,597-10-3 in Capital during 1881-82.

3. By the operations of the year 1881-82 this figure was reduced by £7,597-10-3, nearly the whole of which is made up of the balances of suspense heads written off. Full particulars are given in Appendix A attached to this report, and it now appears that the Capital (subject possibly to some slight modification) stood on the 31st March 1882 at £1,146,845-14-7.

#### REVENUE.

Revenue Account, Appendix B.

4. The traffic receipts for last year were entered in Appendix B as £88,078-17-7. Those of 1881-82 amount to £82,431, showing a falling off of £5,647-17-7. Part of this decrease is to be ascribed to an apparent diminution of the traffic, the entire earnings of the common purse having been £8,512 less than in the previous year. The cause of this diminution will be examined a little further on under the head Traffic. It suffices to observe here that our share of this decrease amounted to about £1,600.

Diminution of traffic receipts.

Loss by exchange transactions.

5. The remainder of the falling off, about £4,000, was mainly due to the conditions of exchange. In 1880-81, the Department realized 1,115,879 francs of its traffic balances in India at 8 annas to the franc, and we took credit for the realization at 10 rupees to the pound sterling. In the year now on record, although the distribution of traffic was such that we carried a greater share, the payment therefor had to be obtained principally in Europe and the amount realized in India was only 741,431 francs or about 374,448 less than in 1880-81. Had this difference of 374,448 been credited to us in India, we should have received 1,87,224 rupees or £18,722, while in England at the exchange of 25 francs to the sovereign we took credit for only £14,979, incurring in this way a comparative loss of £3,744.

Earnings of cable ship.

6. The total receipts would be increased by the sum of £898 were we allowed to take credit for extra departmental work performed by the cable ship *Patrick Stewart*.

Expenditure during 1881-82.

7. The expenditure brought to account in 1881-82 against this branch of the service amounted to £84,606 which includes a sum of Rs. 48,045 chargeable to last year, and which according to telegraphic advice from the Examiner, it was thought at the time of compiling the administration accounts had been passed for that year. It therefore formed part of the debit against the Department

in my last administration report; but as it was not included in the finance charges it could not be inserted in the Parliamentary paper; and this and one or two unimportant corrections caused the departmental expenditure for 1880-81 to appear in the administration accounts as £73,113-2-10, while in the Parliamentary accounts it is given as £68,128-9-3.

Comparison with 1880-81.

8. The principal differences between the items of expenditure of 1881-82 and those of 1880-81 may be summarized thus—

| | More in 1881-82. As compared with previous year | Loss in 1881-82. As compared with previous year |
|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ |
| Repairs ... ... ... . | 496 | ... |
| Establishment ... .. ... | ... | 778 |
| Tools and plant ... ... ... | 2,605 | |
| Cable steamer ... ... ... | 10,936 | ... |
| Stores, suspense heads ... ... ... | 4,882 | ... |
| Agencies . . ... | ... | 995 |
| Stores for Turkey ... ... ... | ... | 959 |
| | 18,919 | 2,732 |

9. If out of the entry "cable steamer" the sum of £4,804 (being the item mentioned just above as 48,045 rupees) had been charged to 1880-81 as was done in my annual report, this increase of £10,926 would show as £1,228" only, an increase which is not, I think, very remarkable when the great amount of repairs to the cables described further on is considered.

10. The next entry "stores (suspense head) £4,882 is thus explained. Last year these store transactions were shown under the revenue account, and it so happened that our revenue in 1880-81 was credited with this amount. This year, in accordance with the resolution of the Government of India, dated Simla, the 5th May 1882, all suspense accounts have been dealt with under Capital only, and the expenditure in this case shows an apparent though not a real increase.

Expenditure during year.

11. On the whole the expenditure for 1881-82 has been heavier than usual both in the Gulf and, to a less degree, in Persia. During the season under review the breaks on the old Gutta Percha cable were unprecedentedly numerous, while in Persia the amount of rain and snow which fell in the winter was extraordinary. Little by little and at the smallest possible cost we are gradually replacing the weak sections of the cable by fresh material, and as the greater part of the line seems sound we have reason to hope that the interruptions may diminish in frequency and the heavy charges for repairing operations may be reduced.

Breaks on Gutta Percha cable unusually numerous.

12. In a letter which I had occasion to submit not many weeks ago to the Government of India in reply to some remarks on my last year's report, I explained by reference to the conditions under which the Department was first organized and under which its operations have been maintained and extended, the improbability of our ever realizing substantial profits on the capital invested. The Indo-European system was established at a time when communication with Europe was demanded at any cost, and anticipating no competition by the Red Sea, engagements were entered into which under present circumstances severely weight us from a financial point of view. During the year under review owing to political complications and breaks on the Eastern cables the utility or rather the absolute necessity of the Teheran route has been most clearly demonstrated; and if the actual money receipts have been less than could be wished, the services rendered to the State have, it will be admitted, been exceptionally valuable.

Observations on financial conditions of the Department.

## Lines, Maintenance and Repairs.

Repairs to land line in Persia.

13. After the excessively severe winter of 1880-81 many repairs and some changes here and there in the route followed by the Persian line were needed and were carried out with but small expenditure of stores. The details of these operations though fully described in the annual report addressed to me from Teherań are of no special interest.

Revival to some extent of acts of wilful damage in Fars.

14. Wilful damage to the poles and insulators in the Province of Fars has, I regret to say, shown some signs of revival. The severe rule of the late Prince Governor Ferhad Mirza has been replaced by the milder sway of the present representative at Shiraz of His Royal Highness the Zil es Sultan, and the result has been unsatisfactory so far as regards the safety of our wires among the mountains.

Firman by His Majesty the Shah.

15. During the year His Majesty the Shah issued a special Firman regulating the system under which the local authorities are to be held responsible for acts of wilful damage in their districts, and if

the rules laid down by this Firman were but duly enforced we should have less grounds than we now seem to have for complaint.

Length of Persian Section.

16. The length of our lines in Persia is practically unaltered since my last report. This division extends from Teheran to Bushire, a distance of 792 miles. The poles carry three wires, but as one is set apart for the use of the local Persian Administration, I do not include it as part of our system, although in cases of interruption it is handed over for our traffic during certain hours in the day and so contributes to the strength of our communication. Our own wires between Teheran and Bushire, being double, are 1,584 miles in length.

Lengths of the several Gulf Sections.

17. As a result of the repairing operations in the Gulf our cable sections have during the year undergone some slight alterations, and the length now submerged and used for traffic is as follows :—

*Gutta Percha Cable.*

| | Naut. miles. |
|---|---|
| Fao to Bushire ... ... ... ... | 152·41 |
| Bushire-Jashk ... ... . ... | 504·91 |
| Jashk-Gwadur ... ... .. ... | 273·00 |
| Gwadur-Manora ... ... ... ... | 271·14 |
| Manora-Karachi ... ... ... ... | 17·31 |
| (3 cables, each 5·77 knots) | |
| Total Gutta Percha cable ... | 1,218·77 |

*India Rubber Cable.*

| | Naut. miles. |
|---|---|
| Bushire to Jashk .. ... ... ... | 498·50 |

giving a total of 1,717·27 nautical miles of cable in use.

18. The Gutta Percha sections were laid in 1863. The India Rubber in 1869.

Diversion of part of the Mekran Land Line.

19. The land line along the coast of Mekran, which has rendered very valuable service during the past year, has, owing to a diversion effected between Gwadur and Ormara, been lengthened by 4½ miles and is now 683·5 miles long, carrying two wires aggregating 1,367 miles. The diversion above referred to consisted in the removal of 16½ miles of posts and wire from the sea shore to a more suitable position further inland. The new line covering 21 miles. The work was skilfully carried out by Mr. Newnham, the Assistant Superintendent in charge of this subdivision.

Faults on the cable sections.

20. During the year there were no less than 22 faults in the submarine cables, 21 of which occurred on the Gutta Percha sections and only one on the India Rubber. In repairing these 22 faults 47·44 knots of cable were expended, and in carrying out the operations the *Patrick Stewart* was at sea with the cable staff under Mr. Mance for no less than 100 days. Mr. Mance's report for the year is, as usual, attached, and it supplies full and interesting information as to the electrical condition of the lines, with other details.

Satisfactory insulation.

21. It is gratifying and encouraging to notice that notwithstanding the increasing age of the cables the average insulation on the 31st March 1882 was even higher than at the close of the previous year.

Causes of breaks.

22. Mr. Mance also observes that of the 1,699·96 knots of main cable (which with 17·31 of harbour cables gives the 1,717·27 noted above) so much as 1,434·35 knots are as originally laid and have been untouched for repair. Wherever the line is resting on an even bottom of sand or mud the iron guard wires are in excellent condition and "apparently good for another 50 years." Unfortunately weak points are to be found wherever the cable does not lie fairly on the bottom, or where it is unprotected by the soft nature of its bed, and thus during an exceptionally severe season like that of 1881-82, the violent action of the waves causes exceptionally numerous breaks.

Manufacture of cable at Manora.

23. The cable staff when not employed at sea has been busy at the Manora works where no less than 42·2 miles of new cable were turned out between October and the 31st March. Mr. Mance, in para. 33 of his report, shows that in this manufacture alone some 68,000 rupees were saved to the Government by our being in a position to make for ourselves on the spot instead of purchasing fresh cable in England.

INTERRUPTIONS.

Interruption of long duration on the Post Office cable near Lowestoft.

24. The total interruptions to traffic on the Teheran route during 1881-82 amounted to 80 days 15 hours 46 minutes. This is made up of 79 days 11 hours 16 minutes on the Indo-European Company's section between London and Teheran, and 11 days 20 hours 1 minute on our Persian line between Teheran and Bushire, less a deduction of 10 days 15 hours 31 minutes when both the Company's line and our own were broken together. The extraordinary duration of the principal interruption on the Company's wires broken in the North Sea close to Lowestoft was due partly to the inefficient but exceedingly economical system under

which the British Post Office maintains its seventy or eighty cables, and partly to the want of some international law to compel fishing vessels to move off from the locality of a fault so as to allow a cable vessel (when found) to operate. I reported to you very fully at the time on the lamentable and almost inexplicable waste of time which occurred last winter in carrying out a simple piece of cable work thirty miles from shore, and I need only repeat here that the break, caused by carelessness on the part of a cable vessel on the 28th October, was not mended till the 31st December. It was broken again on the 14th January 1882, and mended on the 27th of the same month. I must here observe that even while the Lowestoft cable was broken, a good deal of traffic found its way by the continental wires to our Gulf lines and so to India.

Interruption of both cables of the Eastern Company.

25. Another remarkable interruption which, though not occurring on the Indo-European line, directly affected its working, was that of the two Aden-Bombay cables in the months of June and July 1881. The accident was briefly referred to in my last annual report, and was fully described in my letter No. 2288 addressed to yourself and dated the 8th September. The circumstances were as follows. In March 1881 our gutta percha cable between Jashk and Bushire failed, but as the *Patrick Stewart* was then on the point of proceeding to Bombay to undergo some important alterations deemed necessary for her safety in a heavy sea, I decided not to re-call the ship but to postpone repairs, and to trust to our remaining India rubber cable which I knew to be able to carry all the traffic we were likely to have. At the end of May some violent tempests took place in the Indian Ocean, and early in June, other breaks developed themselves in the gutta percha cables between Karachi and Jashk. These were of minor importance, as one through conductor still remained in the India rubber cable between Bushire and Jashk, and the land line thence to Karachi. Just at the same time one of the Eastern cables gave way near Bombay, and on the 13th July the second also ceased working, so that of the four lines connecting India with Europe, only the one through conductor just referred to remained available. On the 10th August the Eastern Company succeeded in repairing their cables, but in the meantime for nearly a month the capacity of our unsupported line had been heavily taxed. The success of the several measures which have of late years been adopted to improve the working of the Mekran land line enabled the Department to carry the traffic with no serious delays : and I am not aware that any grave inconvenience was felt by the public in consequence of this combination of accidents to the normal system of communication.

All traffic thrown on one of our P. G. Lines.

Good service rendered by the staff during the emergency.

26. In reporting these events to the Government of India, I took occasion to acknowledge the excellent behaviour and the untiring exertions of the staff both in Persia and in the Persian Gulf, and I pointed out the impossibility in a small Department like our own of reinforcing at short notice remote but important stations, so that the serious perhaps dangerous consequences of a total block of telegraphic communication between India and Europe could only be avoided by the cheerful performance of extra day and night duties while the emergency lasted.

27. For the serious interruptions above mentioned this Department was not in any way responsible, but during the year 1881-82 our own lines were broken as follows :—

Breaks on Persian Section.

In Persia all three wires were out of order and communication entirely suspended for 2 days 14 hours 8 minutes. In the previous year the total interruptions on this section amounted to 7 days 19 hours and 55 minutes.

The interruption of two wires only in 1881-82 were 4 days 3 hours 10 minutes as compared with 8 days 12 hours 45 minutes, and of one wire 33 days 2 hours 55 minutes as compared with 13 days 4 hours 9 minutes.

28. Of the total interruptions of all 3 wires, 19 hours 12 minutes, were caused by a heavy flood which completely swept away our Office and part of the line at Koom.

Total break of cables in the Gulf.

29. On the Persian Gulf cables the breaks were exceedingly serious, but through communication was stopped for only 9 days 12 hours. This however was the first occasion since 1873, with the exception of 4 hours in 1877, when our Gulf lines were completely *Hors de combat.*

Breaks on the several cable sections.

30. The interruptions on the various sections were as follows :—

| | Days. | Hours. |
|---|---|---|
| Faô-Bushire cable (G. P.) . ... ... | 37 | 11 |
| Bushire-Jashk ( „ ) ... | 219 | 3 |
| Bushire-Jashk (I. R.) ... ... ... | 12 | 4 |
| Jashk-Gwadur . ... | 127 | 16 |
| Gwadur-Karachi ... .. ... | 163 | 5 |

Number of faults

31. The 22 faults which have been cut out during the year are thus distributed—

| | Faults. |
|---|---|
| Faô-Bushire cable ... .. ... | 3 |
| Bushire-Jashk (G. P.)... ... ... | 9 |
| „ „ (I. R.)... ... ... | 1 |
| Jashk-Gwadur ... ... ... | 6 |
| Gwadur-Manora ... . . | 3 |
| Total ... | 22 |

Minor faults in the Harbour cables

32. Besides these faults in the main cables 8 showed themselves in harbour near Karachi and were duly repaired.

Causes of delay in mending some of the breaks

33. The length of time during which some of the sections lay unmended is due to the fact I have stated above, *viz.*, that the *Patrick Stewart* was in dock at Bombay from the 21st March 1880 till the 23rd June, and also because to attempt cabling operations in the height of the monsoon is very objectionable if it can possibly be avoided. So long as one circuit is available, it is unnecessary and unwise to risk inflicting extensive damage by lifting a cable and attempting to repair it while a heavy sea is running.

Breaks on Mekran line.

34. On the Mekran land line the total interruptions were 3 days 6 hours and 40 minutes in duration.

TRAFFIC.

London Convention in force.

35. The tariffs and regulations of the London International Convention remained in force during the year. One slight modification was, by general consent, introduced in connection with rectifying messages Article XIX, but it did not come into operation till the 1st April 1882.

Total traffic.

36. The aggregate traffic carried on the cis-Indian lines by the parties to the Common Purse was slightly less in bulk and value than during 1880-81. Usually one might look for an annual increase due to the natural development and growth of telegraphic business, but it must be remembered that in 1880-81 telegrams to India—official, Press and commercial—were exceptionally heavy in consequence of the Afghan War. If due allowance be made for this, it will be found that the traffic of 1881-82 was satisfactory, and showed a fair advance on that of the years prior to 1880-81 (see Table A.)

Division of Common Purse receipts.

37. The standard division of the Common Purse receipts during normal working founded on the old distribution of traffic was 65·64 to the Eastern Company's route and 34·36 to the Teheran route. The following table shows how the traffic has been actualy carried since the beginning of the agreement :—

| | By Eastern route | By Indo-European |
|---|---|---|
| 1878-79 . ... | 77·87 | 22·13 |
| 1879-80 .. | 75·68 | 24·32 |
| 1880-81 ... ... ... | 75·46 | 24·54 |
| 1881-82 ... ... | 69·64 | 30·36 |

The causes which enable the Eastern Company to obtain so large a share of the work were amply stated in my last year's Report. This year (1881-82) one might have anticipated that owing to the disaster to the Post Office cable which, as before stated, was broken down for six weeks, the Eastern Company's proportion would be larger than ever : but the double break between Bombay and Aden during which about 15,600 messages were transferred to our lines, and other difficulties partly due to pressure of business and which necessitated additional transfers to our hands of some 10,000 messages, more than counterbalanced losses arising from the casualty on the Indo-European Company's Section.

Transfer of messages from Eastern to Indo-European.

38. These transfers moreover led to an increase in our traffic from as well as to India, for it is noticeable that whenever there is a rise in the number of messages sent out by Teheran, there is a corresponding rise in the homeward business.

Advertising and Agents.

39. During 1881-82 efforts were made by the Indo-European route to attract custom by advertising and by the appointment of Agents at Calcutta, Glasgow, &c.

Traffic by Turkish route

40. The traffic *viâ* Turkey was very small, amounting altogether to only 0·48 per cent. of the total business.

41. The number of paid messages of all kinds transmitted during 1881-82 over the Persian Gulf Section was 79,003 containing 1,065,520 words. In the previous year we carried 50,059 containing 924,292 words.

Number of messages.

42. The average length of each message was much less than in 1880-81 being 12¾ words against 16¼. The decrease is to be ascribed to the Government messages having been shorter, to the transferred traffic having been largely composed of trans-Indian telegrams which are usually more closely compressed than those for India, and lastly to the continued efforts of Merchants to reduce the number of words they send. Press messages at reduced rates are not included in the above calculation.

Average length of message.

43. Besides the paid traffic we transmitted 563 free news messages containing 36,823 words to the Political Resident, Bushire.

News messages to Political Resident, Bushire.

44. The tables annually sent in to this Office by the Traffic Manager at Karachi are usually correct and easy to comprehend. From them I am enabled to give in my Administration Report the average speed of transmission over our lines and indeed from the United Kingdom to India. This year, on verifying the Traffic Manager's figures, errors have been discovered (arising apparently from the use of a wrong divisor) which render the returns untrustworthy, and I have therefore sent them back to Karachi, and requested the Traffic Manager to send on to you, direct, the tables after revision, so that they may be attached as usual to this Report.

45. It seems however that the mean rate of transmission between the United Kingdom and Calcutta during 1881-82 was 2 hours 31 minutes, and from the United Kingdom to Karachi 1 hour 9 minutes. This is not quite so fast as last year, but if allowance be made for the unfavourable conditions which prevailed during so many weeks, the rate will not be thought discreditable. The mean speed of the Eastern Company from London to Calcutta was 4 hours 11 minutes.

46. The percentages of errors according to the return submitted by the two Directors are decidedly satisfactory.

Accuracy of the signalling.

| | |
|---|---|
| On the Teheran-Bushire Section ... ... ... | 0·06 |
| On the Bushire-Karachi Section ... ... ... | 0·291 |

But I should note that the extra traffic forced on to our lines during the Eastern Company's break is not taken into account, as the pressure of work on the staff was on that occasion so great that these statistics had to be for a while neglected.

47. The following table shows how the traffic actually carried by the Indo-European Department has steadily increased since 1877—

Growth of traffic over the I E lines.

| | Number of messages. | Number of words. |
|---|---|---|
| 1877-78 ... ... ... | 29,363 | 601,523 |
| 1878-79 ... ... ... | 35,645 | 701,826 |
| 1879-80 ... ... ... | 42,487 | 872,796 |
| 1880-81 ... ... ... | 50,059 | 924,292 |
| 1881-82 ... ... ... | 79,003 | 1,065,520 |

So that notwithstanding our serious interruption we transmited 36·64 per cent. more messages and 13·25 per cent. more words than in the previous year.

## INSPECTIONS.

48. At the beginning of the official year 1881-82 I had but just returned from a prolonged inspection of the whole line from Teheran to Bushire and thence to Fão and Karachi. I made no tour during the year under review.

49. Colonel Smith was incapacitated by dangerous illness during a great part of the season, but Captain Wells, R. E., Assistant Director, inspected the line from Teheran to Bushire in the spring of 1881. He travelled over it again in the winter of that year, but more rapidly than he intended, having been re-called by news of Colonel Smith's critical condition at Teheran. Captain Wells was able during the year to make one or two tours in Persia away from the line, and has sent me in some very interesting and valuable reports. One of these describing a trip round lake Neris has been sent to India. The others shall follow when copied.

Inspection of the Persian Section.

50. Captain Wells was well satisfied with the general condition of our lines and Offices in Persia.

51. In the Gulf, Captain Gabler, the Acting Deputy Director, visited all the cable stations in November and reports that the Offices were in good condition.

Inspection of Gulf Stations.

### ESTABLISHMENTS.

52. No changes were made in the establishment of the Persian Division excepting the usual transfers and acting appointments rendered necessary by the granting of one or two furloughs. In May 1881 Sergeant Hockey died at Abadeh. This Non-Commissioned Officer was one of the original detachment which proceeded to Persia from Chatham in 1863.

Serious illness of Colonel Smith, R. E.

In February 1882 Colonel Smith, the Director, whose invaluable services have been given to the Persian Telegraph also since 1863, was attacked by very serious illness which culminated in abscess of the liver, and which for many weeks caused the deepest anxiety. I am now able to state that this excellent officer is convalescent, and after three months' leave to Europe has recently returned to duty. During his absence, which was not however till the beginning of 1882-83, his place was occupied by Captain Wells, R. E.

53. In the Persian Gulf the abolition of Henjam station has enabled us to pension off Mr. Scroggie, and to reduce the number of Assistant Superintendents from 4 to 3. The number of clerks has been kept at 6 below its sanctioned strength, and there have also been minor reductions which have been reported as they occurred.

### DEPARTMENTAL STEAMER.

54. I attach as usual a tabular statement of the work done during the year by the *Patrick Stewart*. At the commencement of the official year the ship was lying off Bombay ready to be docked and to have bilge keels fitted. This measure having been decided on to diminish the excessive rolling of the vessel in a heavy cross sea. The alteration was entirely successful, and Commander Bishop, Captain Gabler and Mr. Mance have all expressed to me their gratification at the change effected.

Improvement of the *Patrick Stewart*.

### STORES.

55. The principal items of expenditure under the head of Stores during the year was in the Gulf Section as follows :—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Purchase of stores in India ... ... ... | 9,998 |
| London stores, including freight and landing charges ... | 53,864 |
| Military (Marine) Department on account of steamer *Patrick Stewart* including coal and provisions ... ... | 96,749 |
| Stores from other Departments ... ... ... | 4,369 |
| | 1,64,980 |

The value of manufacture outturn, principally cable, was Rs. 66,671.

56. In the Persian Section the expenditure on account of stores was very small.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

57. Captain Wells, to whose lot it fell to draw up the annual report of the Persian Section, and Captain Gabler, who acted during the year for Mr. Ffinch as Deputy Director of the Persian Gulf, both acknowledge the good conduct and the general efficiency of their subordinates. Captain Gabler specially mentions Mr. Newnham for the improvements he has introduced on the Mekran Land Line a part of our system which has been of peculiar use during 1881-82. Captain Wells expresses his thanks more particularly to Mr. Daniell whose long experience of Persia was of great service to the Assistant Director when he was suddenly called on to assume charge, and he also draws my attention to the zealous aid he received from Messrs. Fahie, Fargues, and Whittingback.

Services of staff.

58. Messrs. Mance and Herbage have, as always, performed their arduous duties in the most satisfactory way and have largely contributed to the efficiency of the Department. I have again to mention the uniform courtesy and kindness shown to our Officers and men in Persia by His Excellency the Mukhbar-ed-Dowleh.

59. Colonel Smith, Captain Gabler, Captain Wells, and Mr. Brasher at the Head Quarters Office, have each done their utmost to maintain and raise the credit of the service, and to them, as well as to the rest of the staff, I am very grateful. As I write the Indo-European line is carrying the entire traffic between Europe and India, China, Australia and Africa. The war in Egypt has for many weeks past prevented all telegraphic communication between Alexandria and Suez, and it is a great satisfaction for me to be able to conclude this Report by stating that all our lines and cables are now in excellent order and the Department will, I confidently hope, continue able to fulfil its duties until the Eastern Company is once more in a position to co-operate.

Condition of Departmental lines in September 1882.

# APPENDIX A.

## INDO-EUROPEAN GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

## SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT TO 31ST MARCH 1882.

*(Approximate).*

| | In India | | | | | | In England. | | | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Charges. | | | Credits. | | | Charges. | | | | | | | | |
| | Rs. | A | P. | Rs. | A. | P. | £ | s. | d. | | | | | | |
| Total Capital Expenditure to 31st March 1881 ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | | | | | | | | | | ... | | | 1,154,443 | 4 | 10 |
| " " from 1st April 1881 to 31st March 1882— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Persian Gulf Section— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Expenditure of the Public Works Department . ... ... | 3,684 | 0 | 0 | . | | | ... | | | | | | | | |
| Balances of Suspense Heads— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Stores ... ... . ... | .. | | | 88,054 | 6 | 10 | 4,380 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | |
| Advances .. . ... | .. | | | 21,496 | 13 | 10 | ... | | | | | | | | |
| Sales . .. ... ... ... | 1,713 | 8 | 3 | ... | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Refund of light dues charged for *Patrick Stewart* on passage out ... ... | | | | .. | | | —15 | 10 | 11 | ... | | | 4,364 | 10 | 2 |
| Balance credited Capital Account .. ... | 1,04,153 | 12 | 5 | | | | ... | | | 10,415 | 7 | 6 | | | |
| | 1,09,551 | 4 | 8 | 1,09,551 | 4 | 8 | | | | | | | | | |
| Persian Section— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Balances of Suspense Heads— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Stores . ... ... ... ... | ... | | | 5,053 | 0 | 0 | 734 | 6 | 2 | | | | 734 | 6 | 2 |
| Advances ... ... .. .. .. | 2,103 | 5 | 3 | ... | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sales ... ... ... | 0 | 12 | 10 | ... | | | | | | | | | 1,159,542 | 1 | 2 |
| Balance credited Capital Account ... ... . | 2,948 | 13 | 11 | ... | | | .. | | | 294 | 17 | 9 | 10,710 | 5 | 3 |
| | 5,053 | 0 | 0 | 5,053 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | 1,148,831 | 15 | 11 |
| DEDUCT—Miscellaneous receipts in England— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Persian Section— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Eleventh instalment of Persian Telegraph debt recovered from the Indo-European Telegraph Company ... .. .. | | | | | | | | | | .. | | | 1,986 | 1 | 4 |
| Total Capital Expenditure to 31st March 1882 ... . | | | | | | | | | | ... | | | 1,146,845 | 14 | 7 |

*N. B.*—The Capital Account for this year includes for the first time the balance of the Suspense Head "Stores" in accordance with the orders of the Government of India on the Administration Report for 1880-81.

LONDON OFFICE;
11th August 1882.

J. U. BATEMAN-CHAMPAIN, Lieut.-Col., R. E.

A. BRASHER,
Director of Traffic.

# APPENDIX B.

## INDO-EUROPEAN GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

## REVENUE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 1882.

*(Approximate.)*

**DR.**

To traffic earnings, 1st April 1881 to 31st March 1882—

| | Persian Gulf Section. | | | Persian Section. | | | Total. | | | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. | A. | P. | | | |
| Net earnings on Indian, Trans-Indian and local traffic, including profit on mean rates, *viâ* Turkey ... | 6,69,418 | 14 | 5 | 80,691 | 12 | 5 | 7,50,110 | 10 | 10 | | | |
| =£ | 66,941 | 17 | 9 | 8,069 | 3 | 6 | 75,011 | 1 | 3 | | | |
| Credited to Common Purse ... | 59,391 | 19 | 10 | 7,715 | 13 | 4 | 67,107 | 13 | 2 | | | |
| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | | | |
| BALANCE { Net Revenue ... | 438 | 7 | 9 | 144 | 19 | 2 | 583 | 6 | 11 | | | |
| BALANCE { Exchange ... | †7,111 | 10 | 2 | 208 | 11 | 0 | 7,320 | 1 | 2 | | | |
| | 7,549 | 17 | 11 | 353 | 10 | 2 | 7,903 | 8 | 1 | | | |
| To traffic receipts from Common Purse— Share of Department in Eastern Company's receipts ... | 42,981 | 10 | 2 | 5,585 | 3 | 4 | 48,566 | 13 | 6 | | | |
| Ditto ditto in Indo-European Company's receipts ... | 13,202 | 12 | 11 | 1,715 | 12 | 0 | 14,918 | 4 | 11 | | | |
| Ditto ditto in own receipts ... | 10,011 | 13 | 3 | 1,300 | 19 | 0 | 11,312 | 12 | 3 | | | |
| | 66,195 | 16 | 4 | 8,601 | 14 | 4 | 74,797 | 10 | 8 | | | |
| *Less*—Credited to Companies for interruptions *viâ* Turkey ... | 238 | 13 | 8 | 31 | 0 | 4 | 269 | 14 | 0 | | | |
| NET TOTAL FROM COMMON PURSE ... | 65,957 | 2 | 8 | 8,570 | 14 | 0 | 74,527 | 16 | 8 | | | |
| TOTAL TRAFFIC RECEIPTS ... | 73,507 | 0 | 7 | 8,924 | 4 | 2 | 82,431 | 4 | 9 | 82,431 | 4 | 9 |

| | In India. | | | In England. | | | Total. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | As. | P. | Rs. | As. | P. | Rs. | As. | P. | | | |
| Persian Gulf Section ... | 8,487 | 14 | 8 | *9,594 | 10 | 8 | 18,082 | 9 | 4 | | | |
| Persian Section ... ... | 3,564 | 3 | 9 | ... | | | 3,564 | 3 | 9 | | | |
| | 12,052 | 2 | 5 | 9,594 | 10 | 8 | 21,646 | 13 | 1 | 2,164 | 13 | 8 |
| To balance being excess of Expenditure over Receipts ... ... ... | | | | | | | | | | 9 | 18 | 3 |
| | | | | | | | | | | 84,605 | 16 | 8 |

**CR.**

By expenditure, 1st April 1881 to 31st March 1882—

| | In India. | | | In England. | | | Total. | | | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. | A. | P. | | | |
| *Persian Gulf Section—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Repairs ... ... ... | 1,04,916 | 14 | 11 | ... | | | 1,04,916 | 14 | 11 | | | |
| Establishments ... ... | 2,88,678 | 4 | 4 | 18,001 | 3 | 4 | 3,06,679 | 7 | 8 | | | |
| Tools and Plant ... ... | 32,551 | 8 | 1 | ... | | | 32,551 | 8 | 1 | | | |
| Cable Steamer ... ... | 1,62,320 | 5 | 0 | ... | | | 1,62,320 | 5 | 0 | | | |
| Profit and Loss ... ... | ... | | | ... | | | ... | | | | | |
| Share of Chief Direction, London and Constantinople Offices ... | ... | | | 29,466 | 2 | 7 | 29,466 | 2 | 7 | | | |
| | 5,88,467 | 0 | 4 | 47,467 | 5 | 11 | 6,35,934 | 6 | 3 | 63,593 | 8 | 9 |
| *Persian Section—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Repairs ... ... ... | 4,410 | 13 | 11 | ... | | | 4,410 | 13 | 11 | | | |
| Establishments ... ... | 1,75,373 | 0 | 9 | 3,037 | 9 | 4 | 1,78,410 | 10 | 1 | | | |
| Tools and Plant ... ... | 12,291 | 13 | 7 | ... | | | 12,291 | 13 | 7 | | | |
| Profit and Loss ... ... | 385 | 7 | 8 | ... | | | 385 | 7 | 8 | | | |
| Share of Chief Direction, London and Constantinople Offices ... | ... | | | 13,018 | 6 | 1 | 13,018 | 6 | 1 | | | |
| | 1,92,461 | 3 | 11 | 16,055 | 15 | 5 | 2,08,517 | 3 | 4 | | | |
| *Deduct—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Value of stationery received without charges ... ... ... | 748 | 0 | 0 | ... | | | 748 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | 1,91,713 | 3 | 11 | 16,055 | 15 | 5 | 2,07,769 | 3 | 4 | 20,776 | 18 | 5 |

| | £ | s. | d. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *By Profit and Loss—* | | | | | | |
| Loss by Exchange on settlement of Ottoman balance for 1880-81 ... ... | 7 | 13 | 5 | | | |
| Difference between the equivalent of the sum in francs due to Persian Government for 1880-81, as estimated in the accounts for that year, and the sum subsequently paid in Persia at market value ... ... ... | 227 | 17 | 4 | | | |
| | 235 | 10 | 9 | | | |
| *Less*—Balance of unsettled traffic for 1878-79 ... ... ... ... | 0 | 1 | 3 | 235 | 9 | 6 |
| | | | | 84,605 | 16 | 8 |

* Payment for stores supplied to Ottoman Administration debited last year's Revenue Account.

† Due (1) to the collection in India of 8 annas for 1 franc, the conventional tariff unit, and (2) to the conversion of Indian currency into sterling at the rate of Rs. 10 = £.

LONDON OFFICE; 11th August 1882.

J. U. BATEMAN-CHAMPAIN, Lieut.-Col., R. E.

A. BRASHER, Director of Traffic.

# APPENDIX C.

## INDO-EUROPEAN GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

## COMMON PURSE.

### TABLE A.

*Division of Receipts.*

| | INDIAN MESSAGES. | | | | | TRANS-INDIAN MESSAGES. | | | | | TOTAL. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of words | Total net value. | PROPORTIONS FOR | | | Number of words. | Total net value. | PROPORTIONS FOR | | | Number of words. | Total net value. | PROPORTIONS FOR | | |
| | | | Eastern Company. | Indo-European Company. | Indo-European Department. | | | Eastern Company. | Indo-European Company. | Indo-European Department. | | | Eastern Company. | Indo-European Company. | Indo-European Department. |
| | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| 1878-79 .. . | 1,720,865 | 310,009 16 2 | 187,214 18 10 | 69,256 3 5 | 53,538 13 11 | 841,866 | 117,170 15 7 | 94,357 12 6 | 14,095 13 2 | 8,717 9 11 | 2,562,731 | 427,180 11 9 | 281,599 2 9 | 83,361 13 2 | 62,219 15 10 |
| 1879-80 ... ... . | 1,916,511 | 337,767 6 8 | 204,191 16 10 | 75,339 7 | 58,236 2 3 | 1,030,660½ | 142,541 14 11 | 114,667 0 5 | 17,206 6 7 | 10,668 7 11 | 2,947,171½ | 480,309 1 7 | 318,879 6 5 | 92,552 17 2 | 68,876 18 0 |
| 1880-81 . .. | 2,143,516 | 379,839 8 8 | 229,385 0 9 | 84,856 2 5 | 65,598 5 6 | 1,043,695½ | 143,776 13 1 | 115,783 6 10 | 17,296 6 4 | 10,696 19 11 | 3,187,211½ | 523,616 1 9 | 345,235 4 0 | 102,199 7 0 | 76,121 10 9 |
| 1881-82 ... ... | 2,012,897½ | 360,011 1 9 | 221,721 18 1 | 78,165 12 1 | 60,123 11 7 | 1,140,106 | 155,093 0 8 | 118,529 6 4 | 21,889 15 3 | 14,673 19 1 | 3,152,703½ | 515,104 2 5 | 340,448 1 10 | 100,128 3 11 | 74,527 16 8 |

### TABLE B.

*Division of traffic as actually carried.*

| | Total net value. | Eastern Company. | Indo-European Company. | Indo-European Department. | | Total net value. | Eastern Company. | Indo-European Company. | Indo-European Department. | | Total net value. | Eastern Company. | Indo-European Company. | Indo-European Department. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| 1878-79 . | 310,009 16 2 | 221,062 0 7 | 48,921 2 0 | 40,026 13 7 | | 117,170 15 7 | 111,616 0 7 | 3,316 9 4 | 2,238 5 8 | | 427,180 11 9 | 332,678 1 2 | 52,237 11 4 | 42,264 19 3 |
| 1879-80 ... .. . ... | 337,767 6 8 | 229,381 19 1 | 59,437 16 3 | 48,947 11 4 | | 142,541 14 11 | 134,124 5 8 | 4,877 2 3 | 3,540 7 0 | | 480,309 1 7 | 363,506 4 9 | 64,314 18 6 | 52,487 18 4 |
| 1880-81 ... . .. . | 379,839 8 8 | 262,115 19 4 | 64,967 10 10 | 52,755 18 0 | | 143,776 13 1 | 132,990 5 3 | 6,307 8 7 | 4,478 19 3 | | 523,616 1 9 | 395,106 4 7 | 71,274 19 5 | 57,234 17 9 |
| 1881-82 ... .. | 360,011 1 9 | 252,682 0 4 | 71,429 14 11 | 55,899 6 6 | | 155,093 0 8 | 126,038 4 1 | 17,846 9 11 | 11,208 6 8 | | 515,104 2 5 | 358,720 4 5 | 89,276 4 10 | 67,107 13 2 |

LONDON OFFICE,
The 11th August 1882.

J. U. BATEMAN-CHAMPAIN, LIEUT.-COL., R. E.

A. BRASHER,
*Director of Traffic.*

# APPENDIX D.

## B

### INDO-EUROPEAN GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

*Total interruptions to through traffic on the Constantinople-Karachi sections of the Turkish route during the year* 1881-82.

| DATE. | Constantinople-Fao section. | | | Fao-Karachi section. | | | Turkish route. Totally interrupted. | | | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | D. | H. | M. | D. | H. | M. | D. | H. | M. | |
| April 1881 ... | 5 | 7 | 45 | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 7 | 45 | |
| May " ... | 1 | 20 | 34 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 20 | 34 | |
| June " ... | 25 | ... | 45 | ... | ... | ... | 25 | ... | 45 | |
| July " ... | 31 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 31 | ... | ... | |
| August " ... | 31 | ... | ... | | ... | ... | 31 | ... | ... | |
| September " ... | 24 | 9 | 25 | ... | ... | ... | 24 | 9 | 25 | |
| October " ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | | |
| November " ... | 6 | 21 | 38 | 5 | 16 | 5 | 12 | 13 | 43 | |
| December " ... | | ... | ... | 4 | 17 | ... | 4 | 17 | ... | |
| January 1882 ... | 5 | 15 | 27 | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 15 | 27 | |
| February " ... | 1 | 5 | 46 | 10 | 6 | 7 | 11 | 11 | 53 | |
| March " ... | 2 | ... | 40 | 25 | 13 | 21 | 27 | 14 | 1 | |
| | 134 | 10 | ... | 46 | 4 | 33 | 180 | 14 | 33 | |
| | Comparison with preceding 2 years. | | | | | | | | | |
| | D. | H. | M. | D. | H. | M. | D. | H. | M. | |
| 1879-80 ... ... | 48 | 11 | 56 | ... | ... | ... | 48 | 11 | 56 | |
| 1880-81 ... ... | 147 | 4 | 16 | ... | ... | ... | 147 | 4 | 16 | |

*List of Total interruptions to through traffic on the Teheran route in* 1881-82.

| DATE. | Indo-European Company's section. | | | INDO-EUROPEAN DEPARTMENTAL LINES. In Persia. | | | In Persian Gulf. | | | Deduct for simultaneous interruptions on two or more sections of Indo-European route. | | | Indo-European route as a whole *viâ* Teheran. Totally interrupted. | | | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | D. | H. | M. | D. | H. | M. | D. | H. | M. | D. | H. | M. | D. | H. | M. | |
| April 1881 ... | ... | ... | 22 | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 22 | |
| May " ... | ... | 1 | 5 | ... | 11 | 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 | 15 | |
| June " ... | ... | 1 | 36 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | .. | 1 | 36 | |
| July " ... | ... | 9 | 37 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 | 37 | |
| August " ... | ... | 1 | 13 | | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 13 | |
| September " ... | ... | 1 | 26 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 26 | |
| October " ... | 4 | 2 | 59 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 2 | 59 | |
| November " ... | 30 | ... | ... | ... | 9 | 56 | 5 | 16 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 23 | 29 | 18 | 38 | North Sea fishing season. Fishing fleet in way of repairs. |
| December " ... | 30 | 13 | ... | .. | 15 | 57 | 3 | 13 | 48 | 3 | 13 | 48 | 31 | 4 | 57 | |
| January 1882 ... | 14 | ... | ... | ... | 18 | 33 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 | 20 | 14 | ... | 13 | |
| February " ... | ... | 2 | 40 | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 40 | |
| March " ... | ... | 1 | 18 | ... | 6 | 32 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | 50 | |
| | 79 | 11 | 16 | 2 | 14 | 8 | 9* | 5 | 53 | 10 | 15 | 31 | 80 | 15 | 46 | |
| | Comparison with preceding 2 years. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | D. | H. | M. | D. | H. | M. | D. | H. | M. | D. | H. | M. | D. | H. | M. | |
| 1879-80 ... ... | 15 | 9 | 47 | ... | 4 | 40 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 | 14 | 27 | |
| 1880-81 ... ... | 6 | 22 | 52 | 7 | 19 | 55 | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | 14 | 18 | 47 | |

* Included also in 46—4—33 Fao-Karachi.

A. BRASHER.

11th August 1882.

J. U. BATEMAN-CHAMPAIN, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.*

## APPENDIX E.

The work done by the *Patrick Stewart* during the year is detailed below—

| Date. From | Date. To | |
|---|---|---|
| 1881 April 1 | 1881 April 20 | Lying at moorings in Bombay harbour. |
| „ 21 | „ 21 | Hauled into dock. |
| „ 22 | June 16 | In dock having bilge keels fitted ; sundry alterations and additions for improvement of ventilation carried out ; ballast restored and engines thoroughly overhauled. |
| June 17 | „ 17 | Hauled out of dock. |
| „ 18 | „ 18 | Coaling ship, taking in stores, &c., for conveyance to Karachi, and preparing ship for sea. |
| „ 19 | „ 22 | Proceeded with the Superintendent of Marine and Dockyard Officials on a short trial trip to test engines and endeavour practically to try the steadiness of the vessel after having the bilge keels fitted on, ballast restored. At 1 p. m. on the 19th left for Karachi. |
| „ 23 | July 25 | Lying at moorings in Karachi harbour. |
| July 26 | Aug. 16 | Left Karachi for Persian Gulf and repaired faults in Jashk-Bushire and Gwadur-Jashk sections of cable, and returned to Karachi. |
| Aug. 17 | Sept. 17 | Lying at moorings in Karachi harbour. |
| Sept. 18 | Oct. 8 | Proceeded to Persian Gulf and repaired cables and returned to Karachi. |
| Oct. 9 | Nov. 2 | Lying at moorings in Karachi harbour ; 1st and 2nd were employed discharging ballast to lighten the vessel preparatory to beaching ship for cleaning purposes. |
| Nov. 3 | „ 5 | Employed in cleaning, scraping and painting ship's bottom ; on the night of the 5th hauled off. |
| „ 6 | „ 8 | Made fast to mooring where she remained until 8th taking in coals ; cable preparing for sea, &c. |
| „ 9 | „ 11 | Left to complete repairs to Karachi-Gwadur section of cable and returned to Karachi. |
| „ 12 | „ 18 | Lying at moorings in Karachi harbour ; employed in coaling ship, &c. |
| „ 19 | „ 21 | Left fixed moorings and anchored in a position favourable for swinging the ship to adjust the compasses, &c. |
| „ 22 | „ 29 | Proceeded to Persian Gulf on annual tour of inspection with Deputy Director ; reliefs and stores for stations calling on the way up the at Ormara, Gwadur, Charbar, Jashk, Henjam and Cassab, visiting also Mussendom inlet. |
| „ 30 | Dec. 1 | Anchored at Lingah to meet the mail steamer which was bringing up the cable staff from Karachi to repair both sections of the cable which had broken since leaving Karachi. |
| Dec. 2 | „ 2 | Left for repairs about 90′ west of Lingah. |
| „ 3 | „ 4 | Repaired India Rubber Section. |
| „ 5 | „ 7 | Arrived on 5th and anchored off Bushire. |
| „ 8 | „ 9 | Employed in picking up cable off Reshife and left for Faô. |
| „ 10 | „ 10 | Left Faô for fault. |
| „ 11 | „ 12 | Repaired cable, &c. ; left for Bushire. |

## APPENDIX E—*concluded.*

| Date. From | Date. To | |
|---|---|---|
| 1881 Dec. 13 | 1881 Dec. 14 | Arrived at Bushire and employed picking up cable off Reshire and anchored off Bushire Residency. |
| „ 15 | „ 15 | Left Bushire for fault about 24" south and repaired it. |
| „ 16 | „ 16 | On passage to 4th fault off Lingah. |
| „ 17 | „ 18 | Repaired cable and anchored off Lingah for mails, &c. |
| „ 19 | „ 19 | Arrived at Henjam and employed taking in for conveyance to Karachi, the old wooden station house, leaving again late in afternoon for Jashk. |
| „ 20 | „ 20 | Arrived at Jashk. |
| „ 21 | „ 28 | On passage from Jashk to Karachi. |
| „ 24 | 1882 Feb. 8 | Lying at moorings in Karachi harbour, employed taking in stores, &c., preparatory to leaving for Bombay. |
| 1882 Feb. 9 | „ 12 | Left for Bombay with public followers, passengers and Government stores, arriving there on the afternoon of the 12th. |
| „ 13 | „ 16 | Employed discharging stores and cleaning ship. |
| „ 17 | „ 25 | Conveying in two trips the 20th Regiment N. I. and families from Bombay to Vingorla. |
| „ 26 | „ 28 | Lying at moorings in Bombay, preparing for dock. |
| Mar. 1 | Mar. 1 | Vessel hauled in dock. |
| „ 2 | „ 5 | Cleaning, scraping and painting ship's bottom. |
| „ 6 | „ 6 | Hauled out and embarked stores, troops, &c.; left for Karachi. |
| „ 7 | „ 8 | On passage to Karachi. |
| „ 9 | „ 9 | Arrival at Karachi. |
| „ 10 | „ 14 | Lying at moorings in Karachi harbour. |
| „ 15 | „ 19 | Left for Persian Gulf to repair 2 sections of the cable, *viz.*, Jashk and Bushire and Bushire-Faô sections; on the way up called at Ormara, Gwadur, Charbar and Jashk, arriving at latter place at daylight on 19th, leaving again for position of 1st fault on evening of same day. |
| „ 20 | „ 20 | On passage. |
| „ 21 | „ 23 | Employed on repairs which were completed same day, and proceeded to Bushire, arriving there on the evening of the 23rd. |
| „ 24 | „ 24 | Left for position of 2nd fault. |
| „ 25 | „ 26 | On repairs, completing them late on the afternoon of the latter day, when vessel returned to Bushire. |
| „ 27 | „ 27 | Arrived at Bushire. |
| „ 28 | „ 29 | At anchor off Bushire. |
| „ 30 | „ 31 | Having embarked Her Majesty's Political Resident, passengers, &c., left for Karachi, calling for political purposes at Baharein and Muscat, at Jashk, for passengers, stores, &c.; arriving at Karachi in the morning of 8th April 1882. |

J. U. BATEMAN-CHAMPAIN,
Lieut.-Col., R. E.

# APPENDIX F.

## INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

### ADMINISTRATION REPORT, 1881-82.

*Karachi*, 19th May 1882.

The last year has been one of unprecedented activity in the Engineering Branch. The repairs effected have been double those of any previous year, while, in addition to the ordinary engineering work carried out on board the *Patrick Stewart*, over forty miles of new cable have been manufactured in the new factory at Manora, thereby dispensing with the necessity for obtaining it from England, and at the same time, effecting a large saving to Government.

### ELECTRICAL CONDITION OF THE CABLES.

2. As will be seen from Appendix A, the insulation of the main cables, notwithstanding their increasing age and the large number of joints inserted in some of the sections, remains very satisfactory, the average insulation being, if anything, higher than that shown at the end of the previous year.

### FAULTS.

3. The large number of faults which occurred during 1881-82 may be partly accounted for by the unusually heavy weather which prevailed on one or two occasions during the year. The break on the Fao cable was preceded by a gale at the northern end of the Gulf, and the cables between Karachi and the entrance to the Gulf were broken in as many as ten places within a period of two or three days towards the end of May, in consequence of the exceptionally heavy swell caused by a cyclone 500 miles to the southward. On this occasion, the tides in the Karachi harbour, influenced by the enormous body of water driven to the northward, rose 20 inches beyond the normal height. These ten faults were all total breaks, one being in the Bushire-Jask section, six in the Jask-Gwadar, and three in the Gwadar-Karachi cable. Most of these had to stand over for repairs until the termination of the monsoon which set in shortly afterwards. In Appendix E, a comparative statement is given of the number of faults which have occurred in the various sections during the last twelve years. The 22 faults which occurred during 1881-82 were distributed in the following manner :—

| | Faults. |
|---|---|
| Fao-Bushire cable ... ... ... | 3 |
| Bushire-Jask gutta percha ... ... | 9 |
| Bushire-Jask India rubber ... . | 1 |
| Jask-Gwadar gutta percha ... ... ... | 6 |
| Gwadar-Karachi .. ... | 3 |

4. In nineteen cases out of the 22, the break was evidently caused by the decay of the iron-guards at points where the cable was resting in short suspensions, in consequence of irregularities in the bottom. In four instances the copper conductor parted without rupturing the percha ; but, in the majority of cases, the breaks were complete. On one occasion the broken tooth of a saw fish was recovered, firmly fixed in the percha of the core, the insulation of which, however, still remained perfect at that point.

### INTERRUPTIONS.

5. The various sections were interrupted for the following periods :—

| | Days. | Hours |
|---|---|---|
| Fao-Bushire cable ... ... | 37 | 11 |
| Bushire-Jask gutta percha ... ... ... | 219 | 3 |
| Bushire-Jask India rubber ... ... ... | 12 | 4 |
| Jask-Gwadar ... ... ... ... | 127 | 16 |
| Gwadar-Karachi... ... ... .. | 163 | 5 |

6. The lengthy interruptions on the Bushire-Jask section may be explained by the absence of the repairing steamer in Bombay, the numerous faults, and the occasional postponement of repairs until a more convenient period, if, at the time of the interruption, the alternate circuits happened to be working well.

7. The lengthy interruptions on the cables between Jask and Karachi were principally due to the impossibility of working during the worst of the monsoon, without a very considerable sacrifice of cable and partly, to the fact that, in repairing the last fault near Karachi, the stock of cable ran short, and the steamer had to return to head-quarters in order to allow of the Engineering staff manufacturing a few miles to complete the repairs.

8. Notwithstanding the numerous interruptions, the possession of a duplicate line has enabled us to maintain perfect communication for 355 days out of the 365, while, for a period of three months, two through circuits have been available between Bushire and

Karachi. On each of the three occasions when the Mekran Coast land lines have been totally interrupted for short periods, the parallel cable circuit has been in good order, and thus prevented a total interruption. On the other hand, the land lines have worked in the most satisfactory manner when communication between Jask and Karachi by cable has been interrupted.

9. There was a total interruption on the cables for 9 days 10 hours, in consequence of both sections between Bushire and Jask breaking down at the same time. This is the first time, for nearly thirteen years there has been a total interruption on the Gulf lines, the last having been in April 1869.

10. Communication *viâ* Turkey was suspended for 37 days in consequence of the interruptions on the Fao cable.

REPAIRS TO CABLES.

11. The unavoidable absence of the repairing steamer in Bombay, for alterations and docking, until the middle of June, was the cause of considerable delay in the repairs of the cables on the Mekran Coast, as the monsoon had set in before it was possible to commence work, and some of the repairs had eventually to be postponed until October, by which time the heavy sea had, to a great extent, subsided. Attempts, however, were made to proceed with the work, and two faults were cut out towards Jask where the influence of the monsoon is not so strongly felt, but on arriving at the locality of the next fault, off Charbar, the swell was so heavy that it was deemed advisable to return to Karachi and await finer weather.

12. Eighteen distinct repairs were carried out during the year. To effect this work, the *Patrick Stewart* made five voyages from Karachi, and the Engineering staff were absent from head-quarters for 100 days. In cutting out the 22 faults, 47·44 knots of cable were expended. The average per fault being 2·15 knots.

13. Notwithstanding the increasing age of the cable, this compares favourably with the average of the preceding twelve months, especially when it is considered that during the past year, whenever it has been possible to connect two previous repairs by a moderate expenditure, it has been the practice to pick up the intervening cable and replace it with new, the extent of these renewals being usually regulated by the quantity of good cable remaining on board or in stock.

14. As a set-off against the cost of repairs, upwards of 39 miles of gutta percha core, fit for manufacture into new cable, have been overhauled and repaired during the year, and brought on charge at a value of Rs. 15,600; and Rs. 2,898 have been realized by the sale of old iron wire stripped from the useless cable recovered during sea work.

MECHANICAL CONDITION OF THE CABLES.

15. The present length of the cable sections is 1,699·96 knots, and of this, 1,434·35 knots are original cable, in which no repairs have been effected. Wherever the line appears to be resting on an even bottom of sand or mud, the iron is in excellent condition and apparently good for another 50 years, but unfortunately, weak points occur wherever the cable is unprotected by mud, the sheathing being then, as a rule, badly corroded. The hemp serving (originally saturated in brine) between the core and iron wire in the old stock cable bears the test of time in a most satisfactory manner, and the mechanical condition of the core of the main cable, both gutta percha and India rubber, appears unaltered. The outer tape serving, with which the cable has been recovered during the last few years before being re-submerged, appears to answer its purpose perfectly. The cable in stock, being mostly new, is in perfect condition.

16. Two miles of old gutta percha disused double shore end cable were recovered during the year from the shallow water off Bushire. The core of this piece appeared to have deteriorated in several places from the growth of fungi, or the attacks of some marine animalcule. Specimens of the faulty core have been sent to England for examination. No such deterioration has been observed in core recovered from deeper water, the only difference noticeable being the inferiority of old gutta percha to new, for jointing purposes. That some change takes place in gutta percha, even when carefully submerged, is more than probable, but the alteration in the core of a carefully laid telegraph cable is so slow, so difficult to detect (unless under very exceptional circumstances) that, for all practical purposes, we may assume it to be imperishable.

17. The old cable recovered at sea and brought back to Manora was useless except for the sake of the old iron and the core. The weak places in the sheathing will not stand turning over, and no amount of repairs would make it reliable for bad weather. With our present machinery available, it is found much easier, and in the end cheaper, to strip and remake all the long pieces into new cable, and this plan will be adopted for the future.

## HISTORY OF THE CABLES DURING 1881-82.

FAO-BUSHIRE, 152·41 KNOTS.

18. Three faults have been removed from this section, which has been interrupted for 37 days 11 hours. All the defects occurred within a few miles of each other, at the northern end of the Gulf where the bottom is extremely irregular, being deeply scored by the powerful current proceeding from the Shat-el-Arab. In effecting the last repairs the cable was slightly shortened and a more regular line of soundings selected.

19. The course of the cable has been inspected from the Fao Office, through the date gardens, across the maidan and extensive mud flat, down to the sea in the Khor Abdulla, a distance of nearly five miles. Although the cable was put down more than 18 years ago, and the mud is covered for miles by the sea at every high tide, the cable trench can be distinctly traced across the plain, down to low water mark. The fishermen report that beyond this point they sometimes feel it with their feet while fishing, but it appears to have settled down in the mud, sufficiently far to be protected from injury.

BUSHIRE-JASK OLD CABLE, 504·91 KNOTS.

20. The diversion of the cable from the Island of Henjam (a work carried out just before the commencement of 1881-82) has so far been productive of good, no interruptions having occurred in that locality during the year. Nine faults have been removed from this section since the 1st April 1881, making 31 during the last three years. It is a somewhat hopeful feature that there is now apparently a slight tendency in the number of faults to decrease. Notwithstanding the several repairs, the section was available for traffic for nearly five months. The insulation is somewhat lower than that of the other sections, but practically the electrical condition of the cable may be considered perfect.

BUSHIRE-JASK INDIA RUBBER CABLE, 498·5 KNOTS.

21. One fault only has occurred in this section. At the time of the break the *Patrick Stewart* had left Karachi on inspection duty, with only gutta percha cable on board. The Engineering staff left by the next mail steamer, joined the cable ship in the Gulf on the 2nd of December, proceeded at once to the spot, and effected the repairs two days afterwards by the insertion of a short piece of gutta percha cable. The insulation of this section is higher than last year, an improvement probably due to the ends having been renewed in the cable houses. The India rubber cable is at present our most reliable section.

JASK-GWADAR CABLE, 273 KNOTS.

22. Six faults have been removed from this cable. They occurred almost simultaneously, at various points, at the time of the cyclone, and the section has given no trouble since the restoration of communication. Fortunately, the land line remained in perfect working order during the whole of the interruptions which, in consequence of the monsoon, lasted 127 days

GWADAR-MANORA CABLE, 271·14 KNOTS.

23. Although equally exposed to the force of the cyclone, this section was only broken at three points. In restoring communication, the faults nearest Karachi were repaired last, and on arriving at the final break it was found that insufficient cable remained to properly complete the repair. The work was, therefore, postponed until additional cable could be manufactured, but being close to Karachi, had anything occurred to interfere with the working on the second circuit, communication on the cable could have been at any time restored within 24 hours, by the insertion of a piece of shore end or India rubber cable.

HARBOR CABLES, 1, 2, AND 3.

24. These have been reported faulty on eight occasions, and repaired without difficulty. Two faults were caused by Buglas dragging their anchors during a gale; two by the teredo; two by white ants; and the remainder through the perishing of the gutta percha in dry soil near the cable boxes.

25. Sixty yards of culvert have been constructed in camp to connect box one with the pipe under the Sind Railway; the cables can now be drawn through pipes or culverts the whole distance from the Karachi Office to the maidan on the far side of the Sind Railway, any disturbance of the ground at this portion of the route will thus be avoided, and future repairs will be effected with much less difficulty than has hitherto been the case.

26. The section in the Harbor cables at Manora, which has been so repeatedly damaged by white ants, has been bridged over by a short land line.

CABLE LAND LINES AND CABLE HOUSES.

27. The land lines between the offices and cable houses with Johnson and Phillips fluid insulators, continue to give satisfaction, and are decidedly preferable to ordinary cables laid in dry ground, where their decay is merely a question of two or three years. Some ozokerit core, recommended specially for this work, is under experiment at Manora, and up to the present has given satisfactory results. Should it really possess the superiority claimed for it, it might be desirable to revert to underground cables made from this core, in substitution of the present land lines.

28. A new passage is being cut in the face of the cliff at Bushire, in order that the cables may pass direct at the water level to a subterranean chamber, immediately under the cable house, with which it communicates by means of a well. The cable ends will be much less liable to perish under these conditions, and their renewal can be effected in any weather.

29. The cable houses in the East Bay at Gwadar has also been greatly improved; the sea cable is brought in at the bottom of a deep well, immediately underneath the cable house, and, as the slack is always covered with water, there is no chance of its perishing. It is worthy of mention that, although the well is situated only a few yards from high water mark, it is found to yield an excellent supply of sweet water.

### EXPENDITURE OF CABLE.

30. The usual statement of cable in stock is given in Appendix D.

31. We commenced the year with 30·8 miles of spare main cable at Manora; but as this had either been submerged, or in the tanks for more than 17 years, it had so far deteriorated that it could only be handled with the greatest care, and laid during the finest weather. In submerging this old stock, every precaution was taken to give plenty of slack, and subject it to as slight a strain as possible. Once safely down in the mud it may last as long as the best, but had it been kept much longer in stock, it would have been impossible to lay it at all. In addition to this old stock, about 2½ miles of old shore end cable has been expended, and also about 14 knots of the new main cable manufactured at Manora during the latter part of the year. The total expenditure has been 47·44 knots, more than double that of any previous year, although the average amount expended per fault is rather under the average for the previous twelve months.

32. No India rubber cable has been expended. Four miles have been manufacturede during the year; our stock of this cable has, therefore, been increased to that extent.

### MANUFACTURE OF CABLE.

33. The cable staff have been actively employed in the manufacture of new cable during the latter portion of the year, upwards of 42·2 miles having been turned out of the factory at Manora since October last. The cost of this 42·2 knots, after including the extra labour employed, the value of the core and other materials expended, was Rs. 58,000. To have obtained an equal quantity from England would, in all probability, have cost not less than Rs. 1,26,000. Had we not been in a position to manufacture for ourselves, it would have been absolutely necessary to have obtained [illegible]ept in stock a still larger quantity, so that the saving to Government, by the introduction of the cable machinery, during the past year alone, may be taken at Rs. 68,000, enough to more than twice defray the yearly cost of the whole cable Engineering Establishment.

34. As future repairs will, in consequence of the increasing age of the cable, partake more and more of the nature of renewals, we must anticipate that the expenditure of cable will be equally heavy for several years, and that the cable factory will continue to be in frequent request. The rapid succession of breaks and the consequent expenditure of cable, rendered it at one time extremely doubtful as to whether it would be possible to keep pace with the requirements. To meet the emergency, an additional number of lascars were entertained as a temporary measure, and by dividing the cable staff, the manufacture of cable was continued without interruption during my absence with the remainder of the staff repairing the cables at sea. The machinery and new factory are all that can be desired, and have been found to answer our requirements admirably; and the native men and boys have, with but little trouble, been taught to attend to the different machines in a very efficient manner. The rate of manufacture is from ¾ to one knot per diem, in addition to other current work in the tank sheds; but a larger amount could be turned out on an emergency. Attempts are being made to utilise jute and country-made taping, for serving the outside of the cable, but the quantity of taping obtainable is not equal to our requirements, and cannot therefore be relied on at present.

35. The expenditure during the last four years has been as follows :—

| | Knots. |
|---|---|
| During 15th year ... ... ... | 10·7 |
| „ 16th „ . ... | 18·0 |
| „ 17th „ ... | 22·5 |
| „ 18th „ (1881-82) . ... ... | 47·4 |

### MANORA.

36. The following improvements have been effected. The arrangements for distributing fresh water direct from the water boat at the Telegraph Bunder to the reservoir near the tank shed, and thence to the different bungalows, have been rendered more effective, and labour saved thereby.

37. A new well has been sunk in the centre of the works for the purpose of supplying the core tanks and factory engine with water, and as the water is raised by a small centrifugal pump, driven from the cable machine shafting, a great amount of hand pumping is dispensed with.

38. The taping machinery was transferred to the factory end of the tank shed as soon as the manufacture of cable was commenced and connected by shafting with the cable machine, in order that the taping and sheathing might proceed simultaneously.

39. A new kitchen has been erected to replace the old lascars' cook-house, which was removed to make room for the cable factory.

40. The storage accommodation for cable core has been increased and improved.

41. The accommodation for native subordinates has been slightly increased.

42. The large quantity of cable material, which is now occasionally on hand, renders it imperatively necessary to provide more store accommodation in the vicinity of the factory. Our old boat-house is conveniently situated in this respect, and with very little alteration will make an excellent godown. A new boat-house is in course of erection on a more convenient site nearer the water, and as the greater portion will be constructed from the old wooden bungalow brought from Henjam when that station was abandoned, the expense will be inconsiderable.

43. The roof of the tank-shed has been thoroughly repaired, and the whole of the European quarters maintained in perfect condition by the Public Works Department.

"PATRICK STEWART."

44. The addition of bilge pieces to this vessel has entirely prevented the excessive rolling, of which we had formerly to complain.

ELECTRICAL—WORKING—TESTING.

45. No change has been made in the system of testing, but every effort has been made to improve the carrying capacity of the line. The diversion on the land line, the extensive introduction of fluid insulators, the substitution of relays of low resistance, and the use of Leclanche batteries at the land line stations have all contributed to the excellent working obtained during the time both the Eastern cables and one of our own circuits were interrupted. The introduction of additional Brown Allan relays with translation at Jask has nearly doubled our speed of working on the circuit which consists entirely of cables, so that with both lines in working order, upwards of 1,500 messages of the average length can be transmitted daily.

46. As the peculiar sensibility of the Brown Allan relay rendered it unsuitable for the ordinary translation arrangements hitherto in use in connection with submarine cables, new systems had to be designed to overcome the difficulty; this has been successfully accomplished by slightly modifying the existing apparatus and changing the connections.

47. A Brown Allan relay, with the new translation between a cable and land line, was fortunately introduced at Jask a fortnight before the occurrence of the break on the Eastern cables, and to this change in the system of working must be attributed the successful manner in which the whole of the India and Far East traffic was transmitted by a single wire.

GENERAL REMARKS.

48. The manufacture of cable was still in progress at the close of the official year, and although in consequence of the exceptionally large expenditure, the stock of cable shewn as in hand is a few miles less than at the commencement of 1881-82, there was sufficient core and wire remaining at Manora to more than make up the difference, so that at the present moment, so far as the stock of cable is concerned, we are in a much stronger position than we were at this period last year. Twenty-two weak places have been removed, and the cable in stock is nearly all new. There is no doubt that a considerable number of the breaks were precipitated by the unusually heavy swell experienced on one or two occasions, and this being the case, we may reasonably hope for a smaller number of interruptions during the current year.

49. It will be obvious that if the Government possessed but one cable in the Persian Gulf, the transmission of traffic at this stage in the life of the cables could not always be relied on, and it would be imperatively necessary to lay another; but being in possession of a duplicate line, with a repairing steamer always on the spot, it becomes possible, as the records of the last few years will show, to maintain constant communication either by one circuit or the other. As time passes, the Electrical and Engineering records of the Persian Gulf cables will form a most instructive chapter in the History of Submarine Telegraphy. Our cables have already outlived younger lines and attained their 18th year of existence. No test could be more severe than that afforded by the experience of the last twelve months. The breaks occurred at a most unfavourable time, and yet, with the exception of a short period of nine days, perfect communication has been maintained. We have considerably strengthened the line by the numerous repairs effected; we have established a factory and proved the possibility of manufacturing cable for ourselves as fast as we require it, thus enabling Government to effect costly renewals at one-half the expense they might reasonably have expected to incur. We have improved our system of signalling, thereby doubling the carrying capacity of the line, and while the generally accepted idea that the life of a cable cannot be expected to last beyond 15 or 20 years, may still hold good with many existing lines, we are entering on our 19th year with the encouraging hope that the Persian Gulf cables have still a long career of usefulness before them.

HENRY C. MANCE,

Engineer and Electrician,
Persian Gulf Telegraphs.

# APPENDIX A.

*Statement showing insulation of the Persian Gulf Cables during March* 1882.

| Sections. | Length. Knots. | Original insulation. Megohms per knot. | Insulation, March 1881. Megohms per knot. | Insulation, March 1882. Megohms per knot. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fao-Bushire ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 152·41 | 600 | 208 | 308 |
| Bushire-Jask gutta percha ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 504·92 | 400 | *215 | 144 |
| Bushire-Jask India rubber ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 498·50 | 2,000 | 191 | 386 |
| Jask-Gwadar ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 273·00 | 400 | 160 | 172 |
| Gwadar-Manora ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 271·14 | 275 | 217 | 202 |
| Harbour Cables No. 1 ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 5·77 | 24 | 11·7 | 4·4 |
| „ „ 2 ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 5·77 | 4 | 7·4 | 5·2 |
| „ „ 3 ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 5·77 | 75 | 18·1 | 10·2 |

* This section was interrupted at the close of 1880-81; it tested 215 megohms immediately previous to being interrupted.

KARACHI;
The 19th May 1882.

HENRY C. MANCE,
Engineer and Electrician,
Persian Gulf Telegraphs.

*Statement showing the Repairs and Renewals on the Persian Gulf Cable during the official year* 1881-82.

| Number of repairs. | Number of fault. | Date of: Development of fault. | Date of: Completion of repairs. | Length of interruption: Days. | Length of interruption: Hours. | Section. | Locality of fault: Miles. | Locality of fault: From | Cause of fault. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1881. | 1881. | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 1 | March, 25th ... | August, 3rd ... | 129 | 19 | Bushire-Jask gutta percha | 399·03 | Bushire ... | Uneaven bottom; cable not resting on ground. | 6 days, 16 hours in 1880-81. |
| | 2 | April, 1st ... | Ditto ... | | | Ditto ... | 402·78 | Ditto ... | | 129 days, 19 hours in 1881-82. |
| 2 | 3 | Unknown ... | August, 6th ... | | | Ditto ... | 383·00 | Ditto ... | Corrosion of guards ... | Core injured. Total break. |
| 3 | 4 | Ditto ... | August, 8th ... | | | Ditto ... | 345·5 | Ditto ... | Fault not recovered ... | Probably bad joint, interrupted for repairs. |
| 4 | 5 | May, 30th ... | August, 11th ... | 74 | 17 | Jask-Gwadar ... | 80·0 | Jask ... | Chafe East Maidanee ... | Conductor broken. Insulation perfect. |
| 5 | 6 | Unknown ... | August, 13th ... | | | Ditto ... | 68·0 | Ditto ... | Probably an earthquake. West Maidanee | Total break. |
| 6 | 7 | August, 21st ... | September, 28th ... | 39 | 0 | Bushire-Jask gutta percha | 426·1 | Bushire ... | Guards corroded where not resting on bottom. | Ditto. |
| 7 | 8 | September, 25th ... | September, 29th ... | | | Ditto ... | 473·11 | Ditto ... | Long suspension; cable not resting on bottom. | Ditto. |
| 8 | 9 | Unknown ... | October, 2nd ... | 52 | 23 | Jask-Gwadar ... | 145·25 | Jask ... | Cable much mangled, twisted and broken. | Ditto. |
| | 10 | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | | | Ditto ... | 146·75 | Ditto ... | | Ditto. |
| 9 | 11 | Ditto ... | October, 4th ... | | | Ditto ... | 188·5 | Ditto ... | Chafe Kah ke koh ... | Ditto. |
| 10 | 12 | June, 1st ... | October, 5th ... | | | Ditto ... | 268·5 | Ditto ... | Chafed by rocks ... | Total break, Gwadar shore end. |
| 11 | 13 | May, 31st ... | October, 7th ... | 163 | 5 | Gwadar-Manora ... | 51·7 | Gwadar ... | Corrosion of guards, cable twisted and broken. | Total break. |
| | 14 | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | | | Ditto ... | 53·3 | Ditto ... | | Ditto. |
| 12 | 15 | June, 2nd ... | November, 10th ... | | | Ditto ... | 160·0 | Ditto ... | Corrosion of guards ... | Ditto. |
| 13 | 16 | November, 22nd ... | December, 4th ... | 12 | 4 | Bushire-Jask India rubber | 203·73 | Bushire ... | Ditto ditto ... | Conductor broken. Insulation perfect. |
| 14 | 17 | August, 24th ... | December, 12th ... | 1 | 10 | Fao-Bushire ... | 29 | Fao ... | Unknown, not recovered ... | Interrupted for repairs. |
| 15 | 18 | December, 6th ... | December, 15th ... | 23 | 2 | Bushire-Jask gutta percha | 22 | Bushire ... | Corrosion of guards ... | Total break. |
| 16 | 19 | November, 25th ... | December, 18th ... | | | Ditto ... | 293·85 | Ditto ... | Ditto ditto ... | Conductor broken. Insulation perfect. |
| | | 1882. | 1882. | | | | | | | |
| 17 | 20 | February, 22nd ... | March, 21st ... | 27 | 6 | Ditto ... | 286·50 | Ditto ... | Ditto ditto ... | Total break. Cable not resting on bottom. |
| 18 | 21 | February, 18th ... | March, 26th ... | 36 | 1 | Fao-Bushire ... | 27·00 | Fao ... | Ditto ditto ... | Conductor broken. Insulation perfect. |
| | 22 | February, 25th ... | Ditto ... | | | Ditto ... | 27·50 | Ditto ... | Ditto ditto ... | Total break. |

KARACHI;
The 19th May 1882.

Total repairs during 1881-82 ... 18.
Faults occurred during year ... 22.

HENRY C. MANCE,
Engineer and Electrician,
Persian Gulf Telegraphs.

# APPENDIX C.

*Statement showing the Repairs and Renewals of Harbour Cables during the official year* 1881-82.

| Number of repairs. | Date of Development of fault. | Date of Completion of repairs. | Number of cable. | Locality of fault. | Cause of Fault. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1881. | 1881. | | | | |
| 1 | April, 11th ... | April, 14th ... | 3 | Baba west creek ... | Broken by Buglas anchor. | |
| 2 | April, 13th ... | Ditto ... | 2 | East of Baba ... | Ditto. | |
| 3 | July, 8th ... | July, 12th ... | 3 | 275 fathoms from box 9 ... | Teredo. | |
| 4 | ... ... | September, 13th ... | 1, 2, 3, | ... | White ants ... | A culvert, 185 feet long, built from box one to piping under Railway, where a well has been dug and the slack coiled. Core substituted for cable. |
| 5 | August, 8th ... | November, 23rd ... | 1 and 2 | Baba west creek ... | Teredo. | |
| | 1882. | 1882. | | | | |
| 6 | January, 22rd | February, 25th ... | 1 | Box 8 .. | Perished ... | Ends of other cables renewed. |
| 7 | No. 3. Nov. 1881 No. 1. Feb. 1882 ... | February, 15th ... | 1 and 3 | Between box 9 and Manora .. | White ants ... | Three land lines put up between box 9 and Manora. |
| 8 | March, 27th ... | March, 31st ... | 1 | Box 9 ... | Perished ... | Ends of other cables renewed. |

KARACHI;
The 19th May 1882.

HENRY C. MANCE,
Engineer and Electrician,
Persian Gulf Telegraphs.

# APPENDIX D.

*Statement of expenditure of cable during* 1881-82, *and statement of cable on hand at the beginning and end of* 1881-82.

| Description. | Balance, 31st March 1881. | Received since. | | | Total. | Expended during year. | Balance in hand, 31st March 1882. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Manufactured at Manora. | Received from England. | Picked up at sea or transferred. | | | | |
| **Gutta percha.** | | | | | | | | |
| Shore end cable ... ... ... | 9·00 | .. | ... | ... | 9·00 | 3·00 | 6·00 | 2·43 knots shore end cable expended in repairs; ·18 lost in splices and ·39 transferred to short pieces class. |
| Main cable ... ... ... ... | 30·80 | 38 20 | ... | ... | 69·00 | 45·01 | 23·99 | 45·01 expended in repairs; ·14 of short pieces transferred to Indian Telegraph; ·39 expended in repairs of Harbor cables. |
| Short pieces ... ... ... | 2·14 | ... | .. | ·39 | 2·53 | ·53 | 2·00 | ·7 knots of percha core transferred to Persian Telegraph; 38·2 knots made into cable during year. 4 knots of India rubber cable core made into cable during year and brought on charge. |
| | 41·94 | | | | | | 31·99 | |
| Gutta percha core, good ... ... ... | 11·75 | ... | ... | 39·15 | 50·90 | 38·90 | 12·00 | |
| " " indifferent ... ... ... | 8·00 | ... | .. | | | ... | | |
| **India rubber.** | | | | | | | | |
| Shore end ... ... ... ... | 4·41 | . | ... | ... | 4·41 | ... | 4·41 | |
| Main cable ... ... ... ... | 10·26 | 4·00 | ... | .. | 14·26 | .. | 14·26 | |
| Short pieces ... ... ... ... | ·10 | ... | ... | ... | ·10 | ... | ·10 | |
| | 14·77 | | | | | | 18·77 | |
| India rubber core .. ... ... | ... | ... | 4·00 | ... | 4·00 | 4·00 | .. | |

KARACHI;
The 19th May 1882.

HENRY C. MANCE,
Engineer and Electrician,
Persian Gulf Telegraphs.

# APPENDIX E.

*A Return showing the number of faults which have occurred on all sections of the Persian Gulf Cables since the laying of the duplicate cable and showing the causes to which the faults were due.*

| Year. | SECTIONS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Grand Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Fao-Bushire | | | | Bushire-Jask, G P | | | | Bushire-Jask, I. R | | | | Jask-Gwadar | | | | Gwadar-Manora. | | | | All | | | | | |
| | No. of faults | | | | No. of faults | | | | No. of faults | | | | No. of faults | | | | No. of faults | | | | No of faults | | | | | |
| | Due to | | | | Due to | | | | Due to | | | | Due to | | | | Due to | | | | Due to | | | | | |
| | Accident | Decay | Manufacture | Total. | Accident. | Decay | Manufacture | Total. | Accident. | Decay | Manufacture | Total. | Accident. | Decay. | Manufacture | Total. | Accident | Decay | Manufacture | Total. | Accident. | Decay. | Manufacture. | Total. | | |
| 1869 70 .. ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | . | ... | | . | . | ... | | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | .. | ... | .. | ... | 2 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 4 | |
| 1870-71 .. ... | ... | .. | .. | | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | . | | . | ... | . | . | ... | ... | ... | ... | | .. | | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| 1871 72 . .. | .. | . | ... | . | 1 | .. | 1 | 2 | . | .. | 5 | 5 | | | ... | ... | . | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 6 | 7 | 7 | |
| 1872-73 . ... | . | | | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 2 | | | | .. | . | | ... | .. | .. | 1 | ... | 1 | | 2 | 1 | 3 | 3 | |
| 1873 74 ... ... | .. | | | . | | 1 | . | 1 | . | .. | | | .. | .. | ... | . | 1 | .. | | 1 | 1 | 1 | . | 2 | 2 | |
| 1874-75 .. | . | .. | . | . | 1 | . | 1 | 2 | | .. | ... | . | .. | ... | | .. | ... | .. | | .. | 1 | . | 1 | 2 | 2 | |
| 1875-76 . | . | . | .. | . | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | ... | 1 | . | .. | | | | | . | .. | 1 | | 1 | 2 | 2 | |
| 1876 77 . ... | ... | ... | . | . | . | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | | ... | ... | | 1 | 1 | | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 4 | |
| 1877-78 .. ... | 1 | 1 | .. | 2 | ... | 3 | .. | 3 | ... | . | ... | | . | 2 | . | 2 | ... | | | | 1 | 6 | ... | 7 | 7 | |
| 1878-79 ... ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | . | 2 | . | 2 | . | ... | | | | 1 | ... | 1 | . | | . | ... | | 3 | 1 | 4 | 4 | |
| 1879-80 ... ... | .. | .. | ... | | 2 | 9 | | 11 | . | | .. | | | .. | . | . | | . | ... | . | 2 | 9 | | 11 | 11 | |
| 1880-81 . .. | ... | | ... | . | | 11 | | 11 | .. | . | .. | ... | ... | 1 | | 1 | | .. | . | | - | 12 | | 12 | 12 | |
| 1881-82 .. .. | ... | 2 | 1* | 3 | | 9 | | 9 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | . | 6 | ... | 6 | .. | 3 | .. | 3 | .. | 21 | 1* | 22 | 22 | *Fault not recovered, probably manufacture. |
| Total .. | 2 | 3 | 2 | 7 | 4 | 37 | 5 | 46 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 8 | 1 | 11 | 1 | 13 | 2 | 5 | | 7 | 10 | 57 | 14 | 81 | 81 | |

KARACHI,
The 19th May 1882

HENRY C MANCE,
Engineer and Electrician

# INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT

## PERSIAN GULF SECTION.

## STATEMENT A.

*Showing the Traffic received from the Indian, Persian and Turkish Telegraph lines, and from stations of the Section during the year* 1881-82.

| FROM | INDIA. | | | PERSIA. | | | TURKEY. | | | STATIONS OF THE PERSIAN GULF SECTION | | | GROSS TOTAL. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Month, 1881-82. | Number of messages. | Number of words. | Net Receipts to Persian Gulf Section | Number of messages. | Number of words. | Net Receipts to Persian Gulf Section. | Number of messages | Number of words | Net Receipts to Persian Gulf Section. | Number of messages. | Number of words | Net Receipts to Persian Gulf Section. | Number of messages. | Number of words. | Net Receipts to Persian Gulf Section. |
| | | | Rs As. P | | | Rs As. P. | | | Rs. As. P. | | | Rs. As P. | | | Rs. As. P. |
| April ... .. . | 1,934 | 27,843 | 22,364 8 0 | 1,469 | 30,279 | 19,481 3 0 | 226 | 2,574 | 2,102 10 0 | 289 | 3,323 | 904 6 0 | 3,918 | 64,019 | 44,852 11 0 |
| May ... ... | 2,094 | 29,284 | 23,636 15 0 | 2,399 | 40,261 | 27,260 4 0 | 213 | 2,203 | 1,922 5 0 | 303 | 3,954 | 887 10 0 | 5,009 | 75,702 | 53,707 2 0 |
| June ... ... | 1,937 | 24,844 | 19,932 6 0 | 3,194 | 45,467 | 30,477 13 0 | 97 | 1,049 | 816 0 0 | 161 | 2,036 | 608 2 0 | 5,389 | 73,396 | 51,834 5 0 |
| July ... ... | 7,057 | 84,300 | 61,112 14 0 | 6,975 | 86,761 | 58,903 11 0 | 101 | 1,354 | 892 9 0 | 185 | 2,325 | 778 0 0 | 14,318 | 174,740 | 1,21,687 2 0 |
| August .. ... ... | 5,438 | 68.887 | 51,956 2 0 | 5,726 | 73,822 | 50,794 15 0 | 60 | 688 | 397 8 0 | 223 | 2,251 | 684 5 0 | 11,447 | 145,648 | 1,03,832 14 0 |
| September ... .. | 2 435 | 34,616 | 27,889 4 0 | 2,682 | 40,070 | 27,026 1 0 | 151 | 1,854 | 1,194 7 0 | 247 | 2,935 | 901 12 0 | 5,515 | 79,475 | 57,011 8 0 |
| October ... ... | 2,311 | 30,563 | 24,628 12 0 | 3,142 | 45,593 | 30,881 4 0 | 282 | 3,344 | 2,728 14 0 | 280 | 3,017 | 1,127 4 0 | 6,015 | 82,517 | 59,366 2 0. |
| November .. ... | 520 | 6,301 | 4,483 11 0 | 1,720 | 22,188 | 16,373 2 0 | 236 | 2,491 | 1,864 8 0 | 239 | 2,847 | 628 10 0 | 2,715 | 33,827 | 23,349 15 0 |
| December .. . | 2,383 | 26,419½ | 18,287 13 0 | 725 | 10,050 | 7,274 8 0 | 270 | 3,023 | 2,420 2 0 | 296 | 3,459 | 1,248 8 0 | 3,674 | 42,951½ | 29,230 15 0 |
| January . | 2,375 | 30,213 | 23,266 13 0 | 2,170 | 36,724 | 24,418 0 0 | 375 | 4,211 | 3,549 3 0 | 307 | 3,614 | 1,109 8 0 | 5,227 | 74,762 | 52,343 8 0 |
| February | 2,858 | 37,701 | 30,530 10 0 | 4,641 | 65,292 | 45,378 6 0 | 189 | 1,917 | 1,549 15 0 | 238 | 3,061 | 839 0 0 | 7,926 | 107,971 | 78,297 15 0 |
| March .. ... | 3,393 | 46,539 | 37,390 2 0 | 4,168 | 60,385½ | 40,135 0 0 | 21 | 201 | 143 14 0 | 268 | 3,386 | 908 1 0 | 7,850 | 110,511½ | 78,577 1 0 |
| Total for the year . | 34,735 | 447,510½ | 3,45,479 14 0 | 39,011 | 556,892½ | 3,78,404 3 0 | 2,221 | 24,909 | 19,581 15 0 | 3,036 | 36,208 | 10,625 2 0 | 79,003 | 1,065,520 | 7,54,091 2 0 |
| Average per mensem ... | 2,895 | 37,292 | 28,790 0 0 | 3,251 | 46,408 | 31,534 0 0 | 185 | 2,076 | 1,632 0 0 | 253 | 3,017 | 885 0 0 | 6,584 | 88,794 | 62,841 0 0 |

KARACHI;
17th May 1882.

A. HERBAGE,
Traffic Manager,
Persian Gulf Telegraph.

# INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

## Persian Gulf Section.

## STATEMENT B.

*Showing the number of messages and words and the percentage of messages, exclusive of the Local Traffic of the Section, received from and forwarded to the Teheran and Turkish lines during the year* 1881-82, *compared with the previous year.*

| Month. | 1881-82. | | | | | | | | | | | | 1880-81. | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Viâ* TEHERAN. | | | | | | *Viâ* TURKEY. | | | | | | *Viâ* TEHERAN. | | | | | | *Viâ* TURKEY. | | | | | |
| | From | | To | | Total. | | From | | To | | Total. | | From | | To | | Total. | | From | | To | | Total. | |
| | Messages. | Words. | Messages. | Words. | Messages. | Words. | Messages. | Words. | Messages. | Words. | Messages. | Words. | Messages. | Words. | Messages. | Words. | Messages. | Words. | Messages. | Words. | Messages. | Words. | Messages. | Words. |
| April ... ... ... ... | 1,469 | 30,279 | 1,754 | 25,512 | 3,223 | 55,791 | 226 | 2,574 | 137 | 1,613 | 363 | 4,187 | 1,546 | 26,813 | 1,786 | 44,234 | 3,332 | 71,047 | 428 | 5,516 | 258 | 3,541 | 686 | 9,057 |
| May ... .. ... ... | 2,399 | 40,261 | 1,929 | 27,809 | 4,328 | 68,070 | 213 | 2,203 | 141 | 1,265 | 354 | 3,468 | 1,535 | 25,800 | 1,670 | 41,501 | 3,205 | 67,301 | 265 | 3,448 | 125 | 1,589 | 390 | 5,037 |
| June ... ... ... .. | 3,194 | 45,467 | 1,878 | 24,396 | 5,072 | 69,863 | 97 | 1,049 | 60 | 508 | 157 | 1,557 | 1,434 | 26,253 | 1,554 | 38,060 | 2,988 | 64,313 | 129 | 2,630 | 125 | 1,148 | 254 | 3,778 |
| July ... ... ... ... | 6,975 | 86,761 | 6,996 | 83,621 | 13,971 | 170,382 | 101 | 1,354 | 57 | 649 | 158 | 2,003 | 1,599 | 25,813 | 1,673 | 37,624 | 3,272 | 63,437 | 209 | 2,599 | 170 | 2,887 | 379 | 5,486 |
| August ... .. ... | 5,726 | 73,822 | 5,314 | 67,105 | 11,040 | 140,927 | 60 | 688 | 86 | 831 | 146 | 1,519 | 1,452 | 22,504 | 1,655 | 46,436 | 3,107 | 68,940 | 197 | 2,236 | 135 | 2,973 | 332 | 5,209 |
| September ... ... ... | 2,682 | 40,070 | 2,319 | 32,967 | 5,001 | 73,037 | 151 | 1,854 | 133 | 1,619 | 284 | 3,473 | 1,569 | 25,555 | 1,702 | 42,943 | 3,271 | 68,498 | 254 | 3,036 | 166 | 3,087 | 420 | 6,123 |
| October .. .. ... ... | 3,142 | 45,593 | 2,077 | 28,081 | 5,219 | 73,674 | 282 | 3,344 | 193 | 2,172 | 475 | 5,516 | 1,719 | 31,064 | 1,485 | 34,533 | 3,204 | 65,617 | 360 | 3,736 | 225 | 2,977 | 525 | 6,713 |
| November... .. ... ... | 1,720 | 22,188 | 387 | 4,844 | 2,107 | 27,032 | 236 | 2,491 | 134 | 1,584 | 370 | 4,075 | 1,869 | 30,880 | 1,881 | 35,762 | 3,750 | 66,642 | 213 | 2,270 | 158 | 1,899 | 371 | 4,169 |
| December ... .. . | 725 | 10,050 | 2,183 | 24,163 | 2,908 | 34,213 | 270 | 3,023 | 186 | 1,870 | 456 | 4,893 | 1,904 | 29,828 | 1,612 | 35,079 | 3,516 | 64,907 | 197 | 1,932 | 91 | 1,016 | 288 | 2,948 |
| January ... ... ... ... | 2,170 | 36,724 | 2,184 | 28,206 | 4,354 | 64,930 | 375 | 4,211 | 206 | 2,293 | 581 | 6,504 | 2,105 | 45,233 | 1,801 | 31,500 | 3,906 | 76,733 | 290 | 3,380 | 161 | 1,749 | 451 | 5,129 |
| February ... ... ... | 4,641 | 65,292 | 2,739 | 36,518 | 7,380 | 101,810 | 189 | 1,917 | 113 | 1,215 | 302 | 3,132 | 2,318 | 41,7[illegible] | 2,042 | 31,086 | 4,360 | 72,840 | 265 | 2,959 | 140 | 1,388 | 405 | 4,347 |
| March ... .. . | 4,168 | 60,385 | 3,297 | 45,609 | 7,465 | 105,994 | 21 | 201 | 29 | 360 | 50 | 561 | 1,853 | 39,251 | 2,002 | 28,812 | 3,855 | 68,063 | 241 | 2,986 | 154 | 1,909 | 395 | 4,895 |
| Total for the year .. | 39,011 | 556,892 | 33,057 | 428,831 | 72,068 | 985,723 | 2,221 | 24,909 | 1,475 | 15,979 | 3,696 | 40,888 | 20,903 | 370,748 | 20,863 | 447,590 | 41,766 | 818,338 | 2,988 | 36,128 | 1,908 | 26,763 | 4,896 | 62,891 |
| Percentage of messages *viâ* Teheran .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 95 % | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | 89·51 | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Ditto ditto *viâ* Turkey .. | .. | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5·% | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | ... | . | ... | ... | ... | 10·49 | ... |

Karachi;
The 17th May 1882.

A. HERBAGE,
Traffic Manager, Persian Gulf Telegraph.

# INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

## PERSIAN GULF SECTION.

## STATEMENT C.

*Showing the maximum, minimum and mean-rate of transmission of messages from the United Kingdom to Karachi during the year 1881-82, compared with that of the previous year.*

| Month. | 1881-82. United Kingdom to Karachi. Viâ Teheran. Maximum. H. | M. | Minimum. H. | M. | Mean. H. | M. | Viâ Turkey. Maximum. H. | M. | Minimum. H. | M. | Mean. H. | M. | Remarks. Teheran route. | Turkish route. | 1880-81. United Kingdom to Karachi. Viâ Teheran. Maximum. H. | M. | Minimum. H. | M. | Mean. H. | M. | Viâ Turkey. Maximum. H. | M. | Minimum. H. | M. | Mean. H. | M. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| April .. | 1 | 58 | | 5 | | 29 | 67 | 44 | 9 | 16 | 28 | | | The principal interruptions were reported on the Ottoman Section between Busreh and Bagdad, and they occurred frequently throughout the year. | 4 | 28 | . | 4 | ... | 39 | 159 | 50 | 7 | 1 | 75 | 20 | Interruptions, Turkish route. Service totally suspended for 4 days. |
| May ... | 4 | 1 | | 5 | . | 51 | 32 | 33 | 3 | 50 | 20 | 43 | Interruption, Persian Section, 1 Gulf Section from 30th. | | 1 | 59 | . | 4 | ... | 27 | 220 | 1 | 23 | 14 | 106 | 42 | Prolonged interruption, Turkish route. |
| June ... | 11 | .. | . | 5 | 1 | 40 | 212 | 57 | 23 | 19 | 128 | 25 | Press of traffic from 11th to 24th. 1 Gulf Section workable. | | 3 | 45 | | 3 | .. | 33 | 188 | 24 | 24 | 32 | 119 | .. | Interruptions not reported. |
| July .. | .. | ... | . | .. | .. | . | . | ... | | .. | | .. | Not recorded owing to pressure of traffic. Eastern Company's line totally interrupted from 4th July to 10th August. | | 3 | 5 | . | 6 | .. | 37 | 119 | 29 | 4 | 20 | 39 | 14 | Interruptions, Turkish route. |
| August ... | 3 | 43 | | 5 | ... | 59 | . | ... | . | | .. | .. | | No messages from the United Kingdom. | 2 | 8 | . | 6 | .. | 35 | 119 | 45 | 11 | 55 | 37 | 12 | Interruptions viâ Turkey, slight viâ Teheran. |
| September ... | 3 | 23 | ... | 5 | . | 39 | 325 | 12 | 17 | 32 | 111 | 16 | Working 1 Gulf Section to the 29th. | | 3 | 8 | . | 4 | .. | 34 | 121 | 20 | 10 | | 49 | 44 | Interruptions viâ Turkey. |
| October .. | 7 | 4 | . | 5 | 1 | 3 | 46 | 38 | 12 | 27 | 24 | 25 | Interruptions, Lowestoft and London. | Increased speed due to the improved state of communication between Constantinople and the continental lines. | 4 | 14 | .. | 6 | ... | 41 | 138 | 18 | 10 | . | 55 | 24 | Interruptions viâ Turkey, slight viâ Teheran. |
| November .. | 6 | 2 | | 9 | 1 | 44 | 105 | 17 | 12 | 31 | 35 | 06 | Total interruption, Indo-European Company's line beyond Emden. Total interruption in Gulf from 25th to 4th December, 1 Section in Gulf to 18th. | | 8 | . | . | 5 | ... | 37 | 95 | 56 | 12 | 11 | 37 | 21 | |
| December | 5 | 52 | | 24 | 1 | 56 | 95 | 34 | 15 | 32 | 38 | 14 | | | 21 | .. | .. | 6 | | 47 | 428 | 19 | 22 | 12 | 169 | 4 | Frequent interruptions viâ Turkey and Teheran. |
| January | 13 | 59 | ... | 6 | 1 | 9 | 95 | 34 | 17 | 11 | 42 | 04 | Interruptions, Indo-European Company's line between Emden and London. | | 6 | 36 | .. | 4 | | 44 | 231 | . | 20 | 51 | 66 | 27 | Interruptions viâ Turkey and Teheran |
| February .. | 5 | 42 | . | 5 | 1 | 14 | 49 | 19 | 4 | 27 | 24 | 04 | Interruption, Teheran Section, 1 Section in Gulf from 22nd. | | 5 | 26 | .. | 4 | ... | 59 | 137 | 14 | 19 | 3 | 56 | 17 | Frequent interruptions viâ Turkey and Teheran. |
| March | 5 | 18 | . | 4 | . | 52 | 26 | 22 | 16 | 28 | 21 | 09 | 1 Section in Gulf to 21st. | | 2 | 38 | .. | 4 | ... | 30 | 97 | 55 | 11 | 35 | 29 | 38 | Interruptions viâ Teheran. |
| Average monthly rate of transit during the year. | 6 | 11 | ... | 7 | 1 | 8 | 105 | 43 | 13 | 15 | 47 | 20 | | | 5 | 32 | .. | 5 | ... | 39 | 171 | 28 | 14 | 45 | 70 | 7 | |

KARACHI;
The 17th May 1882.

L. GABLER,
Acting Deputy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph.

A. HERBAGE,
Traffic Manager, Persian Gulf Telegraph.

# INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

## PERSIAN GULF SECTION.

## STATEMENT D.

*Showing the comparative speed of transmission of messages from the United Kingdom to Calcutta by the Indo-European route* viâ *Teheran and Indian lines,* viâ *Karachi, and the Eastern Telegraph Company's line,* viâ *Suez and the Indian lines,* viâ *Bombay, as recorded in the Government Telegraph Gazette, during the years* 1880-81 *and* 1881-82.

| Month. | 1881-82. | | | | | | | | | | | | 1880-81. | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Indo-European route viâ Teheran and Karachi. | | | | | | Eastern Telegraph Company's line viâ Suez and Bombay. | | | | | | Indo-European route viâ Teheran and Karachi. | | | | | | Eastern Telegraph Company's line viâ Suez and Bombay. | | | | | |
| | Average monthly speed. | | Shortest time during the month. | | Longest time during the month. | | Average monthly speed. | | Shortest time during the month. | | Longest time during the month. | | Average monthly speed. | | Shortest time during the month. | | Longest time during the month. | | Average monthly speed. | | Shortest time during the month. | | Longest time during the month. | |
| | H. | M. | H. | M. | H. | M. | H. | M. | H. | M. | H. | M. | H. | M. | H. | M. | H. | M. | H. | M. | H. | M. | H. | M. |
| April ... ... ... ... | ... | 53 | ... | 27 | 1 | 11 | 2 | 32 | 1 | 9 | 5 | 16 | 1 | 1 | ... | 38 | 3 | 31 | 2 | 14 | 1 | 21 | 4 | 33 |
| May ... ... .. ... | 1 | 19 | ... | 34 | 3 | 32 | 3 | ... | ... | 54 | 7 | 49 | 1 | 3 | ... | 34 | 2 | 26 | 2 | 11 | 1 | 43 | 3 | ... |
| June ... ... ... ... | 1 | 56 | ... | 39 | 5 | 54 | 2 | 50 | 1 | 7 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 43 | ... | 55 | 3 | 37 | 2 | 15 | ... | 59 | 3 | 23 |
| July ... ... .. .. | 1 | 19 | .. | 16 | 2 | 36 | 2 | 59 | ... | 59 | 3 | 59 | 1 | 38 | ... | 43 | 2 | 43 | 2 | 11 | ... | 32 | 2 | 59 |
| August ... ... ... ... | 1 | 28 | .. | 44 | 3 | 28 | 2 | 39 | ... | 40 | 4 | 22 | 1 | 42 | ... | 32 | 5 | 39 | 2 | 12 | ... | 32 | 3 | 48 |
| September ... ... ... ... | 1 | 2 | ... | 35 | 1 | 41 | 2 | 49 | 1 | 9 | 4 | 18 | 1 | 29 | ... | 34 | 4 | 29 | 2 | 12 | 1 | 19 | 3 | 5 |
| October ... ... ... ... | 1 | 26 | ... | 32 | 3 | 53 | 4 | 6 | 1 | 21 | 16 | 34 | 1 | 20 | ... | 29 | 2 | 48 | 2 | 18 | ... | 39 | 4 | 27 |
| November ... ... ... ... | 2 | 22 | . | 45 | 3 | 28 | 5 | 16 | 3 | 4 | 9 | 16 | ... | 58 | ... | 35 | 1 | 56 | 2 | 10 | ... | 53 | 2 | 52 |
| December ... ... ... ... | 1 | 22 | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | .. | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 9 | ... | 28 | 2 | 50 | 2 | 37 | 1 | 25 | 5 | 43 |
| January ... ... ... ... | 2 | 18 | ... | 30 | 11 | 3 | 4 | 35 | 1 | 50 | 11 | 3 | 1 | 13 | . | 23 | 4 | 14 | 2 | 20 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 48 |
| February ... .. ... ... | 1 | 42 | ... | 38 | 4 | 16 | 4 | 50 | 2 | 7 | 8 | 58 | 1 | 21 | ... | 49 | 2 | 55 | 3 | 11 | 1 | 54 | 4 | 44 |
| March .. ... ... | 1 | 20 | ... | 30 | 3 | 50 | 3 | 30 | 1 | 57 | 6 | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | 34 | 2 | 34 | 2 | 43 | 1 | 49 | 4 | 53 |
| Monthly average during the year ... ... | 1 | 33 | ... | 34 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 33 | 1 | 29 | 7 | 31 | 1 | 18 | ... | 36 | 3 | 18 | 2 | 22 | 1 | 10 | 3 | 56 |

KARACHI;
The 17th May 1882.

L. GABLER,
Acting Deputy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph.

A. HERBAGE,
Traffic Manager,
Persian Gulf Telegraph.

# INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

## PERSIAN GULF SECTION.

## STATEMENT E.

*Showing the maximum, minimum and mean-rate of transmission of messages over the Persian Gulf Section from Fao and Bushire to Karachi during the year 1881-82 compared with that of the previous year.*

| Month. | 1881-82. Karachi from Fao. Maximum. H. | M. | Minimum. H. | M. | Mean. H. | M. | Bushire. Maximum. H. | M. | Minimum. H. | M. | Mean. H. | M. | Remarks. | 1880-81. Karachi from Fao. Maximum. H. | M. | Minimum. H. | M. | Mean. H. | M. | Bushire. Maximum. H. | M. | Minimum. H. | M. | Mean. H. | M. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| April ... | 2 | 25 | ... | 2 | ... | 15 | 1 | 47 | ... | 1 | ... | 12 | | 1 | 43 | ... | 3 | ... | 18 | 4 | 22 | ... | 1 | ... | 14 | Working one Gulf Section, 11 days. Henjam-Bushire cable interrupted. |
| May ... | 1 | 20 | ... | 3 | ... | 15 | 2 | 47 | | 1 | ... | 22 | One section workable from 30th. | 1 | 22 | ... | 5 | ... | 13 | 1 | 21 | ... | 1 | ... | 10 | |
| June ... | 2 | 16 | ... | 3 | ... | 25 | 10 | 13 | ... | 1 | 1 | 13 | " " during the month. | ... | 40 | ... | 3 | ... | 11 | 1 | 48 | ... | 1 | ... | 11 | |
| July ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | ... | Eastern Company's line totally interrupted; not recorded owing to great pressure of traffic. | 1 | 6 | ... | 3 | ... | 13 | 1 | 7 | ... | 1 | ... | 11 | Ditto ditto 13 days. Henjam-Jask cable interrupted. |
| August ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Only one Gulf section workable. | 1 | 25 | ... | 3 | ... | 14 | 2 | 2 | ... | 1 | ... | 13 | Ditto ditto 28 days. Henjam-Bushire cable interrupted. |
| September ... | ... | 40 | ... | 3 | ... | 15 | 1 | 54 | ... | 1 | ... | 11 | | ... | 54 | ... | 3 | ... | 12 | 2 | 52 | ... | 1 | ... | 12 | Ditto ditto 22 days. Jask-Henjam cable interrupted. |
| October ... | 2 | 9 | ... | 3 | ... | 17 | 2 | 41 | ... | 1 | ... | 21 | | 3 | 13 | ... | 3 | ... | 25 | 2 | 40 | ... | 1 | ... | 18 | Ditto ditto 27 days. Henjam-Bushire cable interrupted. |
| November ... | ... | 56 | ... | 3 | ... | 11 | 1 | 3 | ... | 1 | ... | 6 | Two Gulf sections workable from 10th to 22nd. Total interruption from 25th to 4th December. Both sections workable on the 18th. | 2 | 6 | ... | 2 | ... | 19 | 2 | 30 | ... | 1 | ... | 14 | Working one section throughout the month. |
| December ... | 2 | 23 | ... | 3 | ... | 14 | 1 | 15 | ... | 1 | ... | 7 | | ... | 38 | ... | 3 | ... | 14 | 2 | 9 | ... | 1 | ... | 13 | Ditto ditto 13 days. Henjam-Bushire cable interrupted. |
| January ... | ... | 40 | ... | 3 | ... | 12 | ... | 29 | ... | 1 | ... | 6 | | 1 | 5 | ... | 2 | ... | 12 | 2 | 32 | ... | 1 | ... | 12 | Ditto ditto 7 days. Jask-Henjam cable interrupted. |
| February ... | ... | 33 | ... | 3 | ... | 8 | 2 | 15 | ... | 1 | ... | 15 | 18th to 26th March Bushire-Fao section interrupted, and from 22nd to the 21st March one section in Gulf workable. | ... | 50 | ... | 3 | ... | 14 | 3 | 37 | ... | 1 | ... | 23 | Ditto ditto 20 days. Henjam-Bushire cable interrupted. |
| March ... | 1 | 38 | ... | 3 | ... | 21 | 2 | 24 | ... | 1 | ... | 17 | | 1 | 1 | ... | 2 | ... | 12 | 1 | 56 | ... | 1 | ... | 10 | Ditto ditto 12 days. Gwadur-Jask cable and Jask-Bushire cable interrupted. |
| Average monthly rate of transit during the year. | 1 | 30 | ... | 3 | ... | 15 | 2 | 41 | ... | 1 | ... | 19 | | 1 | 20 | ... | 3 | ... | 14 | 2 | 24 | ... | 1 | ... | 13 | |

KARACHI;
The 17th May 1882.

L. GABLE,
Acting Deputy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph.

A. HERBAGE,
Traffic Manager, Persian Gulf Telegraph.

# INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

## Persian Gulf Section.

## STATEMENT F.

*Showing the accuracy with which the Traffic was conveyed over the lines of the Section and the percentage of errors committed in transmission during* 10 *months of the year* 1881 *compared with that of the previous year.*

| Morth. | 1881. | | | Remarks. | 1880. | | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total number of words transmitted. | Percentage of words correctly transmitted. | Monthly percentage of errors. | | Total number of words transmitted. | Percentage of words correctly transmitted. | Monthly percentage of errors. | |
| January | 85,646 | 99·667 | ·333 | | 87,960 | 99·615 | ·385 | |
| February | 80,129 | 99·718 | ·282 | | 93,192 | 99 565 | ·435 | |
| March | 77,380 | 99·713 | ·287 | | 85,480 | 99 574 | ·426 | |
| April | 64,019 | 99 802 | ·198 | | 81,545 | 99 685 | ·315 | |
| May | 75,702 | 99·763 | ·237 | | 75,439 | 99 732 | ·268 | |
| June | 73,396 | 99·640 | ·360 | | 69,863 | 99 826 | ·174 | |
| July | ... | ... | . | Not recorded owing to pressure of traffic | 71,340 | 99·707 | 293 | |
| August | ... | | | Partially recorded | 78,085 | 99·865 | ·135 | |
| September | 79,475 | 99·692 | ·308 | | 80,570 | 99·776 | ·224 | |
| October | 82,517 | 99·759 | ·241 | | 76,688 | 99 778 | ·222 | |
| November | 33.827 | 99·640 | ·360 | | 74,992 | 99·709 | 291 | |
| December | 42,951 | 99·693 | ·307 | | 72,615 | 99·555 | 445 | |
| Average monthly percentage during the year | ... | 99 709 | ·291 | | ... | 99·649 | ·351 | |

Karachi;
The 17th May 1882

A. HERBAGE,
Traffic Manager, Persian Gulf Telegraph.

Statement showing the differences between figures in the Capital and Revenue Accounts accompanying the Administration Report of the Indo-European Telegraph Department for 1881-82 and those in the Capital and Revenue Accounts for that year submitted by the Examiner of Telegraph Accounts.

| Items. | As per Administration Report. | As per Annual Accounts. | Difference. More. | Difference. Less. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | |
| Capital outlay to end of the year 1881-82. | 1,14,68,457 | 1,14,61,572 | 6,885 | ... | This difference is made up of the following items:— |
| | | | | | Rs. 3,500 Amount deducted in the capital account of the Indo-European Telegraph Department for 1879-80 submitted by the Examiner of Telegraph Accounts, on account of value of a steam launch transferred to the Public Works Department in 1876-77. |
| | | | | | „ 3,896 Amount deducted in the Capital account of the Indo-European Telegraph Department for 1880-81, submitted by the Examiner of Telegraph Accounts, on account of value of a cable-covering machine twice debited to Capital in 1879-80. |
| | | | | | Rs. 7,396 Total deduction. |
| | | | | | „ 511 Amount of difference between the total charges on account of the I. G. S. "Patrick Stewart" during 1879-80, shown in the Capital account of the Indo-European Telegraph Department for 1879-80 which appears on page 43 of the Home Accounts for that year, and the total of such charges shown in the London Office accounts for 1879-80 received in this Office, the latter being in excess. |
| | | | | | Rs. 6,885 Net difference. |
| Revenue Receipts— Earnings of the I. G. S. "Patrick Stewart". | 8,978 | 7,257 | 1,721 | ... | Rs. 8,978 was the amount of earnings first reported by the Deputy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraphs. It was subsequently altered to Rs. 7,257. |
| Revenue Expenditure during 1881-82. | 8,46,058 | 8,46,807 | ... | 749 | Difference due to value of printed forms being deducted by the Director-in-Chief, but included in the Revenue Account submitted by this office. |

W. PALMER,
Examiner of Telegraph Accounts.

GOVERNM

DEPARTMENT OF F

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGH

QUANTITIES PER RU

| | Districts. | Wheat. | | | Barley. | | | Rice (best sort). | | | Rice (common). | | | Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. | | | Bulrush Millet (Cumbu, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. |
| | | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch | S. Ch. | S. Ch | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch | S. Ch | S. Ch. |
| Madras | Ganjam | 8 13 | 8 13 | 11 13 | ... | ... | ... | 19 6 | 19 6 | 17 13 | 22 13 | 24 6 | 19 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Vizagapatam | 12 8 | 12 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | 10 2 | 9 0 | 11 5 | 12 6 | 11 14 | 23 13 | 25 14 | 25 14 | 22 13 | 24 11 |
| | Godavery | ... | 9 0 | 11 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 14 | 17 13 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 20 0 | 26 14 | 26 14 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Kistna | 10 13 | 13 3 | 13 11 | ... | ... | ... | 16 11 | 19 6 | 19 6 | 17 14 | 21 3 | 21 3 | 26 8 | 32 13 | 31 3 | ... | ... |
| | Nellore | 9 0 | 7 3 | 10 13 | ... | ... | ... | 12 14 | 12 14 | 15 13 | 14 0 | 14 0 | ... | 23 0 | 23 0 | 44 3 | 22 3 | 22 8 |
| | Cuddapah | 14 11 | 14 11 | 16 3 | ... | ... | ... | 12 6 | 12 6 | 12 6 | 13 5 | 13 5 | 14 2 | 25 5 | 30 0 | 31 10 | 31 14 | 33 5 |
| | Bellary | 13 6 | 13 6 | 14 6 | ... | ... | ... | 12 13 | 12 13 | 14 3 | 15 2 | 15 2 | 15 2 | 33 0 | 33 0 | 36 0 | 30 2 | 30 2 |
| | Kurnool | 17 5 | 17 5 | 18 3 | ... | ... | ... | 12 5 | 12 5 | 12 5 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 41 3 | 41 3 | 34 0 | 33 13 | 32 0 |
| | Madras | 15 3 | 15 3 | 14 10 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 6 | 11 6 | 11 6 | 12 2 | 33 10 | 35 10 | 36 5 | 31 3 | 31 3 |
| | Chingleput | 11 10 | 11 10 | 10 13 | ... | ... | ... | 13 14 | 13 14 | 14 10 | 15 13 | 15 13 | 16 3 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 24 8 | 26 6 | 26 6 |
| | North Arcot | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 6 | 16 8 | 16 8 | 16 10 | 17 6 | 17 6 | ... | ... | ... | 21 13 | 21 2 |
| | South Arcot | 9 5 | 9 5 | 11 6 | ... | ... | ... | 14 6 | 14 0 | 16 13 | 16 14 | 16 14 | 18 3 | 25 8 | 26 6 | ... | 29 11 | 32 3 |
| | Tanjore | 8 10 | 8 10 | 9 6 | ... | ... | ... | 16 8 | 15 3 | 15 11 | 19 3 | 18 6 | 18 6 | ... | ... | ... | 32 5 | 35 13 |
| | Trichinopoly | 9 8 | 9 8 | 10 5 | ... | ... | ... | 20 5 | 20 5 | 20 11 | ... | ... | ... | 38 3 | 41 5 | 38 3 | 34 13 | 34 13 |
| | Madura | 6 3 | 8 10 | 9 3 | ... | ... | ... | 18 6 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 18 13 | 18 8 | 18 13 | ... | ... | ... | 33 0 | 33 0 |
| | Tinnevelly | 12 8 | 12 8 | 10 8 | ... | ... | ... | 17 10 | 17 10 | 16 13 | 18 10 | 20 5 | 17 11 | 32 6 | 35 10 | 25 14 | 32 5 | 33 13 |
| | Coimbatore | 9 14 | 9 14 | 9 3 | ... | ... | ... | 19 14 | 19 14 | 15 8 | 20 2 | 20 2 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Nilgiris | 14 13 | 14 13 | 15 10 | ... | ... | ... | 14 6 | 14 6 | 15 11 | 15 6 | 15 6 | 16 11 | 27 13 | 27 13 | 26 2 | 31 13 | 31 13 |
| | Salem | 9 14 | 9 14 | 9 14 | ... | ... | ... | 10 6 | 10 6 | 9 10 | 11 3 | 11 3 | 12 13 | 18 8 | 21 10 | 21 10 | 21 0 | 19 10 |
| | South Canara | 12 11 | 12 6 | 11 14 | ... | ... | ... | 15 8 | 15 8 | 13 2 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 15 14 | 30 14 | 30 14 | 27 5 | 26 8 | 26 8 |
| | Malabar | 9 0 | 9 0 | 10 5 | ... | ... | ... | 10 3 | 10 3 | 10 11 | 14 3 | 14 3 | 15 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | 9 6 | 9 0 | 9 11 | ... | ... | ... | 15 6 | 15 6 | 16 3 | 16 3 | 16 3 | 17 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bombay | Bombay | 10 9 | 10 6 | 11 4 | 16 8 | 15 4 | 18 0 | 7 10 | 7 8 | 7 12 | 13 6 | 13 9 | 13 2 | 19 9 | 19 2 | 28 4 | 17 8 | 21 3 |
| | Ahmedabad | 13 0 | 13 8 | 13 0 | 17 0 | 26 8 | 21 0 | 8 8 | 9 0 | 6 8 | 15 8 | 15 0 | 8 0 | 19 8 | 20 0 | 19 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 |
| | Kaira | 11 7 | 11 7 | 12 12 | 22 14 | 20 0 | 21 5 | 10 0 | 10 11 | 9 2 | 15 4 | 15 4 | 15 4 | 18 13 | 18 13 | 20 0 | 14 9 | 15 4 |
| | Surat | 12 1 | 12 1 | 13 6 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 6 3 | 7 9 | 7 7 | 7 7 | 8 7 | 8 7 | 8 5 | 19 5 | 18 13 | 15 9 | 14 3 | 14 3 |
| | Broach | 12 10 | 11 12 | 13 12 | ... | ... | ... | 10 14 | 10 0 | 10 8 | 13 7 | 14 8 | 12 13 | 17 9 | 17 8 | 17 12 | 14 1 | 14 8 |
| | Tanna (Salsette) | 9 12 | 9 12 | 10 5 | ... | ... | ... | 8 2 | 8 2 | 9 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 11 4 | 18 10 | 18 10 | 18 10 | 15 0 | 15 0 |
| | Colába (Alibág) | 10 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 0 |
| | Khandesh (Dhulia) | 15 12 | 15 12 | 17 3 | ... | ... | ... | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 4 | 12 10 | 12 10 | 10 15 | 18 9 | 18 9 | 27 3 | 16 0 | 16 0 |
| | Násik | 12 13 | 11 6 | 17 2 | ... | ... | ... | 7 7 | 7 7 | 7 7 | 13 6 | 12 0 | 12 10 | 22 6 | 22 6 | ... | 18 6 | 18 6 |
| | Ahmednagar | 14 4 | 14 4 | 13 13 | 12 0 | ... | ... | 9 9 | 9 9 | 10 5 | 12 11 | 12 11 | 12 14 | 27 4 | 27 4 | 29 3 | 21 0 | 20 6 |
| | Poona | 14 15 | 14 6 | 13 13 | 9 4 | 9 4 | ... | 9 13 | 9 13 | 11 0 | 11 9 | 11 9 | 12 4 | 26 2 | 23 15 | 26 2 | 18 5 | 18 6 |
| | Sholápur | 14 8 | 14 5 | 15 6 | ... | ... | ... | 10 7 | 10 7 | 10 15 | 11 5 | 11 5 | 11 13 | 34 8 | 31 15 | 36 4 | 25 12 | 25 12 |
| | Kaládgi (Bagalkot) | 21 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 17 8 | 17 8 | 15 0 | 6 12 | 6 12 | 7 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 9 8 | 31 0 | 31 0 | 35 0 | 29 8 | 29 8 |
| | Satara | 13 6 | 13 6 | 12 1 | ... | ... | ... | 8 14 | 8 14 | 9 11 | 11 7 | 11 7 | 11 7 | 21 5 | 22 10 | 28 0 | 18 12 | 19 6 |
| | Belgaum | 19 0 | 19 0 | 20 8 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 8 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 8 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 11 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 29 0 | 26 0 | [illegible] |
| | Dharwar (Hubli) | 23 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 11 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 13 0 | 28 0 | 27 0 | 26 1 | 28 0 | 28 0 |
| | Ratnagiri | 12 0 | 11 3 | 11 14 | ... | ... | ... | 8 9 | 8 9 | 11 6 | 16 4 | 16 4 | 16 15 | 20 13 | 20 13 | 20 13 | 14 11 | 15 15 |
| | Kanara (Karwar) | 11 0 | 11 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 12 12 | 13 0 | 16 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 20 0 | ... | 15 0 |
| | Pánch Mahále (Godhra) | 10 0 | 10 0 | 12 5 | ... | ... | ... | 11 6 | 11 6 | 11 6 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 26 10 | 26 10 | 26 10 | 17 12 | 17 12 |
| | Aden | 9 5 | 9 5 | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | 6 3 | 6 3 | 6 3 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 12 7 | 12 7 | 11 3 | 11 3 | 11 3 |
| | Asirgarh | 15 0 | 15 0 | 16 8 | ... | ... | ... | 12 5 | 12 0 | 11 7½ | 14 0 | 14 0 | 13 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 30 12 | 23 0 | 23 0 |
| | Baroda | 9 12 | 9 11 | 12 0 | 13 11 | 11 7 | 14 14 | 9 2 | 8 13 | 8 9 | 12 0 | 11 7 | 12 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | ... | 14 5 | 14 5 |
| | Dísa | 14 0 | 15 8 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | 7 6 | 7 6 | 6 6 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 8 6 | 20 0 | 22 0 | 18 0 | 18 12 | 19 0 |
| | Nimach | 15 0 | 14 8 | 17 0 | 17 8 | 17 0 | 22 0 | 9 0 | 8 0 | 8 8 | 10 0 | 9 0 | 10 0 | 19 8 | 20 0 | 23 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 |
| | Nasirabad | 15 12½ | 16 6 | 17 10 | 22 10 | 22 5½ | 25 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 23 8 | 24 1½ | 28 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 |
| | Rajkot | 15 4 | 15 8 | 14 12 | ... | ... | ... | 6 8 | 6 8 | 6 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 0 | 18 8 | 18 8 | 16 12 | 15 0 | 15 0 |
| | Upper Sindh Frontier | 14 4 | 14 4 | 15 0 | 22 8 | 22 8 | 29 0 | 13 0 | 12 8 | 12 0 | 21 0 | 19 0 | 22 8 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 33 8 | 28 0 | 28 0 |
| | Karachi | 13 0 | 13 10 | 12 0 | 22 0 | 21 0 | 23 0 | 9 0 | 10 0 | 10 8 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 23 0 | 18 0 | 17 0 |
| | Hyderabad (Nakur) | 16 0 | 16 0 | 13 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 22 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 19 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 |
| | Shikarpur | 13 0 | 12 12 | 14 5 | 25 6 | 27 0 | 26 8 | 13 0 | 12 12 | 13 5 | 18 0 | 17 6 | 20 0 | 26 6 | 28 4 | 26 11 | 27 4 | 27 12 |
| | Sukkur | 14 8 | 14 0 | 15 8 | 29 8 | 27 8 | 31 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 18 0 | 19 8 | 16 0 | 29 8 | 26 8 | 27 0 | 24 8 | 23 8 |
| | Thar and Parkar (Umarkot) | 12 0 | 13 4 | 13 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 12 8 | ... | ... | ... | 18 13 | 18 12 |
| Bengal | *Western Districts.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Burdwan | 14 9 | 18 12 | 16 0 | 20 0 | 22 8 | 55 0 | 19 8 | 20 0 | 28 8 | 24 0 | 23 4 | 32 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Bankoorah | 15 0 | 14 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 16 0 | 20 0 | 19 8 | 20 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 26 8 | 35 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Beerbhoom | 13 8 | 13 8 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | 16 8 | 16 8 | 25 8 | 22 8 | 22 8 | 30 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Midnapore | 15 0 | 14 0 | 14 8 | 16 0 | 16 0 | ... | 21 0 | 21 0 | 20 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Hooghly | 15 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Howrah | 13 4 | 13 0 | 13 4 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 17 0 | 20 0 | 21 0 | 22 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

a In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Culna 14 seers, and Cutwa and Raneegunge 13 seer

b Retail price of salt at Raipore 11 seers, at Maria, Bishenpore, and Indas 13 seers.

In the interior retail prices of salt range from 12 to 16 seers.

OF INDIA.

ANCE AND COMMERCE.

NDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF MARCH 1883.

N SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

| Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murnwa, Nuttles), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. | | | Gram. | | | Firewood. | | | Salt — Wholesale. | | | Salt — Retail. | | | Districts. | Provinces. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | | |
| S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | | |
| 5 3 | 35 3 | 35 3 | 33 5 | 36 10 | 26 10 | 215 13 | 215 13 | 215 13 | ... | ... | ... | 13 13 | 10 5 | 13 13 | Ganjam | Madras. |
| 0 3 | 22 3 | 25 3 | 35 2 | 33 14 | 28 2 | 87 8 | 93 5 | 90 6 | 14 10 | 15 3 | 14 0 | 14 5 | 14 10 | 12 14 | Vizagapatam | |
| 9 2 | 29 2 | 36 6 | 29 6 | 29 6 | 31 8 | 194 6 | 194 6 | 194 6 | 14 10 | 14 10 | 12 8 | 14 10 | 14 10 | 12 8 | Godavery | |
| 0 14 | 39 3 | 39 3 | 25 10 | 33 10 | 34 3 | 145 13 | 145 13 | 145 13 | 15 11 | 14 14 | 15 11 | 15 3 | 14 10 | 15 3 | Kistna | |
| 0 0 | 25 8 | 36 6 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 26 3 | 93 5 | 93 5 | 93 5 | 15 6 | 15 6 | 14 13 | 14 13 | 14 13 | 14 13 | Nellore | |
| 4 14 | 34 14 | 38 2 | 38 2 | 38 2 | 40 0 | 194 6 | 194 6 | 194 6 | 17 2 | 17 2 | 13 8 | 16 10 | 16 10 | 13 0 | Cuddapah | |
| 3 0 | 33 0 | 32 0 | 34 11 | 37 0 | 30 3 | ... | ... | ... | 15 8 | 15 8 | 11 14 | 14 5 | 14 5 | 11 14 | Anantapur | |
| 2 3 | 32 3 | ... | 31 8 | 31 8 | 30 0 | 94 13 | 94 13 | 97 3 | 15 13 | 15 13 | 14 14 | 15 8 | 15 8 | 14 5 | Bellary | |
| 3 13 | 28 13 | 29 10 | 26 14 | 26 14 | 27 11 | 190 8 | 182 11 | 202 3 | 14 13 | 14 13 | 12 14 | 14 6 | 14 6 | 12 8 | Kurnool | |
| 6 0 | 27 6 | 28 13 | 26 8 | 26 8 | 27 5 | 83 13 | 83 13 | 81 6 | 16 14 | 16 14 | 15 13 | 16 8 | 16 8 | 15 3 | Madras | |
| 2 8 | 34 3 | 34 3 | 32 8 | 33 8 | 31 8 | 92 5 | 92 5 | 77 13 | 17 5 | 17 5 | 15 14 | 16 14 | 16 14 | 15 8 | Chingleput | |
| 1 13 | 37 6 | 31 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 32 14 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 15 6 | 15 6 | 14 13 | 14 13 | 14 13 | 14 5 | North Arcot | |
| 0 13 | 40 13 | 37 11 | 35 0 | 36 11 | 33 3 | 201 11 | 201 11 | 201 11 | 18 6 | 18 14 | 18 0 | 17 8 | 18 6 | 17 8 | South Arcot | |
| 2 | 36 11 | 32 11 | 35 6 | 37 0 | 37 0 | 194 6 | 194 6 | 194 6 | 15 3 | 15 10 | 15 3 | 14 11 | 15 3 | 15 3 | Tanjore | |
| 0 5 | 39 8 | 32 8 | 43 10 | 40 0 | 43 10 | 97 3 | 97 3 | 97 3 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 14 10 | 16 3 | 16 3 | 13 13 | Trichinopoly | |
| ... | ... | ... | 34 10 | 34 10 | 27 13 | 121 8 | 121 8 | 131 3 | 15 6 | 17 5 | 13 13 | 15 0 | 16 13 | 13 8 | Madura | |
| 3 | 32 13 | 29 8 | 38 0 | 42 11 | 38 0 | 73 0 | 73 0 | 81 10 | 18 11 | 18 11 | 15 3 | 18 5 | 18 5 | 14 13 | Tinnevelly | |
| 0 | 21 10 | 20 14 | 24 14 | 23 3 | 23 3 | 131 3 | 131 3 | 131 3 | 14 10 | 14 10 | 14 2 | 14 10 | 14 10 | 13 10 | Coimbatore | |
| 0 13 | 30 13 | 32 8 | 41 6 | 41 6 | 40 6 | 161 13 | 161 13 | 121 8 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 9 3 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 9 3 | Nilgiris | |
| 9 3 | 20 3 | 21 2 | 23 3 | 23 3 | 20 3 | 151 10 | 151 10 | 151 10 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 14 5 | 15 6 | 15 6 | 13 5 | Salem | |
| 1 14 | 23 6 | 23 6 | 26 14 | 26 14 | 26 14 | 116 10 | 116 10 | 116 10 | 16 14 | 16 14 | 14 3 | 15 13 | 15 13 | 13 2 | South Canara | |
| | | | | | | 121 8 | 121 8 | 121 8 | 15 5 | 15 5 | 12 10 | 14 6 | 14 6 | 11 11 | Malabar | |
| 1 | 19 6 | 21 4 | 17 15 | 19 9 | 19 2 | 62 6 | 62 6 | 61 7 | 14 6 | 12 9 | 14 5 | 14 6 | 12 9 | 12 9 | Bombay | Bombay. |
| ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 19 8 | 22 8 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 16 8 | 16 8 | 16 8 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | Ahmedabad | |
| ... | ... | ... | 18 13 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | .. | .. | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | Kaira | |
| ... | ... | ... | 14 3 | 14 3 | 14 14 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 13 9 | 13 9 | 13 10 | 13 9 | 13 9 | 13 10 | Surat | |
| ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 15 4 | 17 7 | 106 0 | 106 0 | 106 0 | 15 9 | 14 8 | 15 4 | 15 1 | 14 6 | 15 4 | Broach | |
| 11 | 25 11 | 25 11 | 13 4 | 13 4 | 14 5 | 71 1 | 71 1 | 71 1 | 14 5 | 14 5 | 14 5 | 13 0 | 13 4 | 13 4 | Tanna (Salsette) | |
| ... | ... | ... | 15 0 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 110 0 | 16 0 | 15 0 | 16 0 | 15 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | Colába (Alibag) | |
| ... | ... | ... | 19 10 | 19 10 | 17 15½ | 140 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 14 2 | 14 12 | 14 12 | 14 0 | Khandesh (Dhulia) | |
| 6 | 28 6 | 34 0 | 19 10 | 18 5 | 23 8 | 128 0 | 128 0 | 114 0 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 12 4 | 14 4 | 14 4 | 12 0 | Násik | |
| ... | ... | ... | 21 10 | 22 0 | 23 11 | 91 5 | 91 5 | 91 5 | 14 14 | 14 4 | 13 14 | 14 10 | 14 10 | 13 12 | Ahmednagar | |
| ... | ... | ... | 16 2 | 16 2 | 19 9 | 68 0 | 68 0 | 68 0 | 15 4 | 14 6 | 14 3 | 15 0 | 14 2 | 13 15 | Poona | |
| ... | ... | ... | 24 10 | 23 12 | 26 0 | 98 0 | 94 13 | 106 0 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 14 4 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 14 0 | Sholápur | |
| ... | ... | ... | 19 0 | 18 0 | 16 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 110 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 12 3 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 12 0 | Kaladgi (Bagalkot) | |
| ... | ... | ... | 18 15 | 19 8 | 18 3 | 129 7 | 129 7 | 137 1 | 13 13 | 13 13 | 12 6 | 13 2 | 13 2 | 11 10 | Satara | |
| 0 | 32 0 | 34 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 16 0 | 75 0 | 75 0 | 70 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 12 2 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 10 | Belgaum | |
| 0 | 32 0 | 35 0 | 20 0 | 19 0 | 13 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 10 3 | 9 8 | 9 13 | 10 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | Dharwar (Hubli) | |
| 2 | 21 2 | 23 8 | 15 6 | 15 6 | 15 6 | 150 0 | 150 0 | 150 0 | 15 11 | 14 4 | 11 13 | 15 8 | 14 4 | 11 10 | Ratnágiri | |
| 0 | 21 0 | 23 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 15 0 | 213 5 | 213 5 | 213 5 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 11 8 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 11 0 | Kanara (Karwar) | |
| 10 | 26 10 | 23 0 | 26 10 | 26 10 | 26 10 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 15 4 | 15 4 | 15 4 | Pánch Mahals (Godhra) | |
| ... | ... | ... | 9 5 | 9 5 | 9 5 | 65 5 | 65 5 | 65 5 | ... | ... | ... | 32 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | Aden | |
| ... | ... | ... | 21 0 | 21 0 | 27 4 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 4 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 4 | Asirgarh | |
| ... | ... | ... | 17 2 | 16 19 | 17 2 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 85 0 | 14 15 | 14 15 | 14 5 | 14 1 | 14 14 | 14 5 | Baroda | |
| ... | ... | ... | 18 12 | 19 12 | 19 0 | 137 8 | 137 8 | 137 8 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 11 8 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 8 | Disa | |
| ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 23 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 8 | 11 0 | Nimach | |
| ... | ... | ... | 23 2½ | 24 7 | 25 8 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 88 7 | 16 2 | 16 2 | 16 6½ | 15 12 | 15 12 | 16 0 | Nasirabad | |
| ... | ... | ... | 18 13 | 19 6 | 20 8 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 80 0 | 60 0 | 60 0 | 65 0 | 50 0 | 50 0 | 50 0 | Rajkot | |
| 8 | ... | 40 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 22 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 12 13 | 12 13 | 10 10½ | 12 8 | 12 8 | 10 8 | Upper Sindh Frontier | |
| 8 | 9 8 | 13 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 18 8 | 105 0 | 105 0 | 105 0 | 17 13 | 17 13 | 17 13 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | Karachi | |
| 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 10 0 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 480 0 | 14 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 14 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | Haidarabad (Nakur) | |
| ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 20 9 | 23 2 | 220 0 | 270 0 | 290 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 12 8 | 13 11 | 13 14 | 12 4 | Shikarpur | |
| ... | ... | ... | 21 8 | 22 8 | 23 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 160 0 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 12 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | Sukkur | |
| | | | ... | ... | ... | 120 0 | 120 0 | 160 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 9 10 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 9 10 | Thar and Parkar (Umarkot) | |
| | | | | | | | | | Prices per md. of 40 seers. | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | R a. p. | R a. p. | R a. p. | | | | *Western Districts.* | Bengal. |
| ... | ... | 22 1 | 26 4 | 25 8 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 166 0 | 3 0 0 | 3 0 0 | 2 15 6 | 12 0a | 12 0 | 13 0 | | Burdwan | |
| ... | ... | 18 8 | 19 0 | 21 0 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 320 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0b | 12 0 | 12 0 | | Bancoorah | |
| ... | ... | 22 8 | 19 0 | 27 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 180 0 | 3 4 3 | ... | 3 10 0 | 12 0c | 12 0 | 10 8 | | Beerbhoom | |
| ... | ... | 17 0 | 16 0 | 19 0 | 155 0 | 155 0 | 160 0 | 2 14 0 | 2 14 0 | 3 13 0 | 13 0d | 13 0 | 10 0 | | Midnapore | |
| ... | ... | 19 0 | 19 0 | 21 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 100 0 | 2 14 0 | 2 14 0 | 3 2 0 | 13 9e | 13 9 | 12 0 | | Hooghly | |
| ... | ... | 17 12 | 19 0 | 22 8 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 2 14 0 | 2 14 0 | 3 0 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | | Howrah | |

d In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Ghattal 12-8 seers, and Tumlook 13 seers.
e In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Serampore 13 seers and Jehanabad 13-8 seers.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

| Districts. | Wheat. Present fortnight. | Wheat. Past fortnight. | Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1882 | Barley. Present fortnight. | Barley. Past fortnight. | Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Rice (best sort). Present fortnight. | Rice (best sort). Past fortnight. | Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Rice (common) Present fortnight. | Rice (common) Past fortnight. | Rice (common) Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight. | Great Millet. Past fortnight. | Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight. | Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight. | Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1882. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. |
| **BENGAL—continued.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ***Central Districts*** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Calcutta | 14 9 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 20 0 | 16 0 | 26 14 | 10 12 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 17 12 | 24 8 | 24 8 | 32 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | .. |
| 24-Pergunnahs | 13 8 | 13 0 | 11 8 | 18 0 | 20 0 | 21 4 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 10 0 | 18 0 | 17 12 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 21 12 | 23 0 | 13 5 | 13 0 | |
| Nuddea | 15 3¼ | ... | 16 13 | ... | ... | 26 0 | 16 1 | 17 4¼ | 22 15 | 18 4¼ | 18 12 | 24 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Khoolna | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 0 | 18 0 | ... | 26 0 | 26 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Jessore | 12 0 | 11 12 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | 17 0 | 18 0 | 21 8 | 23 8 | 22 11 | 29 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Moorshedabad | 16 0 | 16 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 18 0 | 22 0 | 23 8 | 28 0 | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... |
| Dinagepore | 16 0 | 16 4 | 13 10 | 13 4 | 13 4 | 22 13 | 19 4 | 19 4 | 26 6 | 23 8 | 23 8 | 33 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Rajshahye | 18 0 | 17 8 | 18 12 | 45 0 | 37 8 | 45 0 | 17 4 to 18 0 | 16 4 to 19 0 | 21 0 | 18 0 to 21 0 | 20 8 to 21 4 | 25 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Rungpore | 16 0 | 16 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 5 | 13 5 | 15 0 | 20 0 | 16 0 | 25 14 | . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bogra | 13 8 | 15 15 | 22 8 | ... | ... | ... | 13 8 | 15 0 | 18 0 | 24 0 | 26 4 | 31 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. |
| Pubna | 19 8 | 17 4 | 22 8 | | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 19 8 | 22 8 | 26 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Darjeeling | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 6 0 | 12 0 | 10 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Julpaiguri | 10 0 | 11 8 | 9 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 16 0 | 15 0 | 18 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 24 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ***Eastern Districts*** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dacca | 14 8 | 14 8 | 15 0 | 24 0 | 27 8 | 40 0 | 15 12 | 19 0 | 22 10 | 19 4 | 24 0 | 29 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. |
| Furreedpore | 22 0 | 20 0 | 22 0 | 35 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 22 0 | 23 0 | 20 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 26 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Backergunge | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 0 | 19 0 | 24 0 | 23 0 | 25 0 | 29 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Mymensingh | 12 8 | 12 8 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 23 0 | 20 0 | 23 0 | 25 0 | 30 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . |
| Tipperah | 12 4 | 13 0 | 13 4 | ... | ... | ... | 20 8 | 20 0 | 25 8 | 26 0 | 26 10 | 33 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Chittagong | 12 0 | 12 0 | 9 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 22 0 | 26 0 | 23 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Noakholly | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 22 0 | 22 0 | 28 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 32 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. |
| Chittagong Hill Tracts | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 14 8 | 13 5 | 17 14 | 17 8 | 17 12 | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | |
| Hill Tipperah | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 26 0 | 27 0 | 28 0 | 39 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ***Behar.*** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Patna | 17 8 | 17 8 | 19 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 50 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 13 6 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 21 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Gya | 22 0 | 20 0 | 18 8 | 24 0 | 22 0 | 28 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 11 8 | 18 0 | 20 0 | 22 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. |
| Shahabad | 16 0 to 18 0 | 18 8 | 16 0 to 18 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 37 0 | 11 0 to 13 0 | 11 8 | 20 0 to 22 0 | 18 0 to 19 0 | 18 0 to 19 0 | 23 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | ... | 32 0 | 30 0 | .. |
| Durbhunga | 15 0 | 14 0 | 15 0 | 35 0 | 40 0 | 28 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 14 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Mozufferpore | 21 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 35 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 19 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | |
| Sarun | 16 8 | 15 8 | 15 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 34 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 11 0 | 18 8 | 19 0 | 22 0 | 34 0 | 32 0 | 37 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| Chumparun | 16 0 | 16 0 | 15 0 | 40 0 | 26 0 | ... | 15 0 | 15 0 | 12 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 23 0 | . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Monghyr | 18 14 | 16 12 | 16 0 | 27 13 | 29 7 | 32 0 | 14 11 | 13 10 | 16 0 | 16 12 | 16 12 | 22 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Bhágalpur | 16 6 | 16 6 | 15 2 | 31 9 | ... | 40 6 | 16 6 | 17 0 | 20 3 | 17 11 | 20 3 | 24 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . |
| Purneah | 17 0 | 16 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | 18 0 | 19 0 | 24 0 | 21 0 | 20 0 | 30 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Maldah | 18 0 | 17 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | 19 0 | 19 0 | 16 0 | 20 0 | 21 0 | 24 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Southal Pergunnahs | 15 0 | 15 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 25 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 30 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ***Orissa.*** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cuttack | 11 13 | 14 7 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | 17 1 | 17 1 | 15 12 | 26 4* | 26 4 | 30 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Pooree | 13 2 | 13 2 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | 26 9 | 26 4 | 27 8 | 32 8 | 32 8 | 35 0 | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | |
| Balasore | 14 0 | 14 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 26 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | |
| **CHOTA NAGPORE.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ***South-Western Frontier Agency.*** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hazaribágh | 18 0 | 15 0 | 16 8 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 18 0 | 20 0 | 23 0 | . | . | .. | ... | ... | |
| Lohardugga | 20 0 | 17 0 | 19 0 | 24 0 | 26 0 | 30 0 | 18 0 | 20 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 24 0 | 26 0 | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | |
| Singbhoom | 16 0 | 16 0 | 21 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 40 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 36 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Manbhoom | 16 0 | 13 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | 36 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 22 0 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 36 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |

* In the interior retail price of common rice varies from 32-13 to 42 seers per rupee.
*f* In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Barasot 13 seers, Bussirhat 10 seers, Diamond Harbour 10-8 seers, Barrackpore 12-12 seers, and Dum-Dum 12 seers.
*g* In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Kooshtea and Ranaghat 12-12 seers, Meherpore 11 seers, Choondanga 12 seers, and Bongong 13 seers.
*h* In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Satkhira 12 seers and Bagirhat 11 seers.
*i* In Jhenidah, Magura, and Narail sub-divisions retail price of salt is 12 seers
*j* In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Lalbagh 11 seers, Jungipore 10-14 seers, and Kandi 12 seers.
*k* Retail prices of salt at Raigunge 11-8 seers and Nitpore 12 seers
*l* In Nattore and Nowgong sub-divisions retail price of salt is 12 seers.
*m* In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:— Nilphamari 12 seers, Gaibanda 14 seers, and Kurigram 10 seers.
*n* In Serajgunge retail price of salt is 12 seers.
*o* Retail price of salt at Kurseong 8 seers, and Silligoree 10 seers.
*p* Retail price of salt at Fallacotta in Alipore sub-division is 10-8 seers.
*q* In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Manickgunge 12 seers, Moonsheegunge 10 seers 5½ chittacks, and Naraingunge 13-8 seers.
*r* In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Goalundo 12 seers, Madaripore 13 seers, Bhauga 11 seers, and Gopalgunge 12-12 seers.
*s* In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Patuakhali 10-10 seers, Perozepore 11 seers and Bhola 9 seers.
*t* In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Kishoregunge 10-10 seers, Attea 12 seers, Jamalpore 11 seers, and Netrokona 12-5 seers.

IA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF MARCH 1883—*continued.*

EERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

| Millets, Ragi, &c. aru, Veragu, Sawee, ma, Coraloo, Murh-Nagleel, *Panicum miliaceum*, &c. | | Grain. | | | Firewood. | | | Salt. Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers. | | | Salt. Retail. | | | Districts. | Provinces. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | | |
| S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | R a. p. | R a. p. | R a. p. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Central Districts.* | Bengal—*continued.* |
| ... | ... | 17 12 | 18 13 | 22 14 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 2 10 0 | 2 10 0 | 2 10 0 | 14 9 | 14 9 | 13 8 | Calcutta | |
| ... | ... | 18 0 | 17 12 | 20 0 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 2 14 0 | 2 14 0 | 3 0 0 | 13 5*f* | 13 5 | 10 12 | 24-Pergunnahs | |
| ... | ... | 24 9¾ | 22 1 | 26 0 | .. | ... | ... | 3 0 0 | 3 1 10 | 3 0 0 | 11 10½*g* | 11 10½ | 12 13½ | Nuddea | |
| ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | ... | 180 0 | 200 0 | ... | 3 2 0 | 3 2 0 | 4 0 0 | 11 0*h* | 11 0 | ... | Khoolna | |
| ... | ... | 18 0 | 18 0 | 21 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 110 0 | 3 0 0 | 3 0 0 | 4 0 0 | 11 8*i* | 11 8 | 8 0 | Jessore | |
| ... | ... | 22 0 | 22 0 | 30 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 3 2 0 | 3 2 0 | 3 12 0 | 12 8*j* | 12 8 | 10 0 | Moorshedabad | |
| ... | ... | 16 12 | 16 12 | 16 13½ | 180 0 | 180 0 | 180 0 | 3 6 0 | 3 6 0 | 3 8 0 | 11 8*k* | 11 8 | 11 0 | Dinagepore | |
| ... | ... | 22 8 | 22 0 | 28 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | . | 3 2 0 | 3 8 0 | 12 0*l* | 12 12 | 11 4 | Rajshahye | |
| ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 20 0 | 110 0 | 120 0 | 135 0 | 3 5 0 | 3 5 0 | ... | 11 14*m* | 11 14 | 10 0 | Rungpore | |
| ... | ... | 15 0 | 13 8 | 19 8 | 67 8 | 67 8 | 67 8 | 3 8 0 | 3 2 0 | 3 5 4 | 10 8 | 12 0 | 11 1 | Bogra | |
| ... | ... | 18 0 | 18 0 | 22 8 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 3 2 6 | 3 1 3 | ... | 12 6*n* | 12 6 | 12 0 | Pubna | |
| 9 0 | 9 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 128 0 | 128 0 | 160 0 | 4 6 0 | 4 6 0 | 6 0 0 | 8 0*o* | 8 0 | 6 0 | Darjeeling | |
| ... | ... | 14 8 | 14 8 | 16 0 | 128 0 | 128 0 | 120 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 8 0 | 11 0*p* | 11 0 | 11 0 | Jalpáiguri | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Eastern Districts.* | |
| ... | ... | 16 13 | 17 0 | 25 0 | 90 0 | 80 0 | 91 4 | 3 1 0 | 3 2 0 | 3 0 0 | 12 8*q* | 12 4 | 13 0 | Dacca | |
| ... | ... | 16 8 | 16 8 | 16 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | ... | 3 2 0 | 3 4 0 | 4 3 4 | 12 0*r* | 12 0 | 8 0 | Furreedpore | |
| ... | ... | 18 0 | 18 0 | 21 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 100 0 | 2 11 0 | 2 11 0 | 4 8 0 | 13 0*s* | 13 0 | 10 0 | Backergunge | |
| ... | ... | 16 0 | 18 8 | 23 0 | ... | ... | ... | 3 6 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 8 0 | 11 8*t* | 12 4 | 11 8 | Mymensingh | |
| ... | ... | 16 0 | 17 10 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | 3 0 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 6 0 | 12 4*u* | 12 4 | 11 0 | Tipperah | |
| .. | ... | 16 0 | 12 0 | 16 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 80 0 | 4 4 0 | 4 0 0 | 3 11 0 | 9 0*v* | 9 0 | 10 0 | Chittagong | |
| ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | .. | ... | ... | 3 2 0 | 3 2 0 | 4 6 0 | 10 0*w* | 10 0 | 8 8 | Noakholly | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | 320 0 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 4 8 0 | 4 8 0 | 4 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | Chittagong Hill Tracts | |
| ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | 3 4 0 | 3 4 0 | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | Hill Tipperah | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Behar.* | |
| ... | ... | 29 8 | 29 8 | 42 8 | 130 0 | 130 0 | 130 0 | 3 0 0 | 3 0 0 | 3 15 6 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 9 1 | Patna | |
| ... | ... | 21 0 | 21 0 | 28 0 | 180 0 | 160 0 | 140 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 6 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 8 | Gya | |
| ... | ... | 25 0 to 26 0 | 27 0 | 30 0 to 31 0 | 130 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 3 1 0 | 3 1 0 | 3 2 0 | 12 8*x* | 12 8 | 12 0 | Shahabad | |
| 35 0 | 40 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 25 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 3 10 0 | 3 10 0 | ... | 11 0*y* | 11 0 | 11 0 | Durbhunga | |
| ... | ... | 22 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 8 0 | 3 8 0 | 12 0*z* | 11 0 | 11 0 | Mozufferpore | |
| 32 0 | 32 0 | 26 0 | 25 0 | 32 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 3 6 0 | 3 6 0 | 3 4 0 | 11 0*z1* | 11 0 | 11 0 | Sarun | |
| ... | ... | 20 0 | 19 0 | 24 0 | ... | ... | ... | 3 5 0 | 3 5 0 | ... | 11 0*z2* | 11 0 | 9 8 | Chumparun | |
| ... | ... | 26 12 | 25 3 | 32 0 | 126 0 | 147 0 | 120 0 | 3 3 2 | 3 2 6 | 3 13 0 | 12 1*z3* | 12 1 | 9 0 | Monghyr | |
| ... | ... | 26 8 | 26 8 | 27 12 | 138 14 | 138 14 | 138 4 | 3 2 9 | 3 2 9 | 3 0 0 | 12 10*z4* | 12 10 | 11 6 | Bhágalpur | |
| ... | ... | 18 0 | 16 0 | 20 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 3 12 0 | 3 12 0 | 4 2 0 | 10 8*z5* | 10 0 | 9 0 | Purneah | |
| ... | ... | 20 0 | 22 0 | 25 0 | 140 0 | 160 0 | 120 0 | 3 8 0 | ... | 4 5 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 9 8 | Maldah | |
| ... | ... | 17 0 | 17 0 | 22 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 3 7 0 | 3 7 0 | 4 0 0 | 11 0*z6* | 11 0 | 9 8 | Southal Pergunnahs | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Orissa.* | |
| 13 2 | 15 12 | 22 5 | 22 5 | 24 15 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 160 0 | 2 12 0 | 2 12 0 | 3 8 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 11 0 | Cuttack | |
| ... | ... | 15 11 | 18 6 | 17 8 | 108 0 | 100 0 | 105 0 | 2 12 0 | 2 12 0 | 3 6 0 | 11 4 | 11 4 | 11 0 | Pooree | |
| ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 160 0 | 3 2 0 | 3 2 0 | 3 7 0 | 12 3*z7* | 12 3 | 11 0 | Balasore | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | CHOTA NAGPUR. | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *South-Western Frontier Agency.* | |
| 27 0 | 39 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 23 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 3 10 0 | 3 10 0 | 3 9 6 | 11 0*z8* | 10 0 | 9 0 | Hazáribagh | |
| 32 0 | 40 0 | 16 0 | 14 0 | 20 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 140 0 | 3 10 0 | 3 10 0 | 4 0 0 | 10 0*z9* | 10 0 | 9 0 | Lohardugga | |
| ... | ... | 24 0 | 24 0 | 21 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 3 12 0 | 3 12 0 | 4 13 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 8 0 | Singbhoom | |
| ... | ... | 22 0 | 18 0 | 20 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 3 6 0 | 3 6 0 | 3 8 0 | 10 8*z10* | 10 8 | 10 0 | Manbhoom | |

*u* In Brahmunberiah and Chandpore sub-divisions retail price of salt is 12-8 seers
*v* Retail price of salt at Kumeriah 10 seers, Hathazaree 9 seers, and Cox's Bazar 8 seers.
*w* In the interior retail prices of salt range from 9 to 12-4 seers.
*x* In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Sasseram 11 seers, Buxar 11-8 seers, and Bhaboua 10-12 seers.
*y* In Madhubani and Tajpore sub-divisions retail price of salt is 12 seers.
*z* In the interior retail prices of salt at some places is 12 seers, and at other places 11 seers.
*z1* In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Sewan 11-5 seers, and Gopalgunge 12 seers.
*z2* In the interior retail prices of salt range from 10 to 12 seers.
*z3* In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Begusarai 10-8 seers, and Jamui 12 seers.
*z4* In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Banka and Soopole 10 seers and Muddehpoora 10-8 seers.
*z5* In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Kissengunge 10 seers, and Raneegunge in Arrareah 12 seers.
*z6* In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Rajmehal 1[illegible] seers, and Godda 10 seers.
*z7* In Bhadrak retail price of salt is 10-8 seers per rupee.
*z8* Retail price of salt at Chatra 10 seers, and Khurruckoiha 12 seers.
*z9* Retail price of salt at Daltongunge 10 seers
*z10* Retail price of salt at Raghunathpore 11 8 seers, Burrabazar 11 seers, and Govindpore 12 seers.

## PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGH

QUANTITIES PER R

| Provinces. | Districts. | Wheat. Present fortnight. | Wheat. Past fortnight. | Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Barley. Present fortnight. | Barley. Past fortnight. | Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Rice (best sort). Present fortnight. | Rice (best sort). Past fortnight. | Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Rice (common). Present fortnight. | Rice (common). Past fortnight. | Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight. | Great Millet. Past fortnight. | Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Bulrush M (Cumboo, B *Pennisetum* Present fortnight. | Bulrush M. Past fortnight. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch | S. Ch | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. |
| Assam | Sylhet | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | 17 8 | 17 8 | 17 0 | 31 8 | 31 8 | 35 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Cachar | 9 2 | 9 2 | 10 10 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 20 0 | 21 5 | 22 12 | 22 12 | 24 10 | 26 10 | 29 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Goálpára | 20 0 | 20 0 | 32 0 | ... | ... | ... | 15 0 | 13 0 | 12 4½ | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Gáro Hills | 4 0 | 4 0 | 4 0 | ... | ... | ... | 5 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Kámrúp | 16 0 | 16 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Darrang | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Nowgong | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 8 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Sibságar | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 8 | 6 8 | 7 0 | 16 0 | 8 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Lakhimpur | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 0 | 9 0 | 10 0 | 7 0 | 13 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Khási & Jaintiá Hills | ... | ... | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 11 0 | 9 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Nága Hills | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 0 | 6 0 | 4 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... |
| N. W. Provinces | Debra Dún | 18 8 | 19 0 | 19 8 | 29 0 | 30 0 | 33 0 | 6 8 | 6 8 | 6 8 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 24 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 |
| | Saháranpur | 21 8 | 19 13½ | 21 9 | 37 10 | 27 15 | 32 5 | 9 11 | 9 11 | 10 12 | 12 15 | 12 15 | 14 0 | 32 4 | 32 4 | 26 15 | 27 15 | 27 15 |
| | Muzaffarnagar | 20 4 | 19 12 | 20 4 | 28 11 | 27 8 | 35 5 | 6 9 | 6 9 | 6 9 | 13 12 | 14 5 | 14 5 | 26 4 | 30 4 | 30 4 | 26 6 | 26 6 |
| | Meerut | 18 0 | 17 8 | 18 12 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 27 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 6 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 31 0 | 30 0 | 28 8 | 28 8 | 28 8 |
| | Bulandshahr | 20 0 | 19 14 | 19 8 | 28 8 | 26 8 | 28 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 11 4 | 11 0 | 10 5 | 28 0 | 26 0 | 27 0 | 20 0 | 22 0 |
| | Aligarh | No return received | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Kumaun | 12 8 | 13 8 | 18 0 | 16 0 | 17 0 | 20 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 10 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Garhwál | 20 0 | 20 0 | 22 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 28 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 10 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | * | * |
| | Bijnor | 18 0 | 17 7 | 18 0 | 32 10 | 27 0 | 25 5 | 11 8 | 11 4 | 11 4 | 13 8 | 13 12 | 12 15 | 30 6 | 24 12 | 25 5 | 22 8 | 21 6 |
| | Moradabad | 18 12 | 18 12 | 19 6 | 30 10 | 26 14 | 30 10 | 11 4 | 11 4 | 8 2 | 16 4 | 16 4 | 14 6 | 30 0 | 24 6 | 27 8 | 23 2 | 23 12 |
| | Budaun | 17 1½ | 17 6 | 19 12½ | 28 12½ | 25 3 | 28 12½ | 9 9½ | 9 9½ | 9 9½ | 15 9½ | 16 0½ | 15 9½ | 25 12½ | 21 0 | 25 3 | 22 8 | 19 8 |
| | Bareilly | 17 8 | 16 14 | 17 8 | 28 12 | 21 14 | 30 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 15 0 | 16 4 | 15 0 | 26 14 | 21 4 | 24 6 | 20 0 | 20 0 |
| | Sháhjahánpur | 19 8 | 19 0 | 18 8 | 29 0 | 24 8 | 29 12 | 9 12 | 9 12 | 9 4 | 18 12 | 18 12 | 16 0 | ... 25 | 0 | ... | ... | 24 8 |
| | Tarái Pergunnahs | 18 12 | 19 0 | 22 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 35 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 15 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 27 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 |
| | Muttra | 17 4 | 17 0 | 17 4 | 28 0 | 24 8 | 23 8 | 7 0 | ... | 8 0 | 14 8 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 |
| | Agra | 17 0 | 16 12 | 16 12 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 25 8 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 8 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 24 8 | 23 0 | 22 0 |
| | Farukhabad | 17 14½ | 18 3 | 18 3 | 24 12 | 24 8 | 27 11 | 7 5 | 7 5 | 7 13½ | 14 18 | 14 5 | 16 12 | 24 8½ | 23 9 | 26 8 | 21 5½ | 22 5 |
| | Mainpuri | 19 0 | 17 8 | 18 0 | 26 0 | 24 0 | 26 0 | 4 0 | 4 0 | 5 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 13 0 | 23 0 | 22 8 | 26 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 |
| | Etáwah | 17 8 | 17 8 | 16 8 | 23 0 | 22 8 | 23 8 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 24 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 |
| | Etah | 19 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 26 11 | 24 0 | 28 0 | 7 12 | 8 0 | 6 0 | 17 0 | 13 0 | 14 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 26 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 |
| | Jalaun | 18 0 | 18 0 | 22 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 13 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 30 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 |
| | Jhánsi | 21 0 | 21 8 | 24 5 | 36 11 | 39 15 | 34 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 9 8 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 15 0 | 34 0 | 34 0 | 30 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 |
| | Lalitpur | 22 0 | 21 8 | 25 8 | 44 0 | 45 0 | 36 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 9 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 13 0 | 39 0 | 40 0 | 34 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 |
| | Cawnpore | 18 4 | 18 8 | 20 4 | 29 0 | 27 0 | 30 8 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 8 | 15 8 | 15 8 | 17 8 | 35 0 | 29 0 | 32 0 | 28 0 | 27 0 |
| | Fatehpur | 16 14 | 15 8 | 18 4 | 25 8 | 24 4 | 27 12 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 10 | 17 0 | 17 8 | 17 0 | 33 0 | 29 0 | 32 0 | 24 12 | 24 4 |
| | Bánda | 22 0 | 17 0 | 21 0 | 28 0 | 29 0 | 25 0 | 9 8 | 9 0 | 10 0 | 17 8 | 17 8 | 17 0 | 33 0 | 31 0 | 35 0 | 29 0 | 28 0 |
| | Allahabad | 17 12 | 16 0 | 18 8 | 30 0 | 27 0 | 29 8 | 11 8 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 17 4 | 17 0 | 18 8 | 34 0 | 32 0 | 33 0 | 32 0 | 30 8 |
| | Hamírpur | 18 9 | 16 0 | 16 8 | 19 2 | ... | 25 0 | 12 6 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 28 2 | 24 0 | 28 4 | 24 0 | 21 0 |
| | Jaunpur | 19 0 | 19 0 | 21 3 | 33 1 | 23 4 | 33 14 | 7 12 | 7 12 | 8 7 | 15 8 | 15 8 | 17 10 | 28 4 | 28 4 | 32 7 | 25 6 | 25 6 |
| | Gorakhpur | 21 9½ | 18 7 | 20 13 | 28 13 | 23 6½ | 30 9½ | 17 1½ | 16 8 | 17 1½ | 17 1½ | 17 9½ | 21 9½ | 34 3 | 30 9½ | 36 0 | ... | ... |
| | Basti | 18 0 | 19 0 | 16 8 | 23 0 | 24 0 | 46 0 | 16 8 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 17 0 | 17 8 | 22 0 | ... | ... | 45 0 | ... | ... |
| | Azamgarh | 16 4 | 16 4 | 15 8 | 22 2 | 22 2 | 32 7 | 10 5 | 10 5 | 10 5 | 16 8 | 15 8 | 19 4 | 29 8 | 27 0 | 41 4 | 21 8 | 21 8 |
| | Mirzapur | 18 0 | 15 0 | 17 0 | 27 0 | 24 0 | 26 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 18 0 | 33 0 | 32 0 | 27 0 | 29 0 | 29 0 |
| | Benares | 16 13 | 16 0 | 17 10 | 26 8 | 22 3 | 26 8½ | 11 6 | 11 15 | 13 0 | 17 10 | 17 14 | 17 14 | 27 10 | 27 10 | 29 4 | 29 4 | 28 12 |
| | Gházipur | 17 6½ | 14 5 | 17 6 | 25 2 | 25 12 | 32 13½ | 10 15½ | 10 15½ | 11 0 | 17 6½ | 17 6½ | 19 15 | 33 7 | 33 7 | 41 3 | 28 5 | 27 0½ |
| | Balia | 17 8 | 16 4 | 16 4 | 26 4 | 26 4 | 27 8 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 18 12 | 18 12 | 23 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Pilibhít | 17 0 | 17 6½ | 19 4 | 27 4 | 30 12 | 32 8 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 15 13 | 17 8 | 17 8 | 17 8 | 23 11 | 28 4 | 25 8 | 21 0 | 22 14 |
| Oudh | Lucknow | 17 7½ | 18 0 | 19 11 | 26 12½ | 26 2½ | 29 13 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 15 5½ | 15 6½ | 15 8½ | 26 12 | 26 4½ | 27 3½ | 25 0 | 26 1½ |
| | Unáo | 17 0 | 17 8 | 18 11 | 25 0 | 24 0 | 27 3 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 30 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 24 0 | 26 0 |
| | Bára Banki | 19 0 | 19 8 | 20 0 | 30 0 | 25 0 | 28 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 19 0 | 34 0 | 33 0 | 34 0 | 20 0 | 22 0 |
| | Sitapur | 20 8 | 20 8 | 20 0 | 25 6 | 29 0 | 25 5 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 20 0 | 19 8 | 19 0 | 35 13 | 32 0 | 26 8 | 27 11 | 27 12 |
| | Baraiti | 17 13 | 17 13 | 20 6 | 24 6 | 23 7 | 27 11 | 5 10 | 6 9 | 5 10 | 11 4 | 12 3 | 13 3 | 23 7 | 23 7 | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 |
| | Khori | 20 0 | 20 0 | 19 4 | 36 0 | 23 0 | 27 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 16 0 | 43 0 | 42 0 | 27 0 | 36 0 | 28 0 |
| | Fyzabad | 18 8 | 17 0 | 18 0 | 28 8 | 25 0 | 26 0 | 11 4 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 17 8 | 16 8 | 16 0 | 36 0 | 35 0 | 30 0 | ... | ... |
| | Bharaich | 18 0 | 20 0 | 15 0 | 30 0 | 27 0 | 38 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 9 0 | 19 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 44 0 | 45 0 | 45 0 | 24 0 | 30 0 |
| | Gonda | 22 8 | 20 2 | 19 8 | 33 0 | 32 8 | 34 0 | 15 12 | 16 0 | 17 4 | 18 4 | 18 8 | 20 12 | 46 8 | 46 0 | 42 0 | 28 8 | 28 8 |
| | Rai Bareli | 21 0 | 18 12 | 20 8 | 32 8 | 26 8 | 28 8 | ... | ... | ... | 18 0 | 17 8 | 18 8 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 29 8 | 25 0 | 26 0 |
| | Sultánpur | 22 0 | 20 0 | 22 0 | 36 0 | 35 0 | 34 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 21 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 31 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 |
| | Partábgarh | 20 10 | 18 12 | 20 10 | 34 9 | 32 9 | 32 6 | 17 12 | 17 10 | 17 5 | 18 6 | 19 0 | 18 5 | 33 4 | 32 0 | ... | 31 4 | 29 8 |
| Punjab | Delhi | 19 0 | 18 8 | 19 0 | 28 0 | 27 0 | 27 0 | ... | ... | ... | 15 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 28 8 | 29 0 | 27 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 |
| | Gurgáon (a) | 20 0 | 20 0 | 18 8 | 32 0 | 29 0 | 27 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 24 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 |
| | Karnal | 19 0 | 19 8 | 20 0 | 31 0 | 30 0 | 35 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 8 | 33 0 | 31 0 | 32 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 |
| | Hissar | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 36 0 | 35 0 | 31 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 0 | 35 0 | 34 0 | 34 0 | 29 0 | 28 0 |
| | Rohtak | 18 0 | 17 8 | 21 0 | 30 0 | 29 0 | 25 0 | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 30 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 |
| | Sirsa | 22 0 | 23 8 | 21 0 | 48 0 | 51 0 | 45 0 | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 15 0 | 14 0 | 45 0 | 45 0 | 45 0 | 36 0 | 36 0 |
| | Umballa | 24 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 38 0 | 36 0 | 36 0 | .. | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 40 0 | 36 0 | 36 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 |
| | Ludhiana (b) | 26 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 8 | 12 0 | 47 0 | 41 0 | 40 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 |
| | Simla | ... | 18 8 | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | .. | 12 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. |
| | Jullundur (c) | 24 8 | 24 4 | 23 0 | 52 0 | 44 0 | 40 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 9 0 | 41 0 | 40 0 | 33 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 |
| | Hoshiarpur (d) | 27 0 | 25 8 | 24 0 | 45 0 | 40 0 | 38 0 | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 10 0 | 44 0 | 36 0 | 27 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 |
| | Kangra | 23 0 | 24 0 | 21 0 | 34 0 | 36 0 | 34 0 | ... | ... | ... | 17 0 | 17 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | . |

* Mandwa: present 30 seers, past 30 seers, and corresponding 35 seers.

(a) Firewood rising.

A FOR THE 2nd HALF OF MARCH 1883—*continued.*

ERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

| Millets, Kavaru, Ragi, Veragu, s, Cheena, Coraloo, wa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* | | Gram. | | | Firewood. | | | Salt. Wholesale. | | | Salt. Retail. | | | Districts. | Provinces. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | | |
| S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch | R a. | R a. | R a. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch | | |
| | | | | | | | | per maund. | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | 16 0 | 17 8 | 22 0 | 108 0 | 108 0 | 108 0 | 3 6 | 3 4 | 3 8 | 11 13 | 10 10 | 11 0 | Sylhet | Assam. |
| ... | ... | 13 5 | 16 0 | 20 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 3 8 | 3 6 | 3 4 | 10 10 | 10 10 | 11 6 | Cachar | |
| ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 3 4 | 3 8 | 4 4 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 9 6¼ | Goálpára | |
| ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 120 0 | 5 6 | 5 6 | 6 4 | 6 6 | 6 6 | 5 5 | Gáro Hills | |
| ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 200 0 | 3 8 | 3 8 | 3 8 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 0 | Kámrúp | |
| ... | ... | 8 8 | 7 3 | 8 15 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 4 8 | 4 8 | 5 8 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | Darrang | |
| ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 120 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | Nowgong | |
| ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 4 8 | 4 8 | 6 0 | 8 0 | 9 0 | 7 0 | Sibságar | |
| ... | ... | 11 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 120 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 4 8 | 8 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | Lakhimpur | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | 5 0 | 5 0 | 7 8 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 5 5 | Khási & Jaintiá Hills | |
| ... | ... | 2 0 | 2 0 | 2 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 15 0 | 3 0 | 3 0 | 2 11 | Nága Hills | |
| | | | | | | | | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S Ch | | | | | N.-W. Provinces. |
| ... | ... | 25 0 | 26 0 | 25 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 10 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 9 8 | Dehra Dún | |
| ... | ... | 31 3 | 27 15 | 27 0 | 118 4 | 118 4 | 150 0 | 13 3 | 12 15 | 10 4 | 12 15 | 12 15 | 10 4 | Saháranpur | |
| ... | ... | 28 11 | 26 6 | 25 5 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 132 0 | 12 6 | 12 4 | 11 8 | 11 10 | 12 2 | | Muzaffarnagar | |
| ... | ... | 27 0 | 27 0 | 24 0 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 0 | Meerut | |
| ... | ... | 25 0 | 26 0 | 22 0 | 130 0 | 130 0 | 120 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 11 12 | .. | ... | | Bulandshahr | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | .. | . | ... | No return received | | | Aligarh | |
| ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 7 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 6 0 | Kumaun | |
| ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 8 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | Garhwál | |
| ... | ... | 25 14 | 22 12 | 21 6 | 135 0 | 135 0 | 135 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 6 | 11 6 | 11 13 | Bijnor | |
| ... | ... | 23 12 | 23 12 | 23 2 | 125 0 | 125 0 | 125 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | .. | 12 3 | 12 3 | 13 2 | Moradabad | |
| ... | ... | 22 3 | 21 9½ | 21 4½ | 192 0 | 192 0 | 192 0 | 10 12½ | 9 14 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 9 9½ | 11 6 | Budaun | |
| ... | ... | 23 12 | 21 14 | 20 10 | 125 0 | 125 0 | 125 0 | 11 14 | 11 14 | ... | 11 4 | 11 4 | 10 0 | Bareilly | |
| ... | ... | 24 0 | 24 4 | 20 12 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 200 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 11 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 10 0 | Sháhjáhánpur | |
| ... | ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 10 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 10 0 | Tarái Pergunnahs | |
| ... | ... | 27 0 | 25 0 | 21 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | ... | 12 8 | 12 8 | 12 0 | Muttra | |
| ... | ... | 25 0 | 25 0 | 23 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 110 0 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 12 8 | Agra | |
| ... | ... | 24 10 | 24 6 | 23 8½ | 156 8 | 156 8 | 156 8 | 11 14½ | 11 12 | 10 15¼ | 11 3¼ | 11 2 | 10 15½ | Farukhabad | |
| ... | ... | 24 0 | 23 8 | 24 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | . | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | Mainpuri | |
| ... | ... | 26 0 | 26 0 | 23 8 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 120 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 13 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 9 8 | Etawah | |
| ... | ... | 24 8 | 23 5 | 22 0 | 160 0 | 150 0 | 140 0 | 11 8 | 12 0 | ... | 12 0 | 11 0 | 11 12 | Etah | |
| ... | ... | 32 0 | 33 0 | 32 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | .. | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | Jalaun | |
| ... | ... | 33 9 | 35 12½ | 30 11 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 11 15 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 7 | Jhánsi | |
| ... | ... | 36 0 | 36 12 | 36 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 200 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | ... | 12 0 | 11 12 | 11 0 | Lalitpur | |
| ... | ... | 31 8 | 29 0 | 30 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 150 0 | 12 12 | 12 12 | ... | 12 8 | 12 8 | 12 8 | Cawnpore | |
| ... | ... | 28 0 | 27 0 | 28 12 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | ... | 10 12 | 10 12 | 9 10 | Fatehpur | |
| ... | ... | 35 0 | 31 0 | 34 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 12 8 | 12 0 | ... | 12 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | Banda | |
| ... | ... | 29 8 | 29 0 | 31 0 | 140 0 | 145 0 | 160 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | ... | Allahabad | |
| ... | ... | 33 12 | 28 0 | 27 8 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 11 4 | 11 4 | 10 0 | 10 12 | 11 0 | ... | Hamírpur | |
| ... | ... | 24 0 | 26 14 | 24 0 | 148 12 | 148 12 | 169 8 | 10 12 | 10 12 | ... | 10 10 | 10 10 | 8 15 | Jaunpur | |
| ... | ... | 27 0 | 18 7 | 30 9½ | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 11 9½ | 11 9½ | ... | 10 13 | 10 13 | 9 9½ | Gorakhpur | |
| ... | ... | 18 8 | 23 0 | 28 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 9 8 | 9 8 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 7 0 | Basti | |
| ... | ... | 22 2 | 16 8 | 23 10 | 147 0 | 147 0 | 147 0 | 9 3 | 9 3 | 11 13 | 9 3 | 11 15 | 9 3 | Azamgarh | |
| ... | ... | 27 0 | 24 0 | 25 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 8 0 | Mirzapur | |
| ... | ... | 25 8 | 23 5 | 24 6 | 120 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | . | ... | ... | 10 2 | 10 2 | 9 9 | Benares | |
| ... | ... | 27 0½ | 27 0½ | 31 8½ | 128 12 | 128 12 | 130 0 | 10 15½ | 10 15½ | 9 10½ | 10 5 | 10 5 | 9 0 | Gházipur | |
| ... | ... | 25 0 | 26 4 | 27 8 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 10 10 | 10 0 | 9 4 | 10 10 | 10 4 | ... | Baliá | |
| ... | ... | 18 15 | 20 0½ | 24 6 | 150 0 | 150 0 | 150 0 | 12 0 | 12 8 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | Pilibhít | |
| ... | ... | 23 14½ | 24 11½ | 21 3 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 120 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 9 2½ | 10 8 | 10 8 | 8 10½ | Lucknow | Oudh. |
| ... | ... | 26 0 | 25 0 | 26 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | ... | .. | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 9 5 | Unáo | |
| ... | ... | 24 0 | 23 0 | 26 0 | 130 0 | 120 0 | 130 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 9 8 | Bára Banki | |
| ... | ... | 21 3 | 25 4 | 23 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 9 8 | Sitapur | |
| ... | ... | 20 10 | 20 3 | 22 8 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 240 0 | 8 7 | 8 7 | 8 8 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 8 7 | Hardui | |
| ... | ... | 22 0 | 21 0 | 20 4 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 200 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 8 8 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 9 0 | Kheri | |
| ... | ... | 25 12 | 24 0 | 23 8 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0½ | 11 0 | 11 0 | 9 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 8 8 | Fyzabad | |
| ... | ... | 25 0 | 24 0 | 25 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | . | ... | ... | 9 8 | 8 4 | 8 4 | Bharaich | |
| ... | ... | 28 6 | 27 2 | 25 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | ... | 11 12 | 11 12 | 10 4 | Gonda | |
| ... | ... | 23 0 | 22 0 | 21 4 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | .. | ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 8 0 | Ram Bareh | |
| ... | ... | 26 0 | 25 0 | 27 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 4 | Sultánpur | |
| ... | ... | 23 10 | 23 14 | 23 6 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 9 8 | 11 2 | 10 10 | 8 14 | Partábgarh | |
| ... | ... | 25 0 | 24 12 | 22 8 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 85 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 12 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 0 | Delhi | Punjab. |
| ... | ... | 25 0 | 25 0 | 22 4 | 120 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | Gurgáon (*a*) | |
| ... | ... | 30 0 | 27 8 | 28 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 160 0 | 12 6 | 12 4 | 10 12 | 12 4 | 12 0 | 10 8 | Karnál | |
| ... | ... | 34 0 | 32 8 | 28 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 11 8 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | Hissar | |
| ... | ... | 27 8 | 26 8 | 27 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 12 4 | 12 12 | 9 15 | 11 11 | 12 4 | 9 4 | Rohtak | |
| ... | ... | 43 0 | 44 0 | 40 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | Sirsa | |
| ... | ... | 34 0 | 33 8 | 31 0 | 130 0 | 130 0 | 130 0 | 13 13 | 14 4 | 19 9 | 13 12 | 13 12 | 13 8 | Umballa | |
| ... | ... | 40 0 | 36 8 | 34 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 14 12 | 14 12 | 14 0 | Ludhiana (*b*) | |
| ... | ... | 22 0 | 22 0 | ... | 80 0 | 80 0 | 100 0 | 11 5 | 11 5 | 9 12 | 10 10 | 10 10 | 9 2 | Simla | |
| ... | ... | 36 0 | 35 0 | 28 8 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 13 14 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 13 8 | Jullundur (*c*) | |
| ... | ... | 36 0 | 33 0 | 28 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 13 0 | 13 12 | 13 12 | 12 8 | Hoshiarpur (*d*) | |
| ... | ... | 23 0 | 23 0 | 22 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 10 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 9 0 | Kángra | |

(*b*) Barley, jowar, and gram falling. (*c*) Barley falling. (*d*) Barley and jowar falling.

## PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOU

QUANTITIES PER RUPI

| Provinces. | Districts. | Wheat. Present fortnight. | Wheat. Past fortnight. | Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Barley. Present fortnight. | Barley. Past fortnight. | Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Rice (best sort). Present fortnight. | Rice (best sort). Past fortnight. | Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Rice (common). Present fortnight. | Rice (common). Past fortnight. | Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight. | Great Millet. Past fortnight. | Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Bulrush Mi (Cumboo, Ba *Penicillaria Sp* Present fortnight. | Bulrush Mi. Past fortnight. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch | S. Ch | S. Ch. |
| Punjab—continued. | Amritsar | 24 12 | 24 8 | 23 8 | 45 0 | 42 0 | 47 0 | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 13 0 | 44 0 | 45 0 | 33 4 | 26 0 | 26 8 |
| | Siálkot | 27 0 | 27 0 | 23 0 | 48 0 | 47 0 | 39 0 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 37 0 | 37 0 | 31 0 | 39 0 | 39 0 |
| | Gurdáspur | 28 0 | 29 0 | 28 0 | 43 0 | 45 0 | 30 0 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 26 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 |
| | Lahore (a) | 24 0 | 24 0 | 23 0 | 48 0 | 43 0 | 42 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 10 0 | 48 0 | 45 0 | 35 0 | 30 0 | 27 0 |
| | Ferozepore (b) | 23 8 | 23 8 | 22 0 | 42 8 | 44 0 | 38 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 16 0 | 11 0 | 46 0 | 48 0 | 41 0 | 38 0 | 36 0 |
| | Gujránwála | 26 4 | 26 4 | 22 4 | 50 0 | 50 0 | 40 0 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 18 0 | 16 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 30 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 |
| | Ráwalpindi | 23 8 | 22 12 | 19 4 | 42 0 | 40 0 | 34 0 | ... | ... | ... | 15 0 | 16 8 | 9 8 | 36 0 | 35 0 | 27 0 | 44 0 | 45 0 |
| | Jhelum | 26 8 | 26 0 | 20 0 | 42 8 | 41 0 | 31 8 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 12 0 | 8 0 | 39 0 | 39 0 | 27 8 | 42 8 | 44 0 |
| | Gujrát | 29 0 | 28 0 | 23 4 | 48 0 | 48 0 | 40 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 47 0 | 46 8 | 33 0 | 47 0 | 46 8 |
| | Shahpúr | 23 0 | 25 0 | 17 0 | 43 0 | 43 0 | 30 0 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 12 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 22 0 | 43 0 | 42 8 |
| | Mooltan | 17 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 30 0 | 29 0 | 26 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 29 0 | 29 0 | 24 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 |
| | Jhang | 21 0 | 20 8 | 17 8 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 36 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 8 | 35 0 | 34 0 | 24 0 | 35 0 | 34 0 |
| | Montgomery | 18 0 | 18 0 | 21 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 30 0 | ... | ... | ... | 5 8 | 5 8 | 5 8 | 32 0 | 35 0 | 30 0 | ... | ... |
| | Muzaffargarh | No return received | | | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Dera Ismail Khan | 21 13 | 21 13 | 16 6 | 34 0 | 32 8 | 27 14 | ... | ... | ... | 9 11 | 9 11 | 8 10 | 41 0 | 40 5 | 28 13 | 33 12 | 34 8 |
| | Dera Ghazi Khán | 16 14 | 16 4 | 17 8 | 27 8 | 25 0 | 26 4 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 7 8 | 38 12 | 38 12 | 23 2 | 32 8 | 32 8 |
| | Bannu | 27 3 | 26 4 | 20 5 | 50 0 | 47 8 | 40 10 | ... | ... | .. | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 15 0 | 50 0 | 25 0 | 37 8 | 35 0 |
| | Peshawar | 18 2 | 18 0 | 12 10 | 42 0 | 39 8 | 32 8 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 9 0 | 36 1 | 35 6 | 22 12 | 29 0 | 28 4 |
| | Kohát | 18 8 | 18 8 | 13 6 | 30 10 | 30 10 | 25 8 | ... | ... | ... | 12 12 | 12 12 | 12 2 | 36 15 | 36 15 | 18 8 | 36 5 | 35 11 |
| | Házára | ... | ... | ... | ... | 47 0 | 26 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 0 | 15 8 | ... | ... | 28 0 | | ... |
| Central Provinces. | Nágpur | 17 12 | 17 8 | 22 4 | ... | ... | ... | 9 12 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 17 0 | 17 4 | 17 4 | 29 12 | 26 12 | 30 12 | ... | ... |
| | Bhandára | 22 0 | 21 4 | 23 12 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 8 | 10 0 | 23 12 | 23 12 | 20 0 | 35 0 | 35 0 | 25 8 | ... | ... |
| | Chánda | 21 0 | 19 0 | 22 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 0 | 15 0 | 16 0 | 34 0 | 33 0 | 31 0 | ... | ... |
| | Wardha | 21 0 | 20 0 | 23 4 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 10 0 | 8 12 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 12 12 | 28 0 | 31 0 | 34 0 | ... | ... |
| | Bálaghát | 22 0 | 20 0 | 25 0 | ... | ... | ... | 18 0 | 18 0 | 17 8 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 26 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Jubbulpore | 20 0 | 18 0 | 22 0 | 20 0 | 19 0 | 17 0 | 13 8 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 19 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 27 0 | 26 0 | 25 8 | 21 0 | 20 0 |
| | Saugor | 25 0 | 21 0 | 26 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 8 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 0 | 35 0 | 37 0 | 32 0 | ... | ... |
| | Damoh | 26 8 | 22 0 | 31 0 | 31 0 | 31 0 | ... | 15 12 | 15 12 | 12 12 | 16 8 | 16 12 | 13 12 | 49 0 | 49 0 | ... | 39 0 | 44 0 |
| | Seoni | 22 8 | 21 0 | 27 0 | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 19 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Mandla | 28 0 | 24 0 | 25 8 | ... | ... | ... | 17 0 | 16 0 | 15 0 | 21 0 | 22 8 | 21 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Betúl | 17 0 | 16 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 21 0 | 18 0 | 25 0 | ... | ... |
| | Chhindwára | 22 0 | 19 0 | 22 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 31 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | ... | ... |
| | Hoshungabad | 18 0 | 16 9 | 21 4 | ... | ... | ... | 4 8 | 4 8 | 4 0 | 10 11 | 10 11 | 11 4 | 19 8 | 19 8 | 26 0 | 19 8 | 19 8 |
| | Narsinghpur | 20 8 | 19 8 | 21 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 8 | 10 0 | 10 8 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 12 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Nimár | 16 0 | 16 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 0 | 14 12 | 12 15 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 32 6 | 24 0 | 24 0 |
| | Raipur | 24 0 | 24 0 | 40 0 | ... | ... | .. | 20 0 | 18 0 | 23 8 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 52 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Sambalpur | 18 8 | 15 0 | 27 0 | ... | ... | ... | 27 0 | 44 0 | 41 0 | 52 8 | 52 8 | 54 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Bilaspur | 40 0 | 32 0 | 52 0 | ... | .. | ... | 36 0 | 37 0 | 45 0 | 45 0 | 66 0 | 52 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| British Burma. | *Arakan Division.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Akyab | 6 6 | ... | 6 10 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | ... | 18 0 | 16 0 | ... | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Northern Arakan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | ... | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Kyoukpyoo | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 0 | ... | 19 8 | 19 9 | . | 21 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Sandoway | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 22 14 | 22 14 | 27 7 | 26 13 | 26 13 | 33 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | *Pegu Division.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Rangoon Town | 15 5 | 15 5 | 16 4 | ... | ... | ... | 12 2 | 13 13 | 15 4 | 13 2 | 15 4 | 18 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Tharrawaddy | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 4½ | 14 4¼ | 16 5 1/16 | 16 5 11/16 | 16 5 1/16 | 17 13½ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Prome | 12 2 | 12 2 | 12 2 | ... | ... | ... | 14 15 | 14 15 | 16 12 | 17 2 | 19 10 | 18 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | *Irrawaddy Division.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Henzada | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 5 | 14 5 | 17 14 | 19 8 | 19 8 | 26 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Bassein | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 8 | 18 0 | 19 8 | 17 13 | 20 4 | 21 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Thonegwa | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 12 | 12 9 | 16 12 | 14 11 | 14 11 | 18 3½ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Thayetmyo | 11 8 | 10 1 | 12 1 | ... | ... | ... | 11 11 | 11 11 | 11 11 | 13 13 | 15 9 | 15 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | *Tenasserim Division.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Moulmein Town & Amherst | 12 2 | 12 2 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 8 | 13 14 | 15 26 | 13 14 | 15 10 | 20 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Tavoy | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 12 | ... | 15 18 | 21 0 | ... | 25 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Mergui | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 5 | 17 5 | 16 4 | 21 12 | 21 12 | 21 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Toungoo | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 18 5 | 18 5 | 18 3 | 21 5 | 21 5 | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... |
| | Shwaygyin | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 12 | 10 10 | 12 12 | 13 13 | 12 7 | 13 13 | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Salween | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 4 | ... | 7 14 | 10 8 | ... | 8 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Hyderabad Assigned Districts. | Secunderabad | 17 12 | 17 12 | 17 4 | ... | ... | ... | 7 14 | 7 8 | 6 13 | 10 3 | 9 13 | 9 13 | 23 0 | 24 14 | 23 14 | 29 9 | 27 0 |
| | Bolarum | 19 15 | 18 15 | 22 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 1 | 8 1 | 7 11 | 9 10 | 10 2 | 9 10 | 24 7 | 25 11 | 25 11 | ... | ... |
| | Chudderghat | 14 0 | 14 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | 7 8 | 7 8 | 6 8 | 9 8 | 9 8 | 8 8 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 33 0 | 33 0 |
| | Amraoti | No return received | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Akola | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Ellichpur | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Buldana | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Wun | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Básim | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

(a) Rice rising. (b) Firewood falling.

EEKS OF 80 TOLAHS.

| r Millets. Ragi, (Kavaru, Veragu, ree, Cheena, Coraloo, rhwa, Nuglee), *Panı Miliaceum, &c.* | | Grain. | | | Firewood. | | | Salt. Wholesale. | | | Salt. Retail. | | | Districts. | Provinces. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | | |
| S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | | |
| ... | ... | 40 0 | 38 0 | 30 8 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 90 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 12 13 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 12 4 | Amritsar | Punjab—*continued.* |
| ... | ... | 31 8 | 31 8 | 26 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 140 0 | 15 8 | 15 8 | 14 8 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 14 0 | Siálkot | |
| ... | ... | 34 0 | 34 0 | 29 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 12 8 | Gurdáspur | |
| ... | ... | 36 0 | 35 0 | 30 0 | 70 0 | 70 0 | 70 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 11 0 | Lahore (*a*) | |
| ... | ... | 40 0 | 40 0 | 35 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 110 0 | 13 9 | 14 0 | ... | 13 8 | 12 0 | 11 8 | Ferozepore (*b*) | |
| ... | ... | 32 8 | 31 0 | 26 8 | 95 0 | 95 0 | 95 0 | 15 4 | 15 4 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 14 0 | Gujránwála | |
| ... | ... | 27 0 | 27 4 | 23 8 | 120 0 | 100 0 | 80 0 | 15 12 | 15 12 | 14 8 | ... | .. | 14 4 | Ráwalpindi | |
| ... | ... | 28 0 | 28 0 | 24 8 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 90 0 | 16 10 | 16 8 | 16 0 | 16 4 | 16 0 | 15 8 | Jhelum | |
| ... | ... | 29 8 | 30 0 | 27 8 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | * | * | * | 15 8 | 15 8 | 15 0 | Gujrát | |
| ... | ... | 29 0 | 31 0 | 21 8 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | Shahpúr | |
| ... | ... | 26 8 | 26 0 | 23 0 | 90 0 | 80 0 | 90 0 | 14 12 | 15 0 | 13 0 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 12 8 | Mooltan | |
| ... | ... | 25 8 | 25 0 | 22 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 15 4 | 15 0 | 15 6 | 14 12 | 14 8 | 15 0 | Jhang | |
| ... | ... | 30 0 | 30 0 | 28 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 11 4 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 4 | Montgomery | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | No re | turn re | ceived | Muzaffargarh | |
| ... | ... | 27 8 | 26 1 | 23 1 | 125 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 65 0 | 65 0 | 56 4 | 63 0 | 63 0 | 54 0 | Dera Ismail Khán | |
| ... | ... | 22 3 | 22 8 | 21 14 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 125 0 | 32 8 | 32 8 | 25 0 | 31 4 | 31 4 | 22 8 | Dera Gházi Khán | |
| ... | ... | 30 10 | 27 8 | 31 4 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 80 0 | Bannu | |
| ... | ... | 20 10 | 20 10 | 17 6 | 90 0 | 99 0 | 92 0 | 61 2 | 60 0 | 55 14 | 59 0 | 58 0 | 53 8 | Peshávar | |
| ... | ... | 20 6 | 20 6 | 17 3 | 127 8 | 127 8 | 102 0 | 102 0 | 102 0 | 102 0 | 87 0 | 87 0 | 81 9 | Kohát | |
| ... | ... | ... | 21 0 | 19 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 140 0 | ... | ... | 11 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 0 | Házára | |
| ... | ... | 19 12 | 18 8 | 25 4 | 150 0 | 150 0 | 150 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 11 0 | 12 4 | 12 4 | 10 12 | Nágpur | Central Provinces. |
| ... | ... | 29 0 | 28 0 | 34 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 4 | 11 8 | 10 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 9 12 | Bhandára | |
| ... | ... | 30 0 | 28 0 | 30 0 | 360 0 | 360 0 | 360 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 8 | Chánda | |
| ... | ... | 22 0 | 23 0 | 23 4 | 155 0 | 160 0 | 135 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 10 12 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 8 | Wardha | |
| ... | ... | 32 0 | 25 0 | 35 0 | 275 0 | 275 0 | 275 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 10 8 | Bálaghát | |
| ... | ... | 33 0 | 34 0 | 35 0 | 130 0 | 130 0 | 140 0 | 11 14 | 11 14 | 10 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 9 8 | Jubbulpore | |
| ... | ... | 31 0 | 34 0 | 38 0 | 180 0 | 180 0 | 160 0 | 10 12 | 10 8 | 8 4 | 10 8 | 10 0 | 8 0 | Saugor | |
| ... | ... | 39 0 | 39 0 | 49 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 8 8 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 8 4 | Damoh | |
| ... | ... | 27 0 | 25 0 | 31 0 | 220 0 | 220 0 | 220 0 | 11 4 | 11 0 | 7 4 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 7 0 | Seoni | |
| 28 0 | 35 0 | 40 0 | 35 0 | 57 8 | 256 0 | 256 0 | 256 0 | ... | .. | ... | 9 8 | 9 8 | 7 8 | Mandla | |
| 15 8 | 21 0 | 20 0 | 19 0 | 24 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 11 0 | 10 8 | 9 8 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 9 0 | Betúl | |
| 19 0 | 22 0 | 29 0 | 29 0 | 32 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 8 8 | 9 0 | 8 0 | Chhindwára | |
| ... | ... | 28 0 | 27 0 | 31 13 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 9 8 | 10 12 | 10 12 | 8 0 | Hoshangabad | |
| ... | ... | 31 0 | 35 0 | 43 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 160 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 9 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 8 8 | Narsinghpur | |
| ... | ... | 24 0 | 22 0 | 28 3 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 11 8 | 12 12 | 12 12 | 11 0 | Nimár | |
| ... | ... | 30 0 | 28 0 | 48 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 11 4 | 11 4 | 9 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 8 8 | Raipur | |
| ... | ... | 20 0 | 15 0 | 25 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 9 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 8 8 | Sambalpur | |
| 150 0 | 225 0 | 42 0 | 40 0 | 54 0 | 160 0 | 150 0 | 140 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 9 0 | 8 0 | Biláspur | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Arakan Division.* | British Burma. |
| ... | ... | 12 0 | ... | 10 0 | 180 0 | ... | 210 0 | 40 0 | ... | 50 0 | 32 0 | ... | 40 0 | Akyab | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | ... | ... | Northern Arakan | |
| ... | ... | 0 | ... | 0 | 50 0 | ... | 180 0 | ... | ... | ... | 30 0 | ... | ... | Kyoukpyoo | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 469 11 | 469 11 | 469 11 | ... | ... | ... | 39 0 | 39 0 | 30 0 | Sandoway | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Pegu Division.* | |
| ... | ... | 19 7 | 19 7 | 18 1 | 320 0 | 324 0 | 324 0 | 50 11 | 50 11 | 50 11 | 22 10 | 22 10 | 22 10 | Rangoon Town | |
| ... | ... | 31 0 4/19 | 17 2 4/7 | 8 14 9/7 | 535 11 1/7 | 535 11 3/7 | 535 11 3/7 | ... | ... | 27 7 11/61 | 35 11 1/7 | 35 11 3/7 | 18 5 1/7 | Tharrawaddy | |
| ... | ... | 12 7 | 12 7 | 10 6 | 139 11 | 139 11 | 139 11 | 29 9 | 29 9 | 29 9 | 18 10 | 18 10 | 18 10 | Prome | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Irrawaddy Division.* | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 183 8 | 183 8 | 183 8 | 29 9 | 29 9 | 29 9 | 29 9 | 29 9 | 29 9 | Henzada | |
| ... | ... | 10 14 | 10 14 | 12 12 | 241 5 | 269 5 | 142 4 | 28 9 | 28 9 | 39 0 | 23 1 | 23 1 | 28 6 | Bassein | |
| ... | ... | 14 15 | 22 7 | 13 7 | 147 10 | 147 10 | 147 10 | 35 7 | 39 6 | 47 5 | 33 12 | 35 7 | 44 5 | Thonegwa | |
| ... | ... | 15 13 | 15 13 | 13 14 | 245 0 | 245 0 | 245 0 | 25 5 | 25 5 | 25 6 | 18 15 | 18 15 | 18 15 | Thayetmyo | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Tenasserim Division.* | |
| ... | ... | 12 2 | 12 2 | 11 1 | 220 0 | 220 0 | 220 0 | 32 5 | 32 5 | 50 6 2/3 | 22 12 | 22 12 | 22 6 2/3 | Moulmein Town & Amherst | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 399 3 | ... | 399 3 | 24 2 | ... | 24 2 | 16 1 | ... | 16 1 | Tavoy | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 428 0 | 428 0 | 428 0 | 30 6 | 30 6 | 36 8 | 14 7 1/3 | 14 7 1/3 | 29 3 | Mergui | |
| ... | ... | 12 9 | 14 6 | 12 9 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 28 3 | 30 12 | 32 0 | 18 12 | 18 12 | 18 12 | Toungoo | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 250 0 | 250 0 | 250 0 | 32 3 | 32 3 | 27 3 | 18 14 | 18 14 | 18 14 | Shwaygyin | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...† | ... | ...† | ...† | ... | ...† | Salween | |
| 28 15 | 27 0 | 18 13 | 22 3 | 20 11 | 133 0 | 130 0 | 130 0 | 11 1 | 11 1 | 10 14 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 10 6 | Secunderabad | Hyderabad Assigned Districts. |
| ... | ... | 23 2 | 23 10 | 25 1 | 116 14 | 116 14 | 116 14 | ... | ... | ... | 10 15 | 10 15 | 9 10 | Bolarum | |
| ... | ... | 19 8 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | ... | ... | .... | 9 12 | 9 12 | 9 8 | Chudderghat | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | No | return | receiv | ed | Amráoti<br>Akola<br>Ellichpur<br>Buldána<br>Wún<br>Basim | |

No wholesale salt sold.

† At annas 2 per viss.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGH

QUANTITIES PER R

| Provinces | Districts. | Wheat. Present fortnight. | Wheat. Past fortnight. | Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Barley. Present fortnight. | Barley. Past fortnight. | Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Rice (best sort). Present fortnight. | Rice (best sort). Past fortnight. | Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Rice (common). Present fortnight. | Rice (common). Past fortnight. | Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight. | Great Millet. Past fortnight. | Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Bulrush Mil (Cumboo, B *Penicillaria* Present fortnight. | Bulrush Mil. Past fortnight. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | S. Ch | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch | S. Ch. | S. Ch | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch | S. Ch. |
| Mysore. | Bangalore | 12 0 | 11 9 | 11 0 | 18 9 | 12 8 | 12 13 | 10 2 | 10 2 | 10 1 | 11 6 | 11 4 | 11 5 | 26 12 | 28 9 | 27 12 | ... | ... |
| | Kolar | ... | ... | ... | 11 7 | 11 7 | 11 7 | 13 3 | 12 14 | 12 14 | 16 4 | 14 2 | 15 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Túmkúr | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 14 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Mysore | 12 8 | 12 8 | 12 8 | ... | ... | ... | 12 4 | 12 8 | 10 12 | 13 8 | 13 4 | 11 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Hassan | No r | eturn r | eceived | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Shimoga | 16 13 | 16 13 | 14 11 | 17 14 | 17 14 | 15 12 | 14 11 | 14 11 | 11 9 | 16 13 | 17 14 | 14 11 | 29 6 | 36 12 | 31 8 | ... | ... |
| | Kadur | 15 0 | 15 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 15 0 | 17 0 | 20 0 | 12 0 | 19 0 | 22 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Chitaldroog | No r | eturn r | eceived | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Coorg | Coorg | 9 4 | 9 9 | 8 12 | 10 3 | 9 14 | 9 8 | 16 2 | 15 9 | 11 6 | 19 13 | 20 8 | 14 11 | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... |
| Rajpootana. | Jeypore | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 24 0 | 23 0 | 20 0 | 6 4 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 9 8 | 9 0 | 9 4 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 24 0 | 23 0 | 22 0 |
| | Kishengurh | 15 0 | 14 12 | 17 0 | 23 12 | 24 4 | 26 0 | 9 8 | 9 4 | 8 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 9 0 | 22 4 | 24 0 | 27 0 | 19 8 | 19 8 |
| | Kerrowlee | 18 2 | 19 6 | 18 0 | 27 8 | 28 12 | 21 0 | 13 12 | 15 0 | 13 8 | 15 0 | 15 6 | 15 0 | 27 8 | 30 0 | 20 8 | 25 0 | 24 6 |
| | Ulwur | 18 7 | 18 3 | 16 15 | 28 14 | 27 11 | 23 2 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 12 8 | 27 8 | 26 15 | 24 0 | 24 15 | 25 1 |
| | Bhurtpore (City) | 17 3 | 17 12 | 17 8 | 30 4 | 29 4 | 22 8 | 8 2 | 8 2 | 6 7 | 11 4 | 11 0 | 7 0 | 25 6 | 25 8 | 22 0 | 25 8 | 24 4 |
| | Ajmere | 15 0 | 14 4 | 15 8 | 24 0 | 21 0 | 24 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 22 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 |
| | Deoli Cantonment | 16 11 | 17 10 | 19 12 | 23 0 | 25 9 | 23 10 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 10 0 | 23 0½ | 24 2 | 24 2 | 21 4 | 22 6 |
| | Erinpura | 17 1¼ | 17 4 | 17 2 | 28 2 | 28 8 | 31 3 | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 8 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 25 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 |
| | Sirohee | 16 0 | 15 0 | 20 0 | 26 0 | 27 8 | 27 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 8 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 8 | 18 0 | 17 0 | 18 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 |
| | Abu | 13 8 | 13 8 | 16 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 24 0 | 6 14 | 6 12 | 5 8 | 8 4 | 8 6 | 7 12 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 15 8 |
| | Anadra | 15 6 | 15 4 | 18 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 28 0 | 7 12 | 7 8 | 6 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 8 8 | ... | ... | ... | 18 0 | 17 8 |
| | Hilly Tracts of Meywar | 19 0 | 19 0 | 24 0 | 25 0 | 26 0 | 35 0 | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 16 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Meywar (Oodeypore) | 12 1½ | 12 1¼ | 15 10 | 16 12¼ | 16 6½ | 19 14¾ | 10 2½ | 10 2½ | 11 11½ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Bánswára (Meywar Agency) | 20 0 | 19 6 | 24 6 | ... | ... | ... | 8 12 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 17 8 | 20 0 | 18 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. |
| | Partábgarh ( " ) | 14 3½ | 13 14½ | 18 4 | ... | ... | ... | 10 15 | 10 15 | 9 11 | 14 1 | 14 1 | 14 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Marwar (Jodhpore) | 16 4 | 16 4 | ... | 21 4 | 21 4 | ... | 6 4 | 6 4 | ... | 7 8 | 7 8 | ... | 21 4 | 21 4 | ... | 20 0 | 18 12 |
| | Bikaneer | 13 0 | 13 0 | 12 10 | ... | ... | ... | 3 4 | 3 4 | 3 1 | 6 10 | 6 10 | 7 0 | ... | ... | ... | 21 0 | 21 6 |
| | Boondee | 19 0 | 19 0 | 24 0 | 29 0 | 27 0 | 31 0 | 9 8 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 8 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 28 0 | 27 0 | 28 8 | ... | . |
| | Kotah | 18 0 | 18 8 | 22 4 | 18 8 | 18 0 | 26 4 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 8 8 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 10 8 | 25 0 | 28 0 | 27 12 | 15 0 | 15 0 |
| | Tonk | 18 0 | 16 0 | 17 15 | 27 0 | 23 12 | 21 6 | 8 2 | 8 2 | 7 8 | 9 12 | 9 4 | 10 8 | 30 0 | 30 12 | 24 12 | 21 9 | 22 0 |
| | Jhallawar | 17 3 | 17 3 | 19 2½ | 17 8 | 11 14½ | 23 14 | ... | ... | ... | 11 3 | 11 3 | 8 13½ | 23 13½ | 25 6 | 22 0 | 18 14 | 18 6 |
| | Shahpoora | 15 8 | 15 9 | 18 8 | 21 3 | 20 9 | 24 0 | 12 4 | 13 0 | 10 1 | 16 2 | 16 4 | 15 0 | 20 1 | 21 1 | 23 0 | 18 2 | 17 1 |
| | Dholpur | 16 15 | 17 9 | 17 12 | 30 15 | 31 6 | 25 14 | 10 2 | 10 2 | 10 2 | 12 6 | 12 6 | 13 8 | 25 0 | 25 7 | 23 7 | 25 4 | 25 5 |
| Central India. | Indore | 14 2 | 15 0 | 19 3 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 8 9 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 0 | 19 3 | 20 6 | 25 4 | 19 3 | 20 0 |
| | Gwalior | 17 1 | 17 1 | .. | 21 15 | 21 8 | 21 0 | 7 9 | 7 11 | 7 11 | 10 1 | 10 3 | 10 1 | 24 14 | 25 9 | 22 7 | 21 15 | 22 7 |
| | Goona | 23 8 | 24 0 | 26 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 35 0 | 37 0 | 34 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 |
| | Baghelkhand (Sutna) | 21 11 | 19 13 | 22 0 | 42 8 | 38 13 | 35 12 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 7 0 | 22 5 | 22 5 | 22 0 | 42 8 | 42 8 | 37 0 | 35 0 | 35 0 |

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(*Statistical Branch.*)

IA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF MARCH 1883 —*concluded.*

ERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

| r Millets, Ragi, (Kavaru, Varagu, e, Cheena, Cornloo, wa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* | | Gram. | | | Firewood. | | | Salt. Wholesale. | | | Salt. Retail. | | | Districts. | Provinces. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | | |
| S. Ch | S. Ch. | S. Ch | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch | S. Ch | | |
| 34 12 | 25 2 | 35 3 | 34 4 | 32 8 | 96 0 | 84 0 | 96 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 11 11 | 12 12 | 12 12 | 11 2 | Bangalore | Mysore. |
| 37 2 | 29 0 | 38 12 | 37 10 | 36 8 | 172 6 | 172 6 | 172 6 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 11 1 | 13 3 | 13 3 | 10 13 | Kolar | |
| 41 0 | 30 0 | 40 0 | 38 0 | 36 0 | 340 0 | 340 0 | 340 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 10 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 9 8 | Túmkúr | |
| 28 0 | 20 0 | 36 0 | 34 8 | 30 0 | 78 0 | 78 0 | 84 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 9 12 | 9 12 | 9 12 | Mysore | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | No ret | urn rec | eived | Hassan | |
| 37 4 | 33 10 | 35 11 | 36 12 | 27 5 | 480 0 | 480 0 | 480 0 | 11 9 | 11 9 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 9 7 | Shimoga | |
| 36 0 | 22 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 22 0 | 64 0 | 64 0 | 64 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 0 0 | 8 0 | Kadur | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | No ret | urn rec | eived | Chitaldroog | |
| 26 6 | 21 11 | 29 7 | 30 5 | 25 0 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 10 15 | 11 6 | 10 0 | 11 1 | 10 14 | 9 1 | Coorg | Coorg |
| ... | ... | 23 0 | 20 0 | 22 0 | ... | ... | ... | 14 8 | 14 8 | 13 8 | 14 4 | 14 4 | 13 0 | Jeypore | Rajpootana. |
| ... | ... | 25 0 | 23 0 | 24 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 4 | Kishengurh | |
| ... | ... | 28 12 | 30 0 | 20 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 14 | 10 11 | 13 7 | 14 4 | 11 8 | Kerrowlee | |
| ... | ... | 27 11 | 27 7 | 22 11 | ... | ... | ... | 15 12 | 15 12 | 15 13 | 15 4 | 15 4 | 15 8 | Ulwur | |
| ... | ... | 28 4 | 29 0 | 21 8 | ... | ... | ... | 12 10 | 12 10 | 10 10 | 12 4 | 12 6 | 10 6 | Bhurtpore (City) | |
| ... | ... | 23 0 | 21 8 | 24 0 | 60 0 | 60 0 | 70 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | ... | 15 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | Ajmere | |
| ... | ... | 25 0 | 24 12 | 24 2 | ... | ... | ... | 14 14 | 14 12 | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 11 14 | Deoli Cantonment | |
| | | | | | | | | R a. p. | R a. p. per md. | R a. p | | | | | |
| ... | ... | 21 6 | 23 4 | 20 2 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 170 0 | 2 13 9 | 2 13 9 | 3 1 2 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | Erinpura | |
| ... | ... | 18 0 | 18 0 | 20 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 3 0 0 | 3 0 0 | 3 5 4 | 12 5 | 12 5 | 11 7 | Sirohee | |
| ... | ... | 16 4 | 17 4 | 19 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 3 8 0 | 3 8 0 | 3 14 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 10 8 | Abu | |
| ... | ... | 17 12 | 19 4 | 22 0 | .. | ... | ... | 3 4 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 8 0 | 12 4 | 12 4 | 11 8 | Anadra | |
| ... | ... | 24 0 | 24 0 | 38 0 | ‡ | ‡ | ‡ | 3 8 0 | 3 5 3 | ... | 11 2 | 12 0 | 9 0 | Hilly Tracts of Meywar | |
| | | | | | | | | S. Ch. | S. Ch | S. Ch. | | | | | |
| ... | ... | 16 12½ | 15 10 | 19 8½ | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 10 15 | 11 5½ | 8 15 | 10 8½ | 10 15 | 9 6 | Meywar (Oodeypore) | |
| | | | | | | | | R a. p. | R a. p. per md. | R a. p. | | | | | |
| ... | ... | 30 0 | 33 12 | 42 8 | ... | ... | ... | 3 2 6 | ... | ... | 12 8 | 12 8 | 9 6 | Bánswára (Meywar Agency) | |
| ... | ... | 21 9 | 20 15 | 30 11 | ... | ... | ... | 2 3 6 | ... | ... | 18 1 | 18 2 | 8 14½ | Partabgarh ( „ ) | |
| ... | ... | 21 4 | 21 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 7 0 | 2 8 0 | ... | 15 10 | 15 0 | ... | Marwar (Jodhpore) | |
| | | | | | | | | S. Ch. | S. Ch | S. Ch. | | | | | |
| ... | ... | 19 0 | 19 0 | 17 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 8 | Bikaneer | |
| ... | ... | 30 12 | 28 0 | 31 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 13 0 | 13 4 | 12 8 | 12 12 | 13 0 | 12 4 | Booudee | |
| ... | ... | 29 0 | 30 0 | 29 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 13 4 | 13 4 | 12 4 | 12 12 | 12 12 | 11 12 | Kotah | |
| ... | ... | 29 4 | 24 0 | 23 8 | 160 0 | 165 0 | 120 0 | 14 10 | 14 10 | 13 12 | 14 4 | 14 6 | 13 11 | Tonk | |
| ... | ... | 26 8 | 27 0 | 26 5 | ... | ... | ... | 10 14 | 10 14 | 9 15 | 10 10 | 10 10 | 9 11½ | Jhallawar | |
| ... | ... | 21 2 | 20 14 | 23 4 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 14 4 | 14 4 | 14 4 | 14 1 | 14 1 | 13 8 | Shahpoora | |
| ... | ... | 27 12 | 27 11 | 24 12 | ... | ... | ... | 13 8 | 13 8 | 12 15 | 12 10 | 12 10 | 12 2 | Dholpur | |
| ... | ... | 19 9 | 20 0 | 26 10 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 12 0 | 12 8 | 9 3 | 11 6 | 11 6 | 8 14 | Indore | Central India. |
| ... | ... | 23 11 | 24 14 | 21 11 | 123 11 | 123 11 | 109 8 | ... | ... | ... | 11 14 | 11 11 | 11 7 | Gwalior | |
| ... | ... | 34 0 | 30 0 | 34 0 | 280 0 | 280 0 | 200 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 8 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 10 0 | Goona | |
| ... | ... | 36 1 | 37 0 | 32 2 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 12 7 | 12 1 | 12 2 | 11 3 | 11 5 | 11 6 | Baghelkhand (Sutna) | |

† Sea Salt. ‡ Eight pies per bundle.

D. BARBOUR,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

*Comparative Statement of the Nett Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the twelve months of the official year 1882-83, and of the eleven preceding years.*

(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.)

| YEAR. | FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS, APRIL TO MARCH. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | YEAR. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | BENGAL. | | | | BOMBAY. | | | | SINDH. | | | | MADRAS. | | | | BRITISH BURMA. | | | | TOTAL BRITISH INDIA | | | | | |
| | On Imports of Liquors. | On other Imports. | On Exports. | Total Revenue. | On Imports of Liquors. | On other Imports | On Exports | Total Revenue. | On Imports of Liquors. | On other Imports | On Exports. | Total Revenue. | On Imports of Liquors. | On other Imports. | On Exports. | Total Revenue. | On Imports of Liquors. | On other Imports. | On Exports. | Total Revenue. | On Imports of Liquors. | On other Imports. | Total Import Revenue. | Export Revenue. | Total Revenue. | |
| 1871-72 . . | 10,52 | 70,95 | 24,64 | 1,06,11 | 6,32 | 48,75 | 4,66 | 59,73 | 1,10 | 1,35 | 2,44 | 4,89 | 3,74 | 12,57 | 14,31 | 30,62 | 1,82 | 4,60 | 23,83 | 30,25 | 23,50 | 1,38,22 | 1,61,72 | 69,88 | 2,31,60 | 1871-72. |
| 1872-73 . . | 11,95 | 68,43 | 27,16 | 1,07,54 | 5,87 | 46,08 | 3,79 | 55,74 | 1,07 | 1,22 | 2,02 | 4,31 | 4,01 | 12,55 | 12,25 | 28,81 | 3,01 | 5,30 | 35,44 | 43,75 | 25,91 | 1,33,58 | 1,59,49 | 80,66 | 2,40,15 | 1872-73. |
| 1873-74 . . | 11,23 | 65,09 | 21,19 | 97,51 | 6.71 | 51,69 | 4,34 | 62,74 | 1,30 | 1,00 | 1,40 | 3,70 | 3,79 | 14,02 | 15,20 | 33,01 | 3,40 | 5,49 | 30,74 | 39,63 | 26,43 | 1,37,29 | 1,63,72 | 72,87 | 2,36,59 | 1873-74. |
| 1874-75 . . | 12,10 | 76,05 | 19,42 | 1,07,57 | 7,59 | 51,92 | 5,44 | 64,95 | 1,22 | 1,00 | 1,72 | 3,94 | 3,76 | 13,22 | 14,22 | 31,20 | 3,86 | 6,80 | 26,26 | 36,92 | 28,53 | 1,48,99 | 1,77,52 | 67,06 | 2,44,58 | 1874-75. |
| 1875-76 . . | 12,71 | 72,96 | 20,94 | 1,06,61 | 8,17 | 50,29 | 4,43 | 62,89 | 1,37 | 1,02 | 1,20 | 3,59 | 4,81 | 13,44 | 11,79 | 30,04 | 3,77 | 5,46 | 34,03 | 43,26 | 30,83 | 1,43,17 | 1,74.00 | 72,39 | 2,46,39 | 1875-76. |
| 1876-77 . . | 13,32 | 66,58 | 21,52 | 1,01,42 | 8,58 | 43,93 | 1,29 | 53,80 | 1,49 | 75 | 38 | 2,62 | 5,55 | 11,83 | 6,55 | 23,93 | 4,24 | 5,81 | 31,39 | 41,44 | 33,18 | 1,28,90 | 1,62,08 | 61,13 | 2,23,21 | 1876-77. |
| 1877-78 . . | 14,28 | 80,86 | 21,02 | 1,16,16 | 8,58 | 49,56 | 1,51 | 59,65 | 1,87 | 89 | 48 | 3,24 | 6,00 | 10,13 | 2,81 | 18,94 | 4,93 | 6,76 | 29,32 | 41,01 | 35,66 | 1,48,20 | 1,83,86 | 55,14 | 2,39,00 | 1877-78. |
| 1878-79 . . | 13,49 | 63,09 | 20,78 | 97,36 | 8,54 | 44,51 | 2,53 | 55,58 | 1,96 | 59 | 36 | 2,91 | 5,40 | 9,30 | 5,14 | 19,84 | 6,96 | 7,21 | 33,16 | 47.33 | 36,35 | 1,24,70 | 1,61,05 | 61,97 | 2,23,02 | 1878-79. |
| 1879-80 . . | 12,47 | 59,45 | 15,48 | 87,40 | 9,47 | 40,53 | 2,57 | 52,57 | 3,46 | 75 | 38 | 4.59 | 5,02 | 9,17 | 8,43 | 22,62 | 8,31 | 7,40 | 37,24 | 52,95 | 38,73 | 1,17,30 | 1,56,03 | 64,10 | 2,20,13 | 1879-80. |
| 1880-81 . . | 13,23 | 59,23 | 17,27 | 89,73 | 9,04 | 56,07 | 2,81 | 67,72 | 5,04 | 1,25 | 26 | 6,55 | 5,21 | 10,43 | 8,34 | 23,98 | 5,37 | 8,74 | 42.90 | 57,01 | 37,89 | 1,35,72 | 1,73,61 | 71,58 | 2,45,19 | 1880-81. |
| 1881-82 . | 13,55 | 47,66 | 19,41 | 80,62 | 10,47 | 45,19 | 2,06 | 57,72 | 4,01 | 1,24 | 51 | 5,76 | 5,01 | 9,20 | 4,99 | 19.20 | 7,53 | 7,69 | 47,88 | 63,10 | 40,57 | 1,10,98 | 1,51,55 | 74,85 | 2,26,40 | 1881-82. |
| 1882-83 . . | 14,31 | 17 | 20,12 | 34,60 | 10,49 | —96* | 2,02 | 11,55 | 3,41 | 6 | 62 | 4,09 | 5,44 | 8 | 4,37 | 9,89 | 8,17 | 9 | 54,18 | 62,44 | 41,82 | —56* | 41,26 | 81,31 | 1,22,57 | 1882-83. |

* The amount refunded is greater than the duty collected.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
STATISTICAL BRANCH;
*Calcutta, 27th April 1883.*

D. BARBOUR,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

## REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 24th APRIL 1883.

GENERAL REMARKS.—There has been some rain in most districts of the Madras Presidency and in several parts of Bengal. In the Bombay Presidency there has been heavy rain in parts of Dharwar, but elsewhere the fall has been slight. Assam still continues to record more or less heavy showers. Slight rain is also reported from a few districts of the Punjab, from Mysore and Coorg, from the Nizam's territories, and from Nepal. No report has been received from British Burma for the week under notice.

In the Madras Presidency the harvest of sugarcane, cotton, paddy, and dry grains still continues and general prospects are good. Threshing of *rabi* crops has commenced in the Bombay Presidency; land is being prepared for *kharif* sowing, and sugarcane planting still continues in places. Ploughing is in progress in Bengal proper, but cultivation of autumn crops is retarded owing to an insufficiency of rain. The *rabi* harvest has been completed in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and has generally yielded a good outturn. In the Punjab the harvest continues in most districts and a good outturn is expected. In the Central Provinces threshing and winnowing of *rabi* crops still going on. In Assam ploughing for *aus* is being pushed on and sowing has commenced. In Mysore crop prospects continue good, and coffee blossoms and rice ears setting in Coorg. In the Nizam's territories the reaping of *tabi* crops has been nearly completed and *kharif* preparations are in hand. In Rajputana and the Central India States the harvest in most places has been completed, with a fair outturn.

Public health is generally good, though in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces scattered cases of cholera are reported, and small-pox prevails in some districts.

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Madras—(April 25th)** | | |
| Bellary ... | ·16 (average of two stations). | Standing crops generally good; harvest sugarcane and cotton, yield average. |
| Kurnool ... | ..... | Standing crops in good condition; harvest paddy and cotton, outturn paddy 9 annas, cotton 6 to 12 annas; small-pox and cattle-disease continue in parts. |
| Ganjam ... | ·31 (average of nine stations). | Standing crops cotton and summer *ragi* thriving; cholera in parts; fever, small-pox, and cattle-disease continue. |
| Kistna ... | ..... | Standing crops fair, but castor, later crops, and cotton diseased in parts; harvest horse-gram, castor, chillies, cotton, *varagulundu*, &c., yield three-eighths to three-quarters; small-pox continues; cattle-disease abating. |
| Chingleput (Madras) ... | ..... | Standing crops in good condition; harvest paddy, &c., yield half; small-pox and measles continue; cattle-disease in parts. |
| Coimbatore ... | ·34 (average of eleven stations). | Standing crops in good condition; harvest paddy, outturn above average; cholera, fever, and cattle-disease continue in parts; fever more general. |
| Tanjore ... | ·92 (average of five stations). | Standing crops in good condition; harvest paddy, *cholum*, *ragi*, gingelly seed, and chillies, outturn below average; cholera in parts. |
| Madura ... | ·85 (average of seven stations). | Standing crops failing in parts; harvest paddy, fever and cholera in parts. |
| Malabar ... | ·91 (average of thirteen stations). | Third crop paddy progressing; small-pox in all taluks; fever and cattle-disease in parts. |
| Travancore ... | 1·49 | Cultivation in progress; small-pox and fever continue. *General Remarks.*—No rain in Kistna, Kurnool, and Chingleput; general prospects good. |
| **Bombay—(April 25th)** | | |
| Kurrachee ... | ..... | Small-pox decreasing in Kurrachee, but prevalent in five quarters, 1 fresh case, 2 deaths from 15th to 19th, total to latter date 470 cases, 117 deaths, 71 remaining sick; disease also in four villages in district, 10 cases, 1 death; fever in six talukas, cattle-disease in three talukas; wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Kurrachee 22, 32 and 34 lbs., in Dadu 34 and 48 lbs., in Tatta 24, 32 and 40 lbs., and in Sujawal 32, 36 and 40 lbs. per rupee respectively. |
| Hyderabad ... | ..... | Threshing of *rabi* crops commenced, gram crops reported to have suffered from insects in Moro and Naushahro; small-pox in eight talukas, 2 cases in Mirgar jail, fever in five and cattle-disease in eight talukas; wheat 24, *bajri* 39, *juari* 48, red rice 26, and white rice 22 lbs. per rupee. |
| Ahmedabad ... | ..... | Planting of sugarcane and sowing of maize continue; cattle-disease and cholera in Sanand; heat excessive; wheat 27½ and *bajri* 31 lbs. per rupee. |
| Baroda ... | ..... | Sowing of summer crops in progress; sugarcane in good condition; small-pox in Naosari and Baroda, cattle-disease in Kadi; *bajri* 29 and common rice 26 lbs. per rupee. |
| Surat ... | ..... | Preparations for *kharif* crops continue; small-pox in Balsar, Pardi, and Surat, daily average 3 deaths in Surat; *juari* 42 and *nagli* 49 lbs. per rupee. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Bombay**—*contd.* | | |
| Násik ... | ..... | Cholera continues, 34 deaths in Násik, 27 in taluka, 12 in Niphad taluka; wheat 28½, *bajri* 33¼, and rice 25 lbs. per rupee. |
| Colaba (Bombay) ... | ..... | Average abnormal temperature 2° warm; vapour in air in excess of normal; abnormal wind southerly, except on 21st and 22nd, when wind was normal. |
| Poona ... | ..... | Public health good; *bajri* 43 and *jvari* 54 lbs. per rupee, in Poona *bajri* 37 and *juari* 48 lbs. per rupee. |
| Ahmednagar ... | ..... | Threshing of *rabi* crops continues; cholera in Parner and Rahuri talukas; cattle-disease in Parner and Karjat talukas; *juari*—maximum 72 lbs. per rupee in Parner, minimum 51 lbs. in Sangamner; *bajri*—maximum 60 lbs. per rupee in Jamkhed, minimum 37 lbs. in Sangamner. |
| Sholapur ... | | Cattle-disease in some villages of Sholapur taluka only; *juari* 64 lbs. 12 tolas, and *bajri* 56 lbs. 12 tólas per rupee. |
| Dharwar ... | Rain throughout the district—·73 in Nargund, heavy in six talukas, slight in others. | Harvesting of late crops nearly completed; cotton picking in progress; scarcity of drinking-water still continues in eight villages of Nargund; cattle-disease and small-pox in one taluka; fever in two talukas; rice minimum 30 and *juari* 45 lbs. per rupee. |
| Kanara ... | Yellapur, ·91; Hallial, ·17; Supa, ·28. | Second crop rice harvesting completed in Karwar, continues in other talukas on coast; planting sugarcane and preparing ground for monsoon crop; small-pox in three talukas and fever in two; common rice in Karwar 12½ seers per rupee, in district average 15⅓ seers per rupee; weather hot and cloudy. |
| Rajkot ... | ..... | General health good; weather warm; measles in Rajkot town; cholera disappeared from Katda Nayani; small-pox in Dhrol; *bajri* 29 and *juari* 36 lbs. per rupee. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Rain in the Southern Mahratta Country, heavy in parts of Dharwar; scarcity of drinking-water in parts of taluka Nargund in Dharwar continues; locusts in parts of Ratnagiri, Satara, and Belgaum; cholera in a few places; small-pox and cattle-disease in some districts. |
| **Bengal**—(April 25th) | | |
| Chittagong ... | ·42 | Weather sultry until 21st, since which rainy and stormy; prospects of crops good; prices stationary; cholera reported from thana Cox's Bazar; cattle-disease still continues. |
| Dacca ... | 1·02 | Harvesting of safflower and barley nearly completed; prospects of standing crops not good for want of sufficient rain. |
| 24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta) | ..... | No crops on the ground; prospects seem fair; low lands being prepared for *amun* paddy; price of common rice stationary; public health on the whole good, though cases of cholera reported from Barrackpore sub-division. |
| Moorshedabad ... | *Nil* | Land being prepared for *aus* paddy; rain much wanted; a few cases of small-pox and cholera reported. |
| Rajshahye ... | *Nil* | A north-wester on one day and slight rain on another, weather cooler; early rice sprouting; indigo greatly injured by drought; cholera still in parts of the district. |
| Burdwan ... | ·6 | One shower at head-quarters, weather dry, elsewhere rain much wanted; cases of cholera and small-pox reported. |
| Rungpore ... | 2·38 | Weather cloudy; prospects of crops favourable; cases of cholera reported from thana Mahiganj. |
| Bhagálpur ... | *Nil* | Prospects good; rain wanted, especially for indigo; public health good. |
| Purneah ... | ·07 | Prospects of crops brighter from the fall of rain on two days; ploughing carried on briskly; public health fair. |
| Patna ... | *Nil* | East winds prevailing; harvesting of *rabi* crops still going on; public health good. |
| Durbhunga ... | *Nil* | Produce of *rabi* crops rather less than promise; rain wanted for sowing crops; prices rising slightly; public health fair. |
| Hazáribágh ... | *Nil* | Weather very hot; no crops on the ground; mango promising; small-pox reported from certain thanas; general health good. |
| Cuttack ... | *Nil* | Weather hot, with high wind; ploughing in progress; *dalua* rice and wheat being harvested; public health good; scattered cases of cholera reported. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Slight rain fell in several places in Bengal proper during the week, the fall was pretty fair in Rungpore and Cooch Behar, where prospects are said to have somewhat improved; there was also a fair shower in Calcutta last night, more rain is still much wanted in almost all parts of Bengal proper and in Bhagálpur division in several places; cultivation of autumn crops is retarded and in some indigo, *boro* rice and other standing crops are languishing; scattered cases of cholera continue to be reported from several districts and of small-pox from some; cholera and fever still prevalent in Nuddea. |
| **N. W. Provinces and Oudh**— | | |
| Benares (April 24th) | No rain | Weather seasonable; isolated cases of cholera reported from both tahsils; health of cattle good; prices steady. |
| Allahabad ( „ 25th) | ..... | Heat above normal and wind easterly, ending in a slight duststorm; mild small-pox still prevailing; *arhar* fallen, all other prices rising slightly. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **N.-W. Provinces and Oudh**—*contd.* | | |
| Gorakhpur (April 23rd) | ..... | Weather fine; crops all reaped, outturn good; measles and small-pox prevalent; prices easy. |
| Jhánsi ( „ „ ) | ..... | Weather hot and seasonable; *rabi* outturn on the whole satisfactory; supplies sufficient; prices stationary; small-pox amongst children and cattle-disease are on the decrease. |
| Agra ( „ 24th) | No rain | Weather cloudy; *rabi* harvest continues; fever in four and small-pox in five parganas; general health good; prices stationary. |
| Bareilly ( „ „ ) | No rain | Harvest completed; prices almost stationary; health of people and cattle good, except in parts of two tahsils. |
| Meerut ( „ „ ) | ..... | Heat increasing, easterly wind from 23rd; harvest almost over and grain being threshed; wheat and barley 16 annas, gram and mustard 10 annas; health good; price of wheat fallen to 23 seers. |
| Kumaun ( „ „ ) | No rain | Wheat crops somewhat injured; general health good; a few cases of small-pox; cattle-disease continues; prices rising. |
| Lucknow ( „ „ ) | No rain | Strong hot wind; *rabi* harvest over, outturn satisfactory on the whole; general health good. |
| Partabgarh ( „ „ ) | ..... | Prices steady; outturn in wheat and barley poor, owing to frost; *sawan* being cut; general health good. |
| Sitapur ( „ „ ) | ..... | The *rabi* is now all cut, outturn above average; small-pox bad in Sitapur tahsil. |
| Fyzabad ( „ „ ) | No rain | *Rabi* nearly harvested; *sawan* and indigo being sown; market well supplied with food-grains; small-pox in part of district. |
| Rae Bareli ( „ 23rd) | ..... | Wind easterly since yesterday; *rabi* cut, outturn reported good; small-pox and fever continue; prices almost stationary. |
| Cawnpore ( „ 24th) | No rain | Small-pox and fever in town and four parganas; *rabi* crops harvested; no cattle-disease; markets well supplied with grain; prices stationary. |
| Farukhabad ( „ „ ) | ..... | Weather seasonable; prices steady; small-pox and fever are still lingering in parts of the district; cattle-disease reported from two tahsils. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—There has been no rain during the week over the greater part of the province; the *rabi* harvest has been completed and the outturn is generally good, but prices as a rule remain stationary; small-pox is reported from several districts and is bad in Sitapur tahsil; isolated cases of cholera have occurred in Benares district. |
| **Punjab—(April 24th)** | | |
| Delhi ... | ..... | Health fair; reaping in progress, average yield expected; prices falling. |
| Hissar ... | ..... | Health good; harvesting continues, expected outturn good; prices stationary. |
| Umballa ... | ..... | Health good; harvesting in progress, outturn expected to be below the average; prices stationary. |
| Jullundur ... | Slight rain | Health good; harvesting in progress; prices steady. |
| Amritsar ... | ..... | Slight hail fell in the Tarn Taran tahsil, but did no injury to the crops; health good; harvest prospects good; slight fall in prices. |
| Lahore ... | ..... | Slight rain; harvesting commenced, good outturn expected; slight fall in prices. |
| Ferozepore ... | ..... | Health good; harvesting continues; prices fluctuating. |
| Sialkot ... | ..... | Health good; harvesting commenced; prices stationary. |
| Rawalpindi ... | Slight rain | Fever in Kahuta and cattle-disease in Murree continue; slight fall in prices. |
| Peshawar ... | ·40 | Health good; *rabi* harvest completed; preparations being made for *kharif* sowings; prices stationary. |
| Mooltan ... | ..... | Health and crop prospects good; prices stationary. |
| Dera Ismail Khan ... | Slight rain | Health good; crop prospects fair; prices steady. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Slight rain in a few districts; health and harvest prospects generally good; harvesting in progress in most districts. |
| **Central Provinces—** | | |
| Nagpur (April 25th) | ..... | Days hot, nights cool; prospects good; small-pox prevails slightly; prices stationary. |
| Jubbulpore ( „ 24th) | ..... | Hot and cloudy; reaping of *rabi* nearly completed; threshing and winnowing in progress; prospects and health good; prices stationary. |
| Saugor ( „ 23rd) | ..... | Cloudy and close at times, days very warm; crops excellent; winnowing continues; prices easy; health good. |
| Seoni ... | ..... | Hot and cloudy; winnowing progressing; 1 fatal case of cholera reported; prices stationary; large exports of wheat. |
| Hoshangabad ... | ..... | Days very hot, nights cool; winnowing continues; small-pox, fever, and sore-eyes prevail; prices stationary. |
| Khandwa ... | ..... | Weather hot; prospects good; 164 cases of small-pox, 22 deaths; prices of *juar* risen. |
| Raipur (April 21st) | ..... | Heat oppressive; small-pox here and there; prices fluctuating. |
| Sambalpur ( „ 19th) | ..... | Warm, with storm of wind; sugarcane progressing favourably; fever declining; prices stationary. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Weather hot and cloudy; prospects good; small-pox in two districts; 1 fatal cholera case in Seoni; prices steady. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Assam—(April 25th)** | | |
| Gauhati ... | 1·3[illegible] | Weather cool; some cholera in the district; *ahu* crop coming up well. |
| Sylhet ... | 3·05 | Rain has done good to *boro* paddy and *aus*, *amun* sowing has commenced; ploughing going forward rapidly; cholera, small-pox, and cattle-disease reported. |
| Cachar ... | 3·22 | Weather cloudy; 5 deaths from cholera reported from Hailakandi and 3 deaths from small-pox reported from Katigora; common rice 22¼ seers per rupee. |
| Dibrugarh ... | 3·54 | Weather seasonable; ploughing for *ahu*; cholera and small-pox still reported. |
| **Mysore and Coorg—(April 25th)** | | |
| Bangalore ... | ..... | Weather cloudy; standing crops in good condition; prospects favourable. |
| Mysore ... | ·03 | Standing crops in good condition; prospects favourable. |
| Mercara ... | 1·07 | The showers which have fallen have been beneficial in bringing out the coffee blossoms in North Coorg and in setting in South Coorg; cardamoms doing well, also the *vysakh* rice crop in Surlabimut-nad which has come into ear; prices of food-grains stationary; public health good. *General Remarks.*—Rain at Shimoga ·31 and at Chickmagalur 2·05; general health and prospects good; prices stationary. |
| **Berar & Hyderabad—(April 25th)** | | |
| Amráoti ... | ..... | Weather hot; ploughing operations in progress; wheat 16 and *juari* 26 seers per rupee. |
| Akola ... | ..... | Weather hot and cloudy; preparations for *kharif* sowings continue. |
| Hyderabad (April 20th) | ..... | Reaping of *tabi* crops nearly concluded; preparations for *kharif* crops commenced; cholera and small-pox still prevail; prices—wheat 16¼, coarse rice 10¾, white *juari* 24, yellow *juari* 28, and *tur* 12¼ seers per current sicca rupee. |
| Hyderabad ( „ 26th) | ·48 | *Tabi* reaping nearly concluded; preparations for *kharif* crops continue; cholera and small-pox still prevalent, though not in epidemic form; prices—wheat 16¼, coarse rice 10, white *juari* 24, yellow *juari* 27¾, and *tur* 24 seers per current sicca rupee. |
| **Central India States—(April 25th)** | | |
| Indore ... | ..... | Days are abnormally hot, but nights are still cool; health good. |
| Morar (Gwalior) ... | ..... | Heat increasing; health good; small-pox in mild form in Gwalior and surrounding villages. |
| Sutna ... | ..... | Health good, weather seasonable. |
| Rutlam ... | ..... | No report received. |
| Neemuch ... | ..... | Weather seasonable; public health good. |
| Goona ... | ..... | Health good, prices stationary; small-pox abating. |
| Bhopal ... | ..... | Weather hot; prospects and public health good. |
| Agar ... | ..... | Public health good; weather very hot, *rabi* harvest completed. |
| Nowgoi ... | ..... | Weather hot; public health good. |
| Manpur .. | ..... | No report received. |
| **Rajputana—** | | |
| Abu (April 25th) | ..... | Weather hot, but windy and seasonable. |
| Sirohi ( „ 22nd) | ..... | Fair amount of water in wells; health good; crop prospects good; weather rather hotter than usual at this season. |
| Marwar ( „ 20th) | ..... | Tanks empty; water obtained from wells; fever and small-pox prevailing; crops being harvested; prospects good; heat rapidly increasing, hot winds commenced; prices rising. |
| Meywar ( „ „ ) | ..... | Tanks and wells fair; health good; crops harvested; weather cooler. |
| Harowti ( „ 21st) | ..... | Hot winds set in; health good. |
| Jhallawar ( „ 18th) | ..... | Weather cooler; health good. |
| Ajmere ( „ 24th) | ..... | High winds; weather seasonable; harvest fair, average outturn. |
| Jeypore ( „ „ ) | ..... | Harvesting progressing favourably; prices easier; health good. |
| Bhurtpore ... | ..... | No report received. |
| Ulwur (April 24th) | ..... | Crops being gathered; wells failing; few cases of cholera reported in district decreasing. |
| **Nepal—(April 19th)** | | |
| Katmandu ... | ·07 | Prospects good; weather cooler; sky more overcast. |

E. C. BUCK,
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

*Printed and Published for the* GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the* GOVERNMENT CENTRAL BRANCH PRESS, *Simla.*

SUPPLEMENT TO

# The Gazette of India.

Nº 18.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1883.

## OFFICIAL PAPERS.

*A* SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

## SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2nd HALF OF MARCH 1883, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 978 AND 979 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 28th APRIL 1883.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS

| Provinces. | Districts. | Wheat. Present fortnight. | Wheat. Past fortnight. | Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of last year. | Barley. Present fortnight. | Barley. Past fortnight. | Barley. Corresponding fortnight of last year. | Rice. Best sort. Present fortnight. | Rice. Best sort. Past fortnight. | Rice. Best sort. Corresponding fortnight of last year. | Rice. Common. Present fortnight. | Rice. Common. Past fortnight. | Rice. Common. Corresponding fortnight of last year. | Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight. | Great Millet. Past fortnight. | Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of last year. | Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight. | Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight. | Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of last year. | Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum*, *Eleusine Coracana*, &c. Present fortnight. | Lesser Millets. Past fortnight. | Lesser Millets. Corresponding fortnight of last year. | Gram. Present fortnight. | Gram. Past fortnight. | Gram. Corresponding fortnight of last year. | Firewood. Present fortnight. | Firewood. Past fortnight. | Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of last year. | Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight. | Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight. | Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of last year. | Salt. Retail. Present fortnight. | Salt. Retail. Past fortnight. | Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of last year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | S. C | S. C | S. C | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C | S. C | S. C | S. C | S. C | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. |
| H. A. Districts. | Amráoti | 17 0 | 17 0 | 18 0 | 11 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 29 0 | 28 0 | 32 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 26 0 | ... | ... | ... | 22 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 64 0 | 64 0 | 64 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 10 8 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 0 |
| | Akola | 17 0 | 16 0 | 21 0 | ... | ... | ... | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 27 0 | 7 0 | 7 8 | 7 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 26 0 | 64 0 | 64 0 | 64 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 9 0 |
| | Ellichpur | 16 0 | 16 0 | 18 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 12 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 6 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 8 0 | 24 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 25 0 | ... | ... | ... | 17 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 64 0 | 64 0 | 64 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 |
| | Buldána | 20 0 | 20 0 | 25 0 | . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 26 0 | 24 0 | 32 0 | 23 0 | 22 0 | 30 0 | ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 30 0 | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 9 0 |
| | Wún | 19 0 | 18 8 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 9 0 | 7 8 | 16 0 | 14 0 | 10 8 | 36 0 | 31 8 | 40 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 23 0 | 23 8 | 32 0 | 300 0 | 300 0 | 100 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 8 | 11 0 | 8 0 |
| | Básim | 22 0 | 22 0 | 25 0 | ... | ... | ... | 5 4 | 5 8 | 5 0 | 13 0 | 14 0 | 12 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 25 0 | 25 0 | 32 0 | 64 0 | 64 0 | 64 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 9 8 | 9 8 | 9 0 | 9 0 |

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,

D. BARBOUR,

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

## IRRIGATION BRANCH.

### IRRIGATION OPERATIONS IN BENGAL FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1882-83.

*Areas leased for Irrigation up to the end of February 1883.*

| Circle. | District. | Canal. | Estimated full discharge. | Average discharge in month. | Discharge utilized. | Approximate area of land under irrigation during month. | Approximate area of land under irrigation last year at same time. | DETAILS OF AREAS LEASED. Five years. All crops. | Five years. Khurreef. | Annual leases. Khurreef. | Rubbee. | Sugar-cane. | Bhadoi. | Hot weather. | Total. | Grand Total. | Rainfall, 1882-83. During month. | Up to end of month. | Rainfall, 1881-82. During month. | Up to end of month. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | C. ft. | C. ft. | C. ft. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Inches. | Inches. | Inches. | Inches. | |
| Orissa | Cuttack | Kendrapara | 1,289·00 | 234·39 | 35·96 | 200 | 683 | ... | 53,688 | ... | 48 | 71 | ... | ... | 119 | 53,807 | 0·13 | 85·17 | 1·14 | 59·29 | |
| | | Gobri | 372·82 | 148·47 | 53·32 | ... | 4,096 | ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Pattamoondee | 1,042·00 | 1·49 | 10·50 | ... | 13,809 | ... | 12,068 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 12,070 | | | | | |
| | | High Level, Section I | 675·00 | 174·47 | ... | ... | 20 | ... | 14,213 | ... | ... | 8 | ... | ... | 8 | 14,221 | | | | | |
| | | Taldunda, 1st Reach | 1,300·00 | 187·00 | 35·00 | 260 | 127 | ... | 11,008 | ... | 23 | ... | ... | ... | 23 | 11,031 | | | | | |
| | | Ditto, 2nd do. | 650·00 | 35·00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Matchgong | 650·00 | 69·00 | 69·00 | 23 | 22,906 | ... | 31,466 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 31,466 | | | | | |
| | Balasore | High Level, Section II | 727·16 | ... | ... | 24 | 16 | ... | 1,380 | ... | ... | 210 | ... | ... | 210 | 1,590 | | | | | |
| | | Ditto do. III | 727·16 | 275·44 | ... | 143 | 73 | ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Total | ... | ... | ... | 655 | 41,730 | ... | 123,823 | ... | 73 | 289 | ... | ... | 362 | 124,185 | ... | ... | ... | .. | |
| | Total of the corresponding period of last year. | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 123,817 | ... | 4,093 | 268 | ... | ... | 4,361 | 128,178 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| South-Western. | Midnapore | Midnapore | 1,411 | 83 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 87,184 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | 87,184 | 0·66 | 64·12 | 1·55 | 70·32 | |
| | Howrah | Panchkoorah | 522 | 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12,857 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12,857 | 1·58 | 49·22 | 0·38 | 78·43 | |
| | | Total | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 100,041 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 100,041 | .. | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Total of the corresponding period of last year. | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 103,862 | ... | 285 | ... | ... | ... | 285 | 104,147 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Sone. | Shahabad | Western Main | 4,342 | 846 | 569 | 908 | 642 | 2,991 | ... | 3,269 | 1,350 | 1,217 | 11 | ... | 5,847 | 8,838 | ... | 27·92 | 0·40 | 40·33 | |
| | | Buxar | 1,226 | 171 | 150 | 3,313 | 2,549 | 7,803 | ... | 15,088 | 5,548 | 3,207 | 45 | ... | 23,888 | 31,691 | | | | | |
| | | Arrah | 1,660 | 333 | 246 | 24,119 | 15,534 | 51,238 | ... | 21,819 | 5,324 | 4,531 | 35 | ... | 31,709 | 52,947 | 0·06 | 36·70 | 0·08 | 46·03 | |
| | Patna and Gya | Eastern Main | 1,466 | 148 | 82 | 560 | 166 | 214 | ... | 276 | 6 | 35 | ... | ... | 317 | 531 | ... | 36·62 | ... | 42·14 | |
| | | Patna | | | | 20,111 | 23,125 | 10,670 | ... | 9,777 | 1,245 | 834 | ... | (a)1,343 | 13,199 | 23,869 | | | | | |
| | | Total | ... | ... | .. | 53,011 | 42,016 | 72,916 | ... | 50,229 | 13,473 | 9,824 | 91 | 1,343 | 74,960 | 147,876 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Total of the corresponding period of last year. | | ... | ... | ... | 58,066 | 83,746 | (b)41,406 | ... | 36,930 | (c)19,828 | 13,848 | ... | ... | 70,603 | 112,609 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | | Grand Total | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 72,916 | 223,864 | 50,229 | 13,546 | 10,113 | 91 | 1,343 | 75,322 | 372,102 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Grand total of the corresponding period of last year. | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 41,406 | 227,679 | 36,930 | 24,203 | 14,116 | ... | ... | 75,249 | 344,334 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |

(a) Reduced from 1,489 acres shown in the return of the preceding month.
(b) Shown in return for February 1882 under khurreef.
(c) Includes 3,347 acres rubbee leased for three years.

*The 16th April 1883.*

G. F. E. S. NEILL, *Major, M.S.C.,*
*Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,*
*P. W. Department.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

## REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 1st MAY 1883.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Rain has fallen more or less throughout the Madras Presidency; standing crops are reported in good condition and the harvest outturn is generally fair.

In the Bombay Presidency heavy rain is again reported from the Southern Mahratta Country; preparations for *kharif* has begun in some districts; scarcity of drinking-water still continues in parts of Dharwar. In the Bengal Presidency the rainfall has been general throughout the Province; it has been very beneficial for standing crops and has greatly facilitated the cultivation of autumn crops. Considerable damage is reported to have been caused to the mango crop by the hail and high wind of the past week. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh there has been slight rain in two districts; the outturn of the *rabi* harvest is reported to have been good. Slight rain is also reported from four districts of the Punjab; the harvest is well in hand and a good outturn is expected.

There has been no rain in the Central Provinces, but prospects are good; winnowing is in progress in several districts, and preparations for *kharif* sowings have begun in places. In Assam there has been good rain in all districts; paddy is being cut in one district and ploughing and sowings are in progress. In Mysore and Coorg there has been rain in all districts and standing crops are in good condition. In the Nizam's territories preparations for *kharif* still continue. In the Central India States and Rajputana prospects continue generally good.

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Madras—(May 2nd)** | | |
| Bellary ... | ·89 (average of six stations). | Standing crops generally good; harvest sugarcane, yield average. |
| Kurnool ... | ·44 (average of five stations). | Standing crops good; harvest second crop paddy, yield 9 to 12 annas; small-pox and cattle-disease continue in parts, latter more general. |
| Ganjam ... | ·53 (average of eight stations). | Standing crops cotton and *ragi* thriving; cholera and cattle-disease in parts; fever and small-pox continue. |
| Kistna ... | ·61 (average of two stations). | Standing crops good; harvest castor, *ragi*, Bengal gram, *varagu*, and maize, outturn ⅝ to ¾; cholera continues in parts; cattle-disease abating. |
| Chingleput (Madras) ... | ..... | Standing crops good; water available; harvest paddy, &c., yield half; small-pox continues in parts. |
| Coimbatore ... | ·25 (average of twelve stations). | Standing crops good; harvest paddy in parts, outturn above average in two and average in one taluk; cholera, fever, and small-pox continue in parts; fever more general. |
| Tanjore .. | ..... | Standing crops good; harvest paddy, *cholum*, and gingelly seed, outturn below average; cholera continues. |
| Madura ... | ·92 (average of three stations). | Standing crops fading in parts; fever and cholera continue in parts. |
| Malabar ... | 1·21 (average of thirteen stations). | Preparations for first crop commenced in several taluks; third crop progressing in parts; fever, cholera, and cattle-disease continue in parts; small-pox in all taluks. |
| Travancore ... | 3·52 | Ploughing and sowing in progress; fever continues. *General Remarks.*—No rain in Chingleput and Tanjore; general prospects good. |
| **Bombay—(May 2nd)** | | |
| Kurrachee ... | *Nil* | Strong monsoon winds and great duststorm; small-pox decreasing in Kurrachee and prevalent now in the following localities,—Bagdadi lines, old town Sadr Bazar quarters, 1 fresh case, 2 deaths from 20th to 27th April, total to latter date 471 cases, 119 deaths, remaining sick 34; disease in twelve villages in districts, 52 fresh cases, 17 deaths, 60 remaining sick; river at Kotri on 30th 5 feet 8 inches against 7 feet 6 inches on same date last year; fever in seven talukas; wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Kurrachee 26, 32 and 36 lbs., in Sehwan 30, 38 and 46 lbs., in Sakro 16, 34 and 38 lbs., and in Jati 20, 40 and 40 lbs. per rupee, respectively |
| Hyderabad ... | ..... | Threshing of *rabi* crops still continue; *kharif* operations have commenced; *matar* (peas) crop is reported to have suffered from insects in Moro and Sakrand, wheat from mildew in Shahdadpur; small-pox in eight and fever and cattle-disease in five talukas; wheat 24, *bajri* 39, *juari* 48, red rice 28, and white rice 22 lbs. per rupee. |
| Ahmedabad ... | ..... | Cholera and cattle-disease in Sanand continue; wheat 26½ and *bajri* 20 lbs. per rupee. |
| Baroda ... | ..... | Sugarcane planting in Kadi in progress; small-pox in Vijapur, Nausari, and Baroda city; *bajri* 28 and common rice 24 lbs. per rupee. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Bombay**—*contd.* | | |
| Surat ... | ..... | Preparations for *kharif* continue; small-pox in Surat, daily average deaths 3; *juari* 42 and *nagli* 51 lbs. per rupee. |
| Násik ... | ..... | Cholera continues, deaths in Násik 44, in taluka 150, in Sinnar 14, in Igatpuri 3, and in Peint 13; wheat 27, *bajri* 32, and rice 23¾ lbs. per rupee. |
| Colaba (Bombay) ... | ..... | Abnormal temperature rose from 1° warm on 25th to 2° warm on 27th, and then gradually fell to 1° cool on 1st; vapour in air slightly in excess of normal from 25th to 29th, afterwards normal; abnormal wind northerly on 29th and 30th, wind normal on all other days. |
| Poona ... | ..... | About 50 cholera cases in Purandhar, Junnar, Indapur, and Bhimthadi talukas, 26 fatal; *bajri* 42 and *juari* 53 lbs. per rupee, in Poona *bajri* 37 and *juari* 48 lbs. per rupee. |
| Ahmednagar ... | ..... | Threshing of *rabi* crops nearly finished; cholera in Parner, Sangamner, and Rahuri talukas; cattle-disease in Parner and Shrigonda talukas; *juari*—maximum 72 lbs. per rupee in Parner, minimum 48 lbs. in Sangamner; *bajri*—maximum 60 lbs. per rupee in Jamkhed, minimum 39 lbs. in Akola. |
| Sholapur ... | ..... | Cholera in one or two villages of each taluka of the district, out of 92 cases, 35 fatal; cattle-disease in Sholapur and Malsiras talukas; *juari* 64 lbs. 16 tolas and *bajri* 55 lbs. 3 tolas per rupee. |
| Dharwar ... | Rain general; 2 inches in Petta Nargund; heavy in seven and slight in four talukas. | Harvesting of late crops almost completed; cotton picking in progress; scarcity of drinking-water still continues in eight villages of Petta Nargund; cattle-disease and small-pox in one and fever in two talukas; rice minimum 24 and *juari* 45 lbs. per rupee. |
| Kanara ... | Karwar, 1·61; Sirsi, 2·45; Hallial, 2·14. | Second crop harvest nearly completed on coast, preparing ground for monsoon crop; sugarcane plants springing up; small-pox in three talukas and fever in two; common rice in Karwar 12¼ seers per rupee, in district average 15 seers per rupee; weather cloudy. |
| Rajkot ... | ..... | General health good; weather seasonable; one case of cholera reported in Rajkot, cholera reappeared in Katda Nayani and disappeared from Malia; small-pox in Dhrol and Godka; measles in Rajkot; *bajri* 30 and *juari* 36 lbs. per rupee. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Rain general in the Southern Mahratta Country; preparation for *kharif* began in some districts; scarcity of drinking-water in parts of taluka Nargund in Dharwar continues; locusts in Ratnagri, Satara, and Kolaba; cholera in Ahmedabad, Násik, Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur thana, and Satara; small-pox and cattle-disease in some districts. |
| **Bengal**—(May 2nd) | | |
| Chittagong ... | 3·41 | Weather rainy, with high wind at intervals; prospects of crops improving; prices steady; cholera and cattle-disease not yet abated; small-pox and cow-pox reported from Garjania. |
| Dacca ... | 5·03 | Harvesting of *boro* paddy going on, of barley nearly completed; rain has done much good to standing crops and to ploughing and sowing. |
| 24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta) | Alipore 2·78 | No crops on the ground; low lands being prepared for *amun* paddy; prospects appear fair; public health good; a few cases of cholera reported from Barrackpore sub-division and other parts of district. |
| Moorshedabad ... | ·25 | Land being prepared for *aus* paddy; more rain still wanted; isolated cases of small-pox and cholera reported. |
| Rajshahye ... | ..... | Rain has been of advantage, more still wanted. |
| Burdwan ... | 2·96 | Rain has done much good; ploughing proceeding; health tolerable; fever and cholera still reported. |
| Rungpore ... | 4·82 | Rain has done much good; prospects of crops favourable; public health good. |
| Bhagálpur ... | ·57 | Prospects good; rain very beneficial to young rice and indigo, more wanted; mango crop considerably damaged by high wind; public health improving. |
| Purneah ... | 1·06 | Ploughing going on; more rain wanted; health good. |
| Patna ... | ·16 | *Rabi* crops cut; sugarcane growing splendidly; a good deal of cholera in Patna city, sporadic cases reported from Barrh sub-division. |
| Durbhunga ... | ·70 | Rain has done much good to standing crops; prices rising slightly; health fair. |
| Hazáribágh ... | *Nil* | Clouds are seen now and then; weather very hot for the season; mango crop doing well, but rain would do good; small-pox and cattle-disease still reported from the interior; general health good. |
| Cuttack ... | *Nil* | Weather hot, with strong south wind; ploughing in progress; harvesting of *dalua* rice nearly over; cotton and castor in flower; public health good. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—There has been more or less rain almost throughout these provinces, accompanied with high wind and in some places with hail; rain has been very favourable for standing crops and has greatly helped cultivation of autumn crops, but more is still wanted in some parts,—on the other hand high wind and hail are said to have caused considerable damage to mango crop; harvesting of *boro* paddy has commenced; sporadic cases of cholera still reported from several places and of small-pox from some; cholera cases are said to be rather numerous in Nuddea, Cooch Behar, and a few other places; fever in Nuddea on the increase. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **N. W. Provinces and Oudh—** | | |
| Benares (May 1st) | No rain | Weather very warm; no sickness of men or cattle; prices steady; outturn of harvest good, except mustard. |
| Allahabad ( „ 2nd) | ..... | Weather very hot and dry; slight cholera in tahsil Handia; prices steady. |
| Gorakhpur (April 30th) | ..... | Short thunderstorm at close of week, which has done some damage; threshing going on, outturn good; some small-pox prevalent; prices easy. |
| Jhánsi ( „ „ ) | ..... | Weather very hot; harvesting over; supplies abundant; prices fluctuating; small-pox amongst children continues; cattle-disease of a mild type continues. |
| Agra (May 1st) | No rain | Weather cloudy; *rabi* harvesting continues; fever in four and small-pox in five parganas; general health good; prices stationary. |
| Bareilly ( „ „ ) | Slight partial shower | Outturn of harvest good; general health good. |
| Meerut ( „ „ ) | No rain | Heat increasing; harvest over, excellent outturn; new wheat coming into market for report; health good; prices easy. |
| Kumaun ( „ „ ) | Rain in parts of district. | Rain has done much good; *rabi* being reaped; crop good in some parts, but on the whole poor; prices stationary, and health fair; cattle-disease still prevalent. |
| Lucknow ( „ „ ) | No rain | East winds; *rabi* harvest completed, outturn satisfactory on the whole; public health good. |
| Partabgarh ( „ „ ) | ..... | Prices steady; sugarcane being planted out; general health good; cattle-disease in a mild form reported in three tahsils. |
| Sitapur ( „ „ ) | ..... | Prices stationary; small-pox still bad in Sitapur tahsil. |
| Fyzabad ( „ „ ) | No rain | *Rabi* nearly harvested; heat increasing; small-pox in three tahsils; condition of cattle good; prices stationary. |
| Rae Bareli (April 30th) | ..... | Weather seasonable, wind easterly; health of people and condition of cattle good: prices slightly rising. |
| Cawnpore (May 1st) | No rain | Small-pox and fever in town and five parganas; *rabi* harvested; markets well supplied with grain; prices slightly risen. |
| Farukhabad ( „ „ ) | ..... | Weather seasonable; prices steady; health generally good, but small-pox still lingers in parts; a few cases of cattle-disease reported. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Rain is reported to have fallen in Bareilly and Kumaun, elsewhere the weather has been warm and seasonable; some damage has been caused by thunderstorm in Gorakhpur; the outturn of the *rabi* harvest has been good; slight cholera is reported in tahsil Handia, and small-pox prevails in a considerable number of districts. |
| **Punjab—(May 1st)** | | |
| Delhi ... | ..... | Health fair; a few cases of cholera in the district; harvesting nearly over; slight rise in prices. |
| Hissar ... | ..... | Weather seasonable; health good; harvesting continues, expected outturn good; prices falling. |
| Umballa ... | ..... | Health good; harvesting in progress, outturn expected to be below the average; prices stationary. |
| Jullundur ... | ..... | Health good; harvesting in progress; prices steady. |
| Amritsar ... | ·20 | Health good; harvesting in progress; prices steady. |
| Lahore ... | ..... | Harvesting continues, good outturn expected; health good; prices steady. |
| Ferozepore ... | ·80 | Health good; some damage has been caused to crops in nine villages of the Ferozepore tahsil; prices rising. |
| Sialkot ... | ..... | Health fair; crops being threshed; prices falling. |
| Rawalpindi ... | ·30 | A few cases of fever in Kahuta tahsil; outturn of harvest above the average; prices steady. |
| Peshawar ... | ..... | Health good; preparation being made for *kharif* sowings; prices stationary. |
| Mooltan ... | ..... | Health and crop prospects good; prices stationary. |
| Dera Ismail Khan ... | Slight rain | Health good; harvesting in progress; prices stationary. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Slight rain in three districts; health and harvest prospects generally good. |
| **Central Provinces—** | | |
| Nagpur ... | ..... | Weather very hot, with occasional clouds; prospects good; preparations for *kharif* sowings begun; health good; prices steady. |
| Jubbulpore (May 1st) | ..... | Weather very warm; reaping finished; winnowing in progress; small-pox prevalent; wheat 21 and rice 14 seers per rupee. |
| Saugor (April 30th) | ..... | Weather warm and close; winnowing continues; prices steady; health fair. |
| Seoni ... | ..... | Weather very warm and cloudy; winnowing progressing; prices stationary. |
| Hoshangabad ... | ..... | Weather seasonable; winnowing continues; small-pox prevalent; wheat 15 and rice 10¾ seers per rupee. |
| Raipur (April 28th) | ..... | Heat intense; land being prepared for rice sowings; small-pox prevalent; cattle-disease in all tahsils; prices rising. |
| Sambalpur ( „ 26th) | ..... | Weather very warm; sugarcane promising; health good; prices stationary. |
| Khandwa ... | ..... | Weather hot and clear; prospects good; small-pox prevalent; wheat 16, *juari* 19, and rice 16 seers per rupee. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Weather hot and cloudy occasionally; prospects good; prices steady; small-pox in a few districts. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **British Burma—(April 25th)** | | |
| Akyab .. | *Nil* | Total rainfall 1·35 inches; 16 deaths from cholera in town, 12 in district; slight cattle-disease in one township. |
| Rangoon ... | *Nil* | Total rainfall 4·53 inches; 5 deaths from small-pox, otherwise public health good. |
| Bassein ... | ..... | Public health good in town; 15 deaths from cholera in district; 14 deaths of cattle in one township. |
| Prome ... | ..... | Public health good. |
| Amherst (Moulmein) ... | *Nil* | Total rainfall 2·69 inches; public health and health of cattle in Moulmein and district good. |
| Toungoo ... | ..... | Total rainfall 2·26 inches; 3 deaths from small-pox in town and 3 in district, otherwise public health good. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Except some fatal cases of cholera in Akyab and Bassein districts and of small-pox in Rangoon, public health of province satisfactory; cattle-disease insignificant. |
| **British Burma—(April 28th)** | | |
| Akyab ... | 2·53 | Total rainfall 3·18 inches; 11 deaths from cholera in town, 7 in district, otherwise public health good; cattle-disease in one township. |
| Rangoon ... | *Nil* | Total rainfall 4·53 inches; 3 deaths from small-pox, otherwise public health good. |
| Bassein ... | ..... | Three deaths in town and 20 in district from cholera, otherwise public health good. |
| Prome ... | ·52 | Total rainfall ·52; public health good. |
| Amherst (Moulmein) ... | *Nil* | Total rainfall 3·69 inches; 5 deaths from cholera in one township, otherwise public health and health of cattle in Moulmein and district good. |
| Toungoo ... | 2·30 | Total rainfall 4·56 inches; 2 deaths from small-pox in town, otherwise public health good. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Except a little cholera and small-pox here and there, public health is satisfactory; a few deaths from cattle-disease in several districts; weather sultry. |
| **Assam—(May 2nd)** | | |
| Gauhati ... | 1·55 | Weather getting hot; cholera and cattle-disease reported from interior of the district; river rising; *ahu* crops doing well. |
| Sylhet .. | 2 84 | *Boro* paddy being cut, good outturn expected; cultivation for *aus* and *amun* crops going on apace; sowings commenced; cholera still bad in places. |
| Cachar ... | 1·58 | Weather very hot; ploughing for *dumahi* and *asra* crops commenced; 10 deaths from small-pox, and deaths of 36 cattle from cattle-disease reported from Kotigora; common rice 21 1/16 seers per rupee; general health somewhat improved by the break in the weather. |
| Dibrugarh .. | 0·21 | Weather warm; prospects of *ahu dhan* good; cholera still reported. |
| **Mysore and Coorg—(May 2nd)** | | |
| Bangalore ... | ·45 | Standing crops in good condition; prospects of season favourable. |
| Mysore ... | ·55 | Standing crops in good condition; prospects of season favourable. |
| Mercara ... | 2·25 | The showers have brought out the coffee and cardamom blossoms in North Coorg; the *vysakh* rice crop in Surlabimut-nad is coming well into ear, and paddy has been sown in Zelsavershime; prices of food-grains stationary; fever prevalent in Mercara taluk and small-pox in Padinalknad. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Rain in all districts ranging from 2·81 to 1·50; standing crops in good condition; public health generally good; prospects of season favourable; no material change in prices of grain. |
| **Berar & Hyderabad—(May 2nd)** | | |
| Amráoti ... | ..... | Weather hot; ploughing operations in progress; wheat 16 and *juari* 26 seers per rupee. |
| Akola ... | ..... | Weather hot; preparations for *kharif* sowings continue. |
| Hyderabad ... | ..... | Reaping of *tabi* crop nearly concluded; preparation for *kharif* continues; small-pox still prevalent; cholera abating; prices—wheat 16¼, coarse rice 10¼, white *juari* 24, yellow *juari* 26¾ and tur 23¾ seers per current sicca rupee. |
| **Central India States—(May 2nd)** | | |
| Indore ... | ..... | Weather normal; prospects favourable; health good. |
| Morar (Gwalior) . | ..... | Health good; heat increasing, small-pox still lingering in Gwalior and surrounding villages. |
| Sutna ... | ..... | Health and prospects good. |
| Rutlam ... | ..... | No report received. |
| Neemuch ... | ..... | Weather hot; public health good. |
| Goona .. | ..... | Health good; prices stationary; small-pox still lingering. |
| Bhopal ... | ..... | Weather hot; prospects and public health good. |
| Agar ... | ..... | Public health good; prices of gram rising. |
| Nowgong ... | ..... | Weather hot; public health good. |
| Manpur ... | ..... | No report received. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Rajputana—** | | |
| Abu (May 2nd) | ..... | Weather windy and cool. |
| Sirohi (April 29th) | ..... | Wells fairly full; health good; weather hot, but no hot winds yet. |
| Marwar ( „ 27th) | ..... | Tanks all empty, water obtained from wells with difficulty; fever and small-pox prevail; crop being cut; clear hot winds blowing, heat intense; prices stationary. |
| Meywar ( „ „ ) | ..... | Tanks and wells fair; health good; crops harvested; weather seasonable. |
| Harowti ( „ „ ) | ..... | Weather seasonable; harvest average; health good. |
| Jhallawar ( „ 25th) | ..... | Weather seasonable; a little small-pox. |
| Ajmere (May 1st) | ..... | Weather seasonable; health good. |
| Jeypore | ..... | First harvesting completed, outturn average; health good; prices steady. |
| Bhurtpore ... | ..... | No report received. |
| Ulwur (May 1st) | ..... | Health good; cholera in one tahsil; crops gathered; prices steady. |
| **Nepal—(April 26th)** | | |
| Katmandu ... | 1·94 | Prospects good; intermittent rain and thunderstorm during the past week. |

E. C. BUCK,
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

## LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

### ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House, Simla, on Thursday, the 3rd May, 1883.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., *presiding*.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B., C.I.E.

Major the Hon'ble E. Baring, R.A., C.S.I., C.I.E.

Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble T. F. Wilson, C.B., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble C. P. Ilbert, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Sir S. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble W. W. Hunter, LL.D., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble J. W. Quinton.

### SUCCESSION CERTIFICATE BILL.

Major the Hon'ble E. BARING moved that the Bill to amend the law relating to certificates granted under Act XXVII of 1860 (*An Act for facilitating the collection of debts on successions and for the security of parties paying debts to the representatives of deceased persons*) be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Ilbert, the Hon'ble Sir Steuart Bayley, the Hon'ble Mr. Hope and the Mover.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

Major the Hon'ble E. BARING also moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the local official Gazettes in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments might think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

### BENGAL TENANCY BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY moved that the Hon'ble Mr. Gibbon be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to amend and consolidate certain enactments relating to the Law of Landlord and Tenant within the territories under the administration of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Thursday, the 10th May, 1883.

D. FITZPATRICK,

*Secretary to the Government of India,*

*Legislative Department.*

SIMLA;

*The 3rd May, 1883.*

*Printed and Published for the* GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the* GOVERNMENT CENTRAL BRANCH PRESS, *Simla.*

SUPPLEMENT TO

# The Gazette of India.

Nº 19.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1883.

## OFFICIAL PAPERS.

*A* SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

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GOVERNI

DEPARTMENT OF

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGH

QUANTITIES PER R

| Provinces. | Districts. | Wheat. Present fortnight. | Wheat. Past fortnight. | Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Barley. Present fortnight. | Barley. Past fortnight. | Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Rice (best sort). Present fortnight. | Rice (best sort). Past fortnight. | Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Rice (common). Present fortnight. | Rice (common). Past fortnight. | Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight. | Great Millet. Past fortnight. | Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Bulrush Millet boo, Bajra *Penicillaria S.* Present fortnight. | Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch | S. Ch. | S. Ch | S. Ch | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch | S. Ch | S. Ch. |
| Madras. | Ganjam | 5 14 | 8 13 | 11 13 | ... | ... | ... | 19 6 | 19 6 | 17 13 | 21 3 | 22 13 | 19 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Vizagapatam | 12 0 | 12 8 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 11 5 | 11 5 | 11 5 | ... | 23 13 | 23 3 | 23 13 | 22 13 |
| | Godavery | 10 13 | ... | 12 10 | ... | ... | ... | 12 14 | ... | 14 13 | 16 0 | 15 0 | 19 0 | ... | 26 14 | 29 13 | ... | ... |
| | Kistna | 7 13 | 10 13 | 16 3 | ... | ... | ... | 15 6 | 16 11 | 19 6 | 16 0 | 17 14 | 20 2 | 25 0 | 26 8 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Nellore | 9 0 | 9 0 | 12 10 | ... | ... | ... | 12 14 | 12 14 | 15 13 | 14 0 | 14 0 | ... | 23 0 | 23 0 | 38 6 | 22 10 | 22 8 |
| | Cuddapah | 14 11 | 14 11 | 14 11 | ... | ... | ... | 12 6 | 12 6 | 12 0 | 13 5 | 13 5 | 13 11 | 26 14 | 25 5 | 30 0 | 30 6 | 31 14 |
| | Anantapur | 13 6 | 13 6 | 14 6 | ... | ... | ... | 11 13 | 12 13 | 15 0 | 13 0 | 15 2 | 16 3 | 30 2 | 33 0 | 33 0 | 28 3 | 30 21 |
| | Bellary | 18 3 | 17 5 | 15 13 | ... | ... | ... | 12 5 | 12 5 | 12 5 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 41 3 | 41 3 | 35 0 | 33 13 | 33 13 |
| | Kurnool | 15 3 | 15 3 | 14 10 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 6 | 11 6 | 11 6 | 11 6 | 34 3 | 33 10 | 32 14 | 31 3 | 31 3 |
| | Madras | 11 5 | 11 10 | 10 13 | ... | ... | ... | 13 14 | 13 14 | 14 3 | 15 13 | 15 13 | 15 13 | 22 5 | 23 0 | 24 8 | 26 6 | 26 6 |
| | Chingleput | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 11 | 15 6 | 16 8 | 16 10 | 16 10 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | 21 2 | 21 13 |
| | North Arcot | 9 5 | 9 5 | 11 6 | ... | ... | ... | 14 6 | 14 6 | 16 13 | 17 5 | 16 14 | 18 13 | 24 10 | 25 8 | ... | 28 0 | 29 11 |
| | South Arcot | 9 6 | 8 10 | 9 6 | ... | ... | ... | 16 8 | 16 8 | 16 8 | 18 13 | 19 3 | 18 13 | ... | ... | ... | 32 5 | 32 5 |
| | Tanjore | 11 0 | 9 8 | 10 5 | ... | ... | ... | 19 8 | 20 5 | 19 2 | ... | ... | ... | 38 3 | 38 3 | 38 3 | 32 10 | 34 13 |
| | Trichinopoly | 9 14 | 9 3 | 9 3 | ... | ... | ... | 18 0 | 18 6 | 16 3 | 18 13 | 18 13 | 16 11 | ... | ... | ... | 33 0 | 33 0 |
| | Madura | 12 2 | 12 8 | 10 14 | ... | ... | ... | 17 10 | 17 10 | 16 6 | 18 10 | 18 10 | 17 5 | 34 0 | 32 6 | 28 5 | 32 5 | 32 5 |
| | Tinnevelly | 9 3 | 9 14 | 9 3 | ... | ... | ... | 19 14 | 19 14 | 15 14 | 20 2 | 20 2 | 16 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Coimbatore | 14 13 | 14 13 | 14 13 | ... | ... | ... | 14 6 | 14 6 | 15 5 | 15 6 | 15 6 | 16 5 | 27 13 | 27 13 | 26 2 | 30 3 | 31 13 |
| | Nilgiris | 9 14 | 9 14 | 9 14 | ... | ... | ... | 10 6 | 10 6 | 9 10 | 11 3 | 11 3 | 12 0 | 18 8 | 18 8 | 20 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 |
| | Salem | 13 10 | 12 11 | 11 14 | ... | ... | ... | 16 13 | 15 8 | 15 0 | 17 14 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 29 2 | 30 14 | 29 2 | 29 8 | 26 8 |
| | South Canara | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 14 | ... | ... | ... | 9 11 | 10 3 | 10 11 | 13 3 | 14 3 | 15 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Malabar | 9 0 | 9 6 | 9 6 | ... | ... | ... | 15 6 | 15 6 | 16 3 | 16 3 | 16 3 | 17 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bombay. | Bombay | 10 9 | 10 9 | 10 15 | 19 2 | 16 8 | 21 6 | 7 12 | 7 10 | 7 12 | 13 1 | 13 6 | 13 8 | 21 4 | 19 9 | 20 0 | 16 1 | 17 |
| | Ahmedabad | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 20 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 6 8 | 15 0 | 15 8 | 8 0 | 19 8 | 19 8 | 18 8 | 16 0 | 16 |
| | Kaira | 11 14 | 11 7 | 12 12 | 22 14 | 22 14 | 21 5 | 10 11 | 10 0 | 9 2 | 15 4 | 15 4 | 15 4 | 18 13 | 18 13 | 20 0 | 14 14 | 14 |
| | Surat | 11 13 | 12 1 | 13 6 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 6 3 | 7 10 | 7 9 | 7 7 | 8 7 | 8 7 | 8 5 | 19 5 | 19 5 | 15 9 | 14 3 | 14 |
| | Broach | 12 10 | 12 10 | 9 7 | ... | ... | ... | 10 14 | 10 14 | 10 8 | 13 7 | 13 7 | 12 13 | 17 9 | 17 9 | 15 4 | 14 1 | 14 |
| | Tanna (Salsette) | 9 12 | 9 12 | 10 5 | ... | ... | ... | 8 2 | 8 2 | 9 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 11 4 | 18 10 | 18 10 | 18 10 | 15 0 | 15 |
| | Colába (Alibág) | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Khandesh (Dhulia) | 16 0 | 15 12 | 17 3 | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 7 0 | 7 4 | 10 0 | 12 10 | 10 15 | 20 0 | 18 9 | 25 8 | 16 15 | 16 |
| | Násik | 12 13 | 12 13 | 15 8 | ... | ... | ... | 7 7 | 7 7 | 7 7 | 13 6 | 13 5 | 12 0 | 22 6 | 22 6 | ... | 18 6 | 18 |
| | Ahmednagar | 14 4 | 14 4 | 13 2 | 12 4 | 12 0 | ... | 9 9 | 9 9 | 9 7 | 12 11 | 12 11 | 14 11 | 27 4 | 27 4 | 28 4 | 20 6 | 21 |
| | Poona | 14 15 | 14 15 | 13 13 | 9 4 | 9 4 | ... | 11 0 | 9 13 | 11 0 | 12 4 | 11 9 | 12 4 | 23 15 | 26 15 | 26 2 | 18 6 | 18 |
| | Sholápur | 14 8 | 14 8 | 15 6 | ... | ... | ... | 10 7 | 10 7 | 10 7 | 11 5 | 11 5 | 11 13 | 34 8 | 34 8 | 33 10 | 27 2 | 25 |
| | Kaládgi (Bagalkot) | 20 8 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 17 8 | 17 8 | 15 0 | 6 12 | 6 12 | 6 8 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 9 8 | 31 0 | 31 0 | 35 0 | 29 8 | 29 |
| | Satara | 13 6 | 13 6 | 12 1 | ... | ... | ... | 8 14 | 8 14 | 9 11 | 11 7 | 11 7 | 11 7 | 22 0 | 21 5 | 28 0 | 19 6 | 18 |
| | Belgaum | 19 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 12 0 | 10 8 | 12 0 | 12 8 | 11 0 | 23 0 | 24 0 | 28 0 | 26 0 | 26 |
| | Dhárwar (Hubli) | 23 0 | 23 0 | 24 0 | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 11 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 12 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 25 3 | 28 0 | 28 |
| | Ratnagiri | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 14 | ... | ... | ... | 8 9 | 8 9 | 10 10 | 16 4 | 16 4 | 16 15 | 20 13 | 20 13 | 20 13 | 14 11 | 14 |
| | Kanara (Karwar) | 13 0 | 11 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 12 4 | 12 12 | 15 0 | 15 8 | 15 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... |
| | Pánch Mahále (Godhra) | 11 6 | 10 0 | 12 5 | ... | ... | ... | 11 6 | 11 6 | 11 6 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 22 13 | 26 10 | 26 10 | 16 0 | 17 |
| | Aden | 9 5 | 9 5 | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | 6 3 | 6 3 | 6 3 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 12 7 | 12 7 | 11 3 | 11 3 | 11 |
| | Asirgarh | 15 5 | 15 0 | 16 8 | ... | ... | ... | 12 5 | 12 5 | 11 8 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 13 4 | 22 11 | 23 0 | 31 0 | 23 0 | 23 |
| | Baroda | 10 2 | 9 12 | 12 0 | 13 11 | 13 11 | 14 9 | 9 7 | 9 2 | 8 9 | 11 12 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 17 2 | 14 4 | 14 |
| | Disa | 14 0 | 14 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | 6 14 | 7 6 | 6 6 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 8 6 | 19 0 | 20 0 | 19 0 | 18 0 | 18 |
| | Nimach | 15 0 | 15 0 | 16 0 | 20 0 | 17 8 | 20 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 8 8 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 20 0 | 19 8 | 21 0 | 17 0 | 17 |
| | Nasirabad | 15 5¾ | 15 12¼ | 17 8 | 23 0 | 22 10 | 23 8¼ | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 23 5¼ | 23 8 | 28 0 | 18 13½ | 19 |
| | Rajkot | 14 14 | 15 4 | 14 4 | ... | ... | ... | 6 8 | 6 8 | 6 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 0 | 18 8 | 18 8 | 16 0 | 14 12 | 15 |
| | Upper Sindh Frontier | 14 4 | 14 4 | 14 8 | 22 8 | 22 8 | 25 8 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 20 0 | 21 0 | 22 8 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 32 0 | 28 0 | 28 |
| | Karachi | 13 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 23 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 8 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 16 0 | 22 0 | 24 0 | 22 0 | 18 0 | 18 |
| | Hyderabad (Nakur) | 16 0 | 16 0 | 15 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 19 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 18 0 | 27 0 | 26 0 | 25 0 | 24 0 | 24 |
| | Shikarpur | 13 0 | 13 0 | 14 10 | 26 0 | 25 6 | 29 1 | 12 0 | 13 0 | 12 4 | 19 0 | 18 0 | 17 12 | 28 0 | 26 6 | 24 0 | 27 4 | 27 |
| | Sukkur | 14 8 | 14 8 | 15 8 | 29 8 | 29 8 | 31 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 12 0 | 17 8 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 29 8 | 29 8 | 28 0 | 24 8 | 24 |
| | Thar and Parkar (Umarkot) | 13 1 | 12 0 | 15 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 12 13 | ... | ... | ... | 18 12 | 18 |
| Bengal. | *Western Districts.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Burdwan | 15 7 | 14 9 | 16 0 | 26 4 | 20 0 | 35 0 | 18 12 | 19 8 | 29 0 | 24 12 | 24 0 | 33 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Bancoorah | 14 0 | 15 0 | 17 0 | 19 0 | 17 0 | 18 0 | 20 0 | 19 8 | 25 0 | 24 8 | 25 0 | 35 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Beerbhoom | 15 0 | 13 8 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 8 | 24 0 | 21 0 | 22 8 | 28 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Midnapore | 17 0 | 15 0 | 14 8 | 16 0 | 16 0 | ... | 21 0 | 21 0 | 20 0 | 27 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Hooghly | 15 0 | 15 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 18 0 | 19 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Howrah | 13 0 | 13 4 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 17 8 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 22 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

*a* In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Culna 14 seers, Cutwa 13-4 seers, and Raneegunge 13 seers.
*b* Retail price of salt at Raipore 11 seers, Onda, Mojia, Bishenpore, Indas and Kotulpore 13 seers, and Sonamukhi 12 seers.
*c* In the interior retail prices of salt range from 11-8 to 16 seers.

INDIA.

# CE AND COMMERCE.

## IA FOR THE 1st HALF OF APRIL 1883.

EERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

| r Millets, Ragi, &c. varu, Veragu, Sawee, ena, Coraloo, Murn-Nuglee), Panicum isaeum, &c. | | Gram. | | | Firewood. | | | Salt. | | | | | | | | | Districts. | Provinces. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | Wholesale. | | | Retail. | | | | | | | |
| Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | | | | | |
| S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | | | | | |
| 35 3 | 35 3 | 36 10 | 33 5 | 26 10 | 215 13 | 215 13 | 215 13 | ... | ... | ... | 13 13 | 13 13 | 13 13 | Ganjam | Madras. |
| 20 3 | 25 3 | 35 2 | 35 2 | 29 3 | 87 8 | 87 8 | 90 6 | 14 10 | 14 10 | 15 3 | 14 5 | 14 5 | 14 0 | Vizagapatam | |
| 29 2 | 36 6 | 33 10 | 29 6 | 31 8 | 194 6 | 194 6 | 194 6 | 14 10 | 14 10 | 14 10 | 14 10 | 14 10 | 14 10 | Godavery | |
| 30 14 | 38 3 | 26 3 | 25 10 | 29 2 | 145 13 | 145 13 | 145 13 | 15 11 | 15 11 | 15 11 | 15 3 | 15 3 | 15 3 | Kistna | |
| 30 0 | 36 6 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 23 2 | 93 5 | 93 5 | 93 5 | 15 6 | 15 6 | 14 13 | 14 13 | 14 13 | 14 13 | Nellore | |
| 30 0 | 31 8 | 36 2 | 36 2 | 33 2 | 194 6 | 194 6 | 194 6 | 17 2 | 17 2 | 14 6 | 16 10 | 16 10 | 13 14 | Cuddapah | |
| 34 14 | 33 0 | 40 5 | 38 2 | 40 5 | ... | ... | ... | 14 5 | 15 8 | 11 14 | 14 5 | 14 5 | 11 14 | Anantapur | |
| 33 0 | 29 2 | 33 10 | 34 11 | 26 11 | 94 13 | 94 13 | 97 3 | 15 13 | 15 13 | 14 10 | 15 8 | 15 8 | 14 5 | Bellary | |
| 32 3 | ... | 31 8 | 31 8 | 30 0 | 190 8 | 190 8 | 206 8 | 14 13 | 14 13 | 14 13 | 14 6 | 14 6 | 14 6 | Kurnool | |
| 28 13 | 28 13 | 27 5 | 26 14 | 27 5 | 83 13 | 83 13 | 81 6 | 16 14 | 16 14 | 16 8 | 16 8 | 16 8 | 16 0 | Madras | |
| 26 0 | 26 0 | 26 8 | 26 8 | 27 5 | 92 5 | 92 5 | 92 5 | 17 5 | 17 5 | 15 14 | 16 14 | 16 14 | 15 8 | Chingleput | |
| 32 8 | 35 14 | 30 8 | 32 8 | 31 8 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 15 6 | 15 6 | 14 13 | 14 13 | 14 13 | 14 5 | North Arcot | |
| 31 13 | 30 3 | 31 2 | 32 0 | 35 11 | 201 11 | 201 11 | 201 11 | 18 6 | 18 6 | 18 14 | 18 0 | 17 8 | 18 6 | South Arcot | |
| 40 13 | 38 14 | 33 3 | 35 0 | 33 3 | 194 6 | 194 6 | 194 6 | 15 3 | 15 3 | 15 10 | 14 11 | 14 11 | 15 10 | Tanjore | |
| 34 2 | 32 11 | 34 10 | 35 6 | 38 8 | 97 3 | 97 3 | 97 3 | 17 13 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 16 3 | 16 3 | Trichinopoly | |
| 40 5 | 32 8 | 43 10 | 43 10 | 43 10 | 121 8 | 121 8 | 140 14 | 17 5 | 15 6 | 17 0 | 16 13 | 15 0 | 16 13 | Madura | |
| ... | ... | 37 14 | 34 10 | 29 6 | 70 0 | 73 0 | 81 10 | 18 11 | 18 11 | 18 11 | 18 5 | 18 5 | 18 5 | Tinnevelly | |
| 31 3 | 31 3 | 38 0 | 38 0 | 34 3 | 131 3 | 131 3 | 131 3 | 14 10 | 14 10 | 14 2 | 14 2 | 14 10 | 13 10 | Coimbatore | |
| 23 0 | 21 10 | 24 14 | 24 14 | 23 3 | 161 13 | 161 13 | 121 8 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 9 3 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 9 3 | Nilgiris | |
| 30 13 | 32 8 | 41 6 | 41 6 | 39 6 | 151 10 | 151 10 | 151 10 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 15 6 | 15 6 | 15 6 | 14 5 | Salem | |
| 20 3 | 19 6 | 22 3 | 23 3 | 20 3 | 109 5 | 116 10 | 116 10 | 15 5 | 16 14 | 15 3 | 14 13 | 15 13 | 14 3 | South Canara | |
| 21 14 | 23 6 | 26 14 | 26 14 | 26 14 | 121 8 | 121 8 | 121 8 | 14 6 | 15 5 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 14 6 | 12 10 | Malabar | |
| 18 1 | 23 10 | 15 3 | 17 15 | 18 10 | 62 6 | 62 6 | 61 7 | 14 6 | 14 6 | 14 5 | 14 6 | 14 6 | 14 5 | Bombay | Bombay. |
| ... | ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 21 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 16 8 | 16 8 | 16 8 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | Ahmedabad | |
| ... | ... | 18 13 | 18 13 | 20 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | Kaira | |
| ... | ... | 14 3 | 14 3 | 14 14 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 13 9 | 13 9 | 13 15 | 13 9 | 13 9 | 13 15 | Surat | |
| ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 15 4 | 106 0 | 106 0 | 106 0 | 15 9 | 15 9 | 15 4 | 15 1 | 15 1 | 15 4 | Broach | |
| 25 11 | 25 11 | 13 4 | 13 4 | 14 5 | 71 1 | 71 1 | 71 1 | 14 5 | 14 5 | 14 5 | 13 4 | 13 4 | 13 4 | Tanna (Salsette) | |
| ... | ... | 14 0 | 15 0 | 14 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 14 0 | Colába (Alibag) | |
| ... | ... | 18 0 | 19 10 | 17 8 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 15 8 | 15 0 | 14 2 | 15 0 | 14 12 | 14 0 | Khandesh (Dhulia) | |
| 28 6 | 30 0 | 19 12 | 19 10 | 19 8 | 128 0 | 128 0 | 128 0 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 14 6 | 14 4 | 14 4 | 14 2 | Násik | |
| ... | ... | 22 0 | 21 10 | 22 7 | 79 12 | 91 5 | 91 5 | 14 14 | 14 14 | 14 12 | 14 10 | 14 10 | 14 10 | Ahmednagar | |
| ... | ... | 16 2 | 16 2 | 18 6 | 68 0 | 68 0 | 67 0 | 15 4 | 15 4 | 14 11 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 14 7 | Poona | |
| ... | ... | 24 10 | 24 10 | 25 9 | 98 0 | 98 0 | 98 0 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 14 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 8 | Sholápur | |
| ... | ... | 19 8 | 19 0 | 15 8 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 110 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 11 0 | Kaládgi (Bagalkot) | |
| ... | ... | 18 3 | 18 15 | 18 3 | 129 7 | 129 7 | 137 1 | 13 13 | 13 13 | 16 0 | 13 2 | 13 2 | 14 9 | Satara | |
| 32 0 | 35 0 | 16 0 | 17 0 | 15 8 | 75 0 | 75 0 | 70 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | Belgaum | |
| 35 0 | 28 0 | 18 0 | 20 0 | 14 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 10 3 | 10 3 | 9 13 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 9 0 | Dharwar (Hubli) | |
| 21 2 | 23 8 | 15 6 | 15 6 | 15 6 | 150 0 | 150 0 | 150 0 | 15 11 | 15 11 | 14 6 | 15 8 | 15 8 | 14 4 | Ratnágiri | |
| 21 0 | 22 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 15 0 | 213 5 | 213 5 | 213 5 | 13 0 | 14 0 | 12 3 | 12 8 | 13 0 | 11 7 | Kanara (Karwar) | |
| 26 10 | 23 0 | 22 13 | 26 10 | 26 10 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 15 4 | 15 4 | 15 4 | Pánch Mahále (Godhra) | |
| ... | ... | 9 5 | 9 5 | 9 5 | 65 5 | 65 5 | 65 5 | ... | ... | ... | 32 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | Aden | |
| ... | ... | 21 0 | 21 0 | 26 8 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 12 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 12 | Asirgarh | |
| ... | ... | 16 14 | 17 2 | 17 2 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 85 0 | 14 15 | 14 15 | 14 15 | 14 14 | 14 1 | 14 5 | Baroda | |
| ... | ... | 17 0 | 18 12 | 18 4 | 137 8 | 137 8 | 137 8 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 13 8 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | Disa | |
| ... | ... | 20 8 | 20 0 | 18 0 | 180 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 8 | 13 0 | 10 0 | Nimach | |
| ... | ... | 24 5¼ | 23 2½ | 25 0 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 16 2 | 16 2 | 16 6¼ | 15 12 | 15 12 | 16 0 | Nasirabad | |
| ... | ... | 18 12 | 18 13 | 19 12 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 80 0 | 60 0 | 60 0 | 70 0 | 50 0 | 50 0 | 65 0 | Rajkot | |
| ... | 40 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 22 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 12 13* | 12 13* | *10 10¼ | 12 8* | 12 8* | 10 8* | Upper Sindh Frontier | |
| 9 8 | 13 0 | 18 0 | 17 0 | 16 0 | 105 0 | 105 0 | 105 0 | 17 13 | 17 13 | 17 13 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | Karachi | |
| 24 0 | 24 0 | 14 0 | 16 0 | 10 0 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 480 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | Haidarabad (Nakur) | |
| ... | ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 21 4 | 240 0 | 220 0 | 280 0 | 13 14 | 14 0 | 13 10 | 13 12 | 13 11 | 13 8 | Shikarpur | |
| ... | ... | 18 8 | 21 8 | 22 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 160 0 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | Sukkur | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 120 0 | 120 0 | 160 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 9 10 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 9 10 | Thar and Parkar (Umarkot) | |
| | | | | | | | | Prices per md. of 40 seers. | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | R a. p. | R a. p. | R a. p. | | | | *Western Districts.* | Bengal. |
| ... | ... | 20 10 | 22 1 | 28 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 160 0 | 3 0 6 | 3 0 0 | 2 12 0 | 12 0d | 12 0 | 13 5 | Burdwan | |
| ... | ... | 18 0 | 18 8 | 21 0 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 320 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0b | 12 0 | 12 0 | Bancoorah | |
| ... | ... | 21 0 | 22 8 | 26 8 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 4 3 | ... | 12 0c | 12 0 | 12 0 | Beerbhoom | |
| ... | ... | 17 0 | 17 0 | 19 0 | 155 0 | 155 0 | 160 0 | 2 14 0 | 2 14 0 | 3 0 0 | 13 0d | 13 0 | 13 0 | Midnapore | |
| ... | ... | 19 0 | 19 0 | 21 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 100 0 | 2 14 0 | 2 14 0 | 2 12 0 | 13 9e | 13 9 | 13 0 | Hooghly | |
| ... | ... | 18 0 | 17 12 | 22 8 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 2 14 0 | 2 14 0 | 2 14 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | Howrah | |

d In Ghattal retail price of salt 12-8 seers.
e In Jehanabad retail price of salt 13-8 seers.

* In common use.

## PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGH

QUANTITIES PER RU

| Provinces. | Districts. | Wheat. Present fortnight. | Wheat. Past fortnight. | Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Barley. Present fortnight. | Barley. Past fortnight. | Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Rice (best sort). Present fortnight. | Rice (best sort). Past fortnight. | Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Rice (common). Present fortnight. | Rice (common). Past fortnight. | Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight. | Great Millet. Past fortnight. | Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Bulrush Mil (Cumboo, Baj *Penicillaria Sp* Present fortnight. | Bulrush Mil. Past fortnight. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. |
| Bengal—continued. | *Central Districts.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Calcutta | 15 5 | 14 9 | 14 9 | 23 2 | 20 0 | 26 14 | 10 12 | 10 12 | 10 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 20 0 | 24 8 | 24 8 | 29 0 | ... | 16 0 |
| | 24-Pergunnahs | 13 5 | 13 8 | 12 5 | 20 0 | 18 0 | 20 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 10 0 | 19 0 | 18 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | 13 5 |
| | Nuddea | 15 3 | 15 3¾ | 16 13 | ... | ... | 32 0 | 16 13 | 16 1 | 21 5 | 18 4½ | 18 4½ | 22 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Khoolna | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 0 | 18 0 | ... | 25 0 | 26 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Jessore | 14 0 | 12 0 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 17 0 | 23 0 | 22 8 | 23 8 | 29 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Moorshedabad | 17 0 | 16 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 18 0 | 21 0 | 22 0 | 28 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Dinagepore | 15 12 | 16 0 | 15 3½ | 14 8 | 13 4 | 22 13 | 18 0 | 19 4 | 23 4 | 20 0 | 23 8 | 32 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Rajshahye | 18 0 | 18 0 | 18 12 | 37 8 | 45 0 | 45 0 | 16 8 to 18 0 | 17 4 to 18 0 | 21 0 | 18 0 to 18 12 | 18 0 to 21 0 | 26 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Rungpore | 20 0 | 16 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 5 | 13 5 | 15 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 25 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Bogra | 15 0 | 13 8 | 19 14 | ... | ... | ... | 15 0 | 13 8 | 19 8 | 22 8 | 24 0 | 30 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Pubna | 18 6 | 19 8 | 21 0 | | ... | ... | 9 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 18 12 | 19 8 | 26 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Darjeeling | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Jalpaiguri | 10 0 | 10 0 | 9 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 18 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 24 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | *Eastern Districts.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Dacca | 14 8 | 14 8 | 17 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 53 0 | 16 4 | 15 12 | 21 4 | 19 0 | 19 4 | 29 0 | ... | ... | ... | 24 0 | ... |
| | Furreedpore | 24 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 37 0 | 35 0 | 30 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 24 0 | 23 0 | 24 0 | 26 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Backergunge | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 0 | 19 0 | 24 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 29 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Mymensingh | 12 0 | 12 8 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 23 0 | 30 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Tipperah | 12 4 | 12 4 | 13 4 | ... | ... | ... | 21 0 | 20 8 | 26 8 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 33 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Chittagong | 12 0 | 12 0 | 9 0 | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 13 0 | 17 0 | 21 0 | 22 0 | 23 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Noakholly | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 23 0 | 22 0 | 27 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 32 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Chittagong Hill Tracts | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 14 8 | 17 14 | 17 14 | 17 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Hill Tipperah | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 27 0 | 39 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | *Behar.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Patna | 17 8 | 17 8 | 19 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 50 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 13 6 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 21 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Gya | 20 0 | 22 0 | 19 8 | 24 8 | 24 0 | 30 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 11 0 | 17 0 | 18 0 | 22 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Shahabad | 16 0 to 18 0 | 16 0 to 18 0 | 16 0 to 17 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 35 0 | 11 0 to 11 8 | 11 0 to 13 0 | 20 0 to 22 0 | 18 0 to 18 8 | 18 0 to 19 0 | 24 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | ... | 30 0 | 32 0 |
| | Durbhunga | 15 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 44 0 | 35 0 | 28 0 | 16 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Mozufferpore | 21 0 | 21 0 | 19 0 | 35 0 | 35 0 | 30 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 18 0 | 19 0 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Sarun | 16 8 | 16 8 | 15 8 | 30 0 | 32 0 | 35 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 8 | 19 0 | 18 8 | 22 0 | 32 0 | 34 0 | 38 0 | ... | ... |
| | Chumparun | 16 0 | 16 0 | ... | 40 0 | 40 0 | ... | 14 0 | 15 0 | 12 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 22 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Monghyr | 19 10 | 18 14 | 19 14 | 33 9 | 27 13 | 31 8 | 13 9 | 14 11 | 20 0 | 15 12 | 16 12 | 23 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Bhágulpur | 16 6 | 16 6 | 17 11 | 25 4 | 31 9 | 37 14 | 15 12 | 16 6 | 20 3 | 18 15 | 17 11 | 26 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Purneah | 18 0 | 17 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | 17 0 | 18 0 | 22 0 | 18 0 | 21 0 | 30 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Maldah | 18 0 | 18 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | 15 0 | 19 0 | 17 0 | 18 0 | 20 0 | 23 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Sonthal Pergunnahs | 14 0 | 15 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 25 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 30 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | *Orissa.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Cuttack | 13 2 | 11 13 | 15 12 | ... | ... | ... | 17 1 | 17 1 | 14 7 | 26 4* | 26 4 | 28 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Pooree | 13 2 | 13 2 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | 26 9 | 26 9 | 28 0 | 32 8 | 32 8 | 36 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Balasore | 14 0 | 14 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 26 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Chota Nagpore. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | *South-Western Frontier Agency.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Hazaribagh | 18 0 | 18 0 | 16 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 27 0 | 10 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 17 0 | 18 0 | 22 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Lohardugga | 18 0 | 20 0 | 19 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 30 0 | 20 0 | 18 0 | 22 0 | 24 0 | 22 0 | 26 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Singbhoom | 24 0 | 16 0 | 24 0 | 32 0 | 20 0 | 32 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 36 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 40 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Manbhoom | 16 0 | 16 0 | 15 8 | 30 0 | ... | 34 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 22 0 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 34 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

* In the interior retail price of common rice varies from 31-8 to 42 seers per rupee.
*f* In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Baraset and Dum-Dum 12 seers, Bussirhat 13 seers, Diamond Harbour 10-8 seers, and Barrackpore 12-12 seers.
*g* In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Kooshtea and Ranaghat 12-12 seers, Meherpore 11 seers, Choondanga 12 seers.
*h* In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Satkhira 12 seers and Bagirhat 11 seers.
*i* In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Jhenidah, Magura, and Narail 12 seers, and Bongong 13 seers.
*j* In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Lalbagh 11 seers, Jungipore 10-14 seers, and Kandi 12 seers.
*k* Retail prices of salt at Raigunge 11-8 seers and Nitpore 12 seers.
*l* In Nattore and Nowgong sub-divisions retail price of salt is 12 seers.
*m* In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Gaibanda 14 seers, Kurigram 10 seers, and Nilphamari 12 seers.
*n* Retail price of salt at Kurseong 8 seers.
*o* Retail price of salt at Fallacotta in Alipore sub-division 10 seers.
*p* In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Manickgunge 13 seers and Naraingunge 13-8 seers.
*q* In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Goalundo 12 seers, Bhanga 11 seers, and Gopalgunge 12-12 seers.
*r* In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Patuakhali 10-10 seers, Ferozepore 11 seers, and Buola 9 seers.
*s* In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Kishoregunge 10-10 seers and Attea 12 seers.

NDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF APRIL 1883—*continued.*

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

| Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Verugu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* | | | Gram. | | | Firewood. | | | Salt. Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers. | | | Salt. Retail. | | | Districts. | Provinces. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | | |
| Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | R a. p. | R a. p. | R a. p. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Central Districts.* | |
| ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 17 12 | 24 10 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 2 12 0 | 2 10 0 | 2 8 0 | 14 0 | 14 9 | 13 8 | Calcutta | Bengal—*continued.* |
| ... | 16 0 | ... | 19 0 | 18 0 | 20 0 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 100 0 | 2 14 0 | 2 14 0 | 3 0 0 | 13 5*f* | 13 5 | 13 5 | 24-Pergunnahs | |
| ... | ... | ... | 24 9¾ | 24 9¾ | 26 0 | ... | ... | ... | 3 5 0 | 3 0 0 | 3 0 0 | 11 10½*g* | 11 10¼ | 12 13¼ | Nuddea | |
| ... | ... | ... | 15 0 | 14 0 | ... | 180 0 | 180 0 | ... | 3 2 0 | 3 2 0 | 4 0 0 | 11 0*h* | 11 0 | ... | Khoolna | |
| ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 18 0 | 22 8 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 110 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 0 0 | 3 8 0 | 11 4*i* | 11 8 | 11 8 | Jessore | |
| ... | ... | ... | 27 0 | 22 0 | 32 0 | 140 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 2 0 | 3 12 0 | 12 4*j* | 12 8 | 10 0 | Moorshedabad | |
| ... | ... | ... | 17 8 | 16 12 | 17 12 | 160 0 | 180 0 | 160 0 | 3 6 0 | 3 6 0 | 3 8 0 | 11 12*k* | 11 8 | ... | Dinagepore | |
| ... | ... | ... | 26 4 | 22 8 | 28 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 3 8 9 | ... | 3 1 0 | 11 4*l* | 12 0 | 13 0 | Rajshahye | |
| ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 16 0 | 20 0 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 135 0 | 3 5 0 | 3 5 0 | 4 0 0 | 11 14*m* | 11 14 | 9 8 | Rungpore | |
| ... | ... | ... | 18 12 | 15 0 | 21 12 | 67 8 | 67 8 | 67 8 | 3 8 0 | 3 8 0 | 3 2 8 | 11 4 | 10 8 | 12 0 | Bogra | |
| ... | ... | ... | 18 0 | 18 0 | 23 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 2 6 | ... | 11 4 | 12 6 | 12 0 | Pubna | |
| 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 128 0 | 128 0 | 160 0 | 4 8 0 | 4 6 0 | 5 0 0 | 8 0*n* | 8 0 | 6 0 | Darjeeling | |
| ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 14 8 | 16 0 | 128 0 | 128 0 | 128 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 5 0 | 11 0*o* | 11 0 | 11 0 | Jalpáiguri | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Eastern Districts.* | |
| ... | ... | ... | 16 13 | 16 13 | 24 5 | 80 0 | 90 0 | 91 4 | 3 2 0 | 3 1 0 | 3 2 0 | 12 4*p* | 12 8 | 12 4 | Dacca | |
| ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 8 | 16 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | ... | 3 2 0 | 3 2 0 | 3 1 3 | 12 0*q* | 12 0 | 12 0 | Furreedpore | |
| ... | ... | ... | 18 0 | 18 0 | 21 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 100 0 | 2 11 0 | 2 11 0 | 3 11 0 | 13 0*r* | 13 0 | 10 9 | Backergunge | |
| ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | 3 6 0 | 3 6 0 | 3 4 0 | 11 12*s* | 11 8 | 12 0 | Mymensingh | |
| ... | ... | ... | 15 8 | 16 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | 3 4 0 | 3 0 0 | 3 4 0 | 12 4*t* | 12 4 | 11 0 | Tipperah | |
| ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 80 0 | 120 0 | 80 0 | 4 0 0 | 4 4 0 | 2 11 0 | 9 0*u* | 9 0 | 10 0 | Chittagong | |
| ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | 3 6 0 | 3 2 0 | 4 6 0 | 10 0*v* | 10 0 | 8 8 | Noakholly | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 320 0 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 4 8 0 | 4 8 0 | 4 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | Chittagong Hill Tracts | |
| ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | 3 4 0 | 3 4 0 | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | Hill Tipperah | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Behar.* | |
| ... | ... | ... | 29 8 | 29 8 | 42 8 | 130 0 | 130 0 | 130 0 | 3 0 0 | 3 0 0 | 3 15 6 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 9 1 | Patna | |
| ... | ... | ... | 22 0 | 21 0 | 29 0 | 180 0 | 180 0 | 120 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 6 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 8 | Gya | |
| ... | ... | ... | 28 0 to 29 0 | 25 0 to 26 0 | 32 0 | 140 0 | 130 0 | 120 0 | 3 1 0 | 3 1 0 | 3 2 0 | 12 8*w* | 12 8 | 12 0 | Shahabad | |
| 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 20 8 | 20 0 | 28 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 3 10 0 | 3 10 0 | ... | 11 0*x* | 11 0 | 12 0 | Durbhunga | |
| ... | ... | ... | 22 0 | 22 0 | 29 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 4 0 | ... | 12 0*y* | 12 0 | 12 0 | Mozufferpore | |
| 0 | 32 0 | 33 0 | 28 0 | 26 0 | 31 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 3 5 0 | 3 6 0 | 3 8 0 | 11 0*z* | 11 0 | 11 0 | Sarun | |
| ... | ... | ... | 22 0 | 20 0 | 24 0 | ... | ... | ... | 3 5 0 | 3 5 0 | ... | 11 0*z1* | 11 0 | 10 0 | Chumparun | |
| ... | ... | ... | 27 14 | 26 12 | 34 10 | 126 0 | 126 0 | 126 0 | 3 3 4 | 3 3 2 | 3 13 0 | 12 1*z2* | 12 1 | 9 3 | Monghyr | |
| ... | ... | ... | 25 4 | 26 8 | 32 13 | 151 8 | 138 14 | 138 14 | 3 0 6 | 3 2 9 | 3 0 0 | 12 10*z3* | 12 10 | 11 5 | Bhágalpur | |
| ... | ... | ... | 19 0 | 18 0 | 23 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 3 12 0 | 3 12 0 | ... | 10 0*z4* | 10 8 | 10 0 | Purneah | |
| ... | ... | ... | 28 0 | 20 0 | 25 0 | 160 0 | 140 0 | 120 0 | 3 10 0 | 3 8 0 | 3 10 0 | 10 8 | 11 0 | 9 0 | Maldah | |
| ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 17 0 | 22 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 3 6 0 | 3 7 0 | 3 12 0 | 11 0*z5* | 11 0 | 10 0 | Sonthal Pergunnahs | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Orissa.* | |
| 12 | 13 2 | 14 7 | 22 5 | 22 5 | 23 10 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 160 0 | ... | 2 12 0 | 3 0 0 | ... | 14 0 | 13 0 | Cuttack | |
| ... | ... | ... | 18 6 | 15 11 | 17 0 | 105 0 | 108 0 | 105 0 | 2 12 0 | 2 12 0 | 3 6 0 | 11 4*z6* | 11 4 | 11 0 | Pooree | |
| ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 160 0 | 3 12 0 | 3 2 0 | 3 2 0 | 10 8*z7* | 12 3 | 13 0 | Balasore | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | CHOTA NAGPUR. *South-Western Frontier Agency.* | |
| 0 | 27 0 | 36 0 | 17 0 | 18 0 | 21 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 3 7 0 | 3 10 0 | 3 10 0 | 11 0*z8* | 11 0 | 10 0 | Hazáribágh | |
| 0 | 40 0 | 38 0 | 17 0 | 16 0 | 20 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 140 0 | 3 10 0 | 3 10 0 | 4 0 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 9 0 | Lohardugga | |
| ... | ... | ... | 24 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 180 0 | 3 12 0 | 3 12 0 | 4 0 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 8 0 | Singbhoom | |
| ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 22 0 | 20 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 3 6 0 | 3 6 0 | 3 8 0 | 10 8*z9* | 10 8 | 11 0 | Manbhoom | |

*f* In Brahmunberiah and Chandpore sub-divisions retail price of salt is 12-8 seers.
*w* Retail price of salt at Kumeriah 10 seers, Hathazaree and Cox's Bazar 8 seers.
*v* In the interior retail prices of salt range from 9 to 12-4 seers.
*w* In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Buxar 11-8 seers and Bhaboon 11 seers.
*x* In Madhubani and Tajpore sub-divisions retail price of salt is 12 seers.
*y* In the interior retail price of salt in some places is 12 seers, and in other places 11 seers.
*z* In Gopalgunge retail price of salt is 12 seers.
*z1* In the interior retail prices of salt range from 10 to 13 seers.
*z2* In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Begusarai 10-8 seers and Jamui 11-12 seers.
*z3* In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Banka and Soopole 10 seers and Muddehpoora 10-8 seers.
*z4* In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Kissengunge 10 seers and Arrareah (at Raneegunge) 11 seers.
*z5* In Godda retail prices of salt 10 seers.
*z6* In Khoorda retail price of salt is 14 seers.
*z7* In Bhadrak retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
*z8* Retail price of salt at Chatra 11 seers and Khurruckdiha 12 seers.
*z9* Retail price of salt at Raghunathpore 11 8 seers and Burrabazar 11 seers.

## PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

| Provinces. | Districts. | Wheat. Present fortnight. | Wheat. Past fortnight. | Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Barley. Present fortnight. | Barley. Past fortnight. | Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Rice (best sort). Present fortnight. | Rice (best sort). Past fortnight. | Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Rice (common). Present fortnight. | Rice (common). Past fortnight. | Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight. | Great Millet. Past fortnight. | Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight. | Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight. | Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. |
| Assam | Sylhet | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | 17 8 | 17 8 | 17 0 | 31 8 | 31 8 | 35 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Cachar | 10 10 | 9 2 | 11 6 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 21 5 | 24 10 | 22 12 | 24 10 | 29 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Goálpárá | 20 0 | 20 0 | 26 10 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 15 0 | 11 0 | 22 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Gáro Hills | 4 0 | 4 0 | 4 0 | ... | ... | ... | 5 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Kámrúp | 16 0 | 16 0 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Darrang | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 10 | 12 0 | 10 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Nowgong | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 8 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Sibságar | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 8 | 6 8 | 6 8 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Lakhimpur | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 7 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Khásí & Jaintiá Hills | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | 9 0 | 10 0 | 8 0 | 10 0 | 11 0 | 9 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Nága Hills | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 0 | 6 0 | 4 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| N. W. Provinces. | Dehra Dún | 18 8 | 18 8 | 19 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 32 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 | 11 4 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 24 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 24 |
| | Saharanpur | No return received | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Muzaffarnagar | 20 4 | 20 4 | 21 0 | 23 0 | 28 11 | 35 5 | 6 9 | 6 9 | 6 9 | 12 12 | 13 12 | 14 5 | 36 4 | 36 4 | 30 4 | 26 6 | 26 6 | 28 |
| | Meerut | 18 8 | 18 0 | 18 8 | 33 0 | 28 0 | 26 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 6 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 31 0 | 31 0 | 28 8 | 25 0 | 23 8 | 26 |
| | Bulandshahr | 20 0 | 20 0 | 19 14 | 30 0 | 28 8 | 27 8 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 11 4 | 11 4 | 10 10 | 27 0 | 28 0 | 26 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 22 |
| | Aligarh | 17 4 | 17 12 | 19 0 | 26 8 | 24 8 | 26 8 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 6 8 | 13 0 | 11 0 | 16 8 | 26 8 | 28 0 | 26 8 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 21 |
| | Kumaun | 12 8 | 12 8 | 18 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 20 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 10 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Garhwál | 18 0 | 20 0 | 22 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 28 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 10 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | * | * | |
| | Bijnor | 19 11 | 18 0 | 18 9 | 32 1 | 32 10 | 27 9 | 11 4 | 11 8 | 12 6 | 13 12 | 13 8 | 12 15 | 32 6 | 30 6 | 27 0 | 22 8 | 23 8 | 21 |
| | Moradabad | 21 4 | 18 12 | 21 9 | 31 14 | 30 10 | 30 0 | 10 10 | 11 4 | 8 2 | 15 0 | 16 4 | 14 6 | 31 4 | 30 0 | 27 8 | 20 10 | 23 2 | 23 |
| | Budaun | 21 4½ | 17 1½ | 21 0 | 32 6 | 28 12½ | 28 12½ | 9 9½ | 9 9½ | 9 9½ | 16 3 | 15 9½ | 15 14 | ... | 25 12½ | 24 0 | ... | 22 3 | 21 |
| | Bareilly | 19 11 | 17 8 | 20 10 | 28 12 | 28 12 | 26 14 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 28 12 | 26 14 | 24 6 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 |
| | Sháhjáhánpur | 20 12 | 19 8 | 22 8 | 33 0 | 29 0 | 29 8 | 9 12 | 9 12 | 9 4 | 18 12 | 18 12 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Tarái Pergunnahs | No return received | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Muttra | 17 4 | 17 4 | 18 0 | 27 0 | 28 0 | 24 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | ... | 14 8 | 14 8 | 15 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 21 0 | 23 0 | 22 |
| | Agra | 17 0 | 17 0 | 18 8 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 24 8 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 26 0 | 24 0 | 25 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 22 |
| | Farukhabad | 18 1 | 17 14½ | 18 15 | 27 5 | 24 12 | 26 14½ | 7 5 | 7 5 | 8 3 | 14 6½ | 14 13 | 16 0 | 25 15 | 24 8½ | 26 9 | 22 2 | 21 5½ | 24 |
| | Mainpuri | 19 8 | 19 0 | 20 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 25 0 | 4 0 | 4 0 | 5 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 | ... | 23 0 | ... | ... | 22 0 | |
| | Etawah | 17 0 | 17 8 | 20 8 | 23 8 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 24 0 | 23 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 23 0 | 23 |
| | Etah | 20 5 | 19 0 | 22 0 | 26 13 | 26 11 | 26 0 | 8 0 | 7 12 | 6 0 | 14 5 | 17 0 | 13 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 | ... | 23 0 | 22 0 | 19 |
| | Jalaun | 20 0 | 18 0 | 22 8 | 22 0 | 20 0 | 22 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 13 0 | 27 0 | 25 0 | 30 0 | 23 0 | 25 0 | 27 |
| | Jhánsi | 22 2 | 21 0 | 24 11 | 38 1 | 36 11 | 34 14½ | 10 0 | 10 8 | 9 8 | 17 0 | 18 0 | 15 0 | 35 8 | 34 0 | 30 3 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 23 |
| | Lalitpur | 21 8 | 22 0 | 25 0 | 40 0 | 44 0 | 36 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 14 0 | 16 0 | 14 0 | 40 0 | 39 0 | 34 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 32 |
| | Cawnpore | 19 0 | 18 4 | 21 0 | 28 0 | 29 0 | 29 0 | 10 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 15 0 | 15 8 | 16 8 | 35 0 | 35 0 | 32 0 | 27 8 | 28 0 | 28 |
| | Fatehpur | 17 14 | 16 14 | 19 4 | 27 0 | 25 8 | 28 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 10 | 16 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 32 0 | 33 0 | ... | 25 8 | 24 12 | |
| | Bánda | 22 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 29 0 | 28 0 | 25 0 | 8 0 | 9 8 | 10 0 | 17 8 | 17 8 | 16 0 | 35 0 | 33 0 | 35 0 | 32 0 | 29 0 | 33 |
| | Allahabad | 18 4 | 17 12 | 19 4 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 28 0 | 11 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 15 8 | 17 4 | 18 0 | 32 8 | 34 0 | 33 8 | 30 8 | 32 0 | 32 |
| | Hamirpur | 18 0 | 18 9 | 19 11 | 20 0 | 19 2 | 23 10 | 10 0 | 12 6 | ... | ... | ... | 15 12 | 28 0 | 28 2 | 31 8 | 22 0 | 24 0 | |
| | Jaunpur | 20 8 | 19 0 | 21 3 | 30 5 | 33 1 | 31 12 | 7 12 | 7 12 | 8 7 | 15 8 | 15 8 | 15 8 | ... | 28 4 | ... | 25 6 | 25 6 | 22 |
| | Gorakhpur | 18 0 | 21 9½ | 20 13 | 28 12½ | 28 13 | 36 0 | 14 5½ | 17 1½ | 17 1½ | 16 11½ | 17 1½ | 21 9½ | 36 0 | 34 3 | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Basti | 19 0 | 18 0 | 17 0 | 24 0 | 23 0 | 46 0 | 15 8 | 16 8 | 17 0 | 17 8 | 17 0 | 23 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Azamgarh | 19 3 | 16 4 | 19 15 | 26 1 | 22 2 | 31 0 | 10 5 | 10 5 | 10 5 | 14 0 | 16 8 | 16 4 | 29 8 | 29 8 | 41 0 | ... | 21 8 | |
| | Mirzapur | 17 0 | 18 0 | 17 0 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 26 0 | 9 8 | 10 0 | 10 8 | 15 8 | 16 0 | 18 0 | 30 0 | 23 0 | 27 0 | 28 0 | 29 0 | 26 |
| | Benares | 16 8 | 16 13 | 17 14 | 25 0 | 26 8 | 27 10 | 11 6 | 11 6 | 13 0 | 17 1 | 17 10 | 20 9 | 27 10 | 27 10 | 29 4 | 29 4 | 29 4 | 27 |
| | Gházipur | 19 5 | 17 6½ | 19 5 | 26 6½ | 25 2 | 30 14 | 10 5 | 10 15½ | 11 0 | 16 1½ | 17 6½ | 20 0 | 32 3 | 33 7 | 36 1 | 27 11 | 28 5 | 27 |
| | Balia | 18 12 | 17 8 | 16 4 | 27 8 | 26 4 | 27 8 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 18 12 | 18 12 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Pilibhít | No return received | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Oudh. | Lucknow | 18 13½ | 17 7½ | 19 12 | 31 8 | 26 12½ | 28 13½ | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 14 12 | 15 5½ | 14 13½ | 29 8 | 26 12 | 27 2 | 24 10½ | 25 0 | 25 |
| | Unáo | 19 0 | 17 0 | 20 0 | 28 0 | 25 0 | 28 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 15 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 32 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 26 |
| | Bára Banki | 19 0 | 19 0 | 20 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 28 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 15 0 | 18 0 | 19 0 | 36 0 | 34 0 | 34 0 | 22 0 | 20 0 | 24 |
| | Sitapur | 20 12 | 20 9 | 20 0 | 25 12 | 25 6 | 26 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 18 8 | 20 0 | 19 0 | 33 4 | 35 13 | 23 4 | 27 8 | 27 11 | |
| | Hardui | 17 13 | 17 13 | 20 6 | 30 0 | 24 6 | 27 11 | 5 10 | 5 10 | 5 10 | 11 4 | 11 4 | 12 3 | ... | 23 7 | ... | ... | 23 0 | |
| | Kheri | 19 12 | 20 0 | 20 8 | 36 0 | 36 0 | 27 12 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 14 0 | 18 0 | 16 0 | 49 0 | 43 0 | 35 0 | ... | 36 0 | |
| | Fyzabad | No return received | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Bharaich | 18 0 | 18 0 | 15 0 | 40 0 | 30 0 | 38 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 9 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 18 0 | 45 0 | 44 0 | 40 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 24 |
| | Gonda | 21 6 | 22 8 | 21 4 | 38 8 | 33 0 | 35 8 | 15 8 | 15 12 | 17 0 | 17 4 | 18 4 | 20 0 | 46 8 | 46 8 | 42 0 | 28 8 | 28 8 | 27 |
| | Rai Bareli | 20 0 | 21 0 | 20 10 | 29 8 | 32 8 | 27 8 | ... | ... | | 18 0 | 18 0 | 18 8 | 40 0 | 28 0 | 29 0 | 24 8 | 25 0 | |
| | Sultánpur | 22 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 36 0 | 36 0 | 34 8 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 20 0 | ... | 30 0 | ... | ... | 30 0 | |
| | Partábgarh | 21 1 | 20 10 | 21 12 | 33 9 | 34 9 | 32 10 | 16 9 | 17 12 | 16 8 | 17 11 | 18 6 | 17 8 | 31 0 | 33 4 | ... | 30 0 | 31 | |
| Punjab. | Delhi | 19 8 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 30 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 30 0 | 28 8 | 28 0 | 22 8 | 23 0 | 22 |
| | Gurgaon (a) | 21 0 | 20 0 | 18 8 | 29 0 | 32 0 | 27 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 24 0 | 24 8 | 25 0 | 22 |
| | Karnal | 19 0 | 19 0 | 20 0 | 33 0 | 31 0 | 35 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 32 0 | 33 0 | 31 0 | 24 0 | 23 0 | 24 |
| | Hissar | 20 8 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 36 0 | 36 0 | 31 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 0 | 33 0 | 35 0 | 35 0 | 29 0 | 20 0 | 31 |
| | Rohtak | 18 8 | 18 0 | 21 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 25 0 | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 26 8 | 24 0 | 25 0 | 25 |
| | Sirsa | 20 0 | 22 0 | 20 4 | 48 0 | 48 0 | 38 0 | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 45 0 | 45 0 | 45 0 | 34 0 | 36 0 | 33 |
| | Umballa | 24 8 | 24 0 | 23 8 | 40 0 | 38 0 | 38 0 | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 42 0 | 40 0 | 34 0 | 30 0 | 28 0 | 31 |
| | Ludhiana | No return received | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Simla | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Jullundur | 24 8 | 24 8 | 23 8 | 55 0 | 52 0 | 41 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 9 0 | 41 0 | 41 0 | 36 0 | 30 0 | 28 0 | 23 |
| | Hoshiarpur (b) | [illegible] 0 | 27 0 | 24 0 | 45 0 | 45 0 | 40 0 | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 12 0 | 38 0 | 44 0 | 30 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 22 |
| | Kangra | 22 0 | 23 0 | 21 0 | 34 0 | 34 0 | 34 0 | ... | ... | ... | 17 0 | 17 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |

[A FOR THE 1st HALF OF APRIL 1883—*continued.*

ERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

| Millets, Ragi, (Kavaru, Voragu, e, Cheena, Coraloo, wa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* | | Gram. | | | Firewood. | | | Salt. | | | | | | | | | Districts. | Provinces. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | Wholesale. | | | Retail. | | | | | | | |
| Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | | | | | |
| S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | R a. | R a. | R a. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | per maund. | | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 24 8 | 108 0 | 108 0 | 108 0 | 3 4 | 3 6 | 3 6 | 12 4 | 11 13 | 11 12 | Sylhet | | | | |
| ... | ... | 15 4 | 13 5 | 21 5 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 3 8 | 3 8 | 3 0 | 10 10 | 10 10 | 12 4 | Cachar | | | | |
| ... | ... | 18 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 3 4 | 3 4 | 4 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 0 | Goálpárá | | | | |
| ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 5 6 | 5 6 | 5 6 | 6 6 | 6 6 | 6 6 | Gáro Hills | | | | |
| ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 3 8 | 3 8 | 3 8 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 0 | Kámrúp | | | | |
| ... | ... | 7 3 | 8 8 | 8 9 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 4 8 | 4 8 | 5 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | Darrang | | | | |
| ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 120 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | Nowgong | | | | |
| ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 4 8 | 4 8 | 5 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 6 8 | Sibságar | | | | |
| ... | ... | 13 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 120 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | Lakhimpur | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | 5 0 | 5 0 | 5 8 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 7 4 | Khási & Jaintiá Hills | | | | |
| ... | ... | 2 0 | 2 0 | 2 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 15 0 | 3 0 | 3 0 | 2 11 | Nága Hills | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | 26 0 | 25 0 | 23 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 8 | Dehra Dún | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | No return received | | | Saháranpur | | | | |
| ... | ... | 28 11 | 28 11 | 26 6 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 132 0 | 12 8 | 12 6 | 11 8 | 11 10 | 11 10 | ... | Muzaffarnagar | | | | |
| ... | ... | 28 0 | 27 0 | 23 0 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 12 8 | 12 0 | 11 8 | 12 0 | 11 8 | 11 0 | Meerut | | | | |
| ... | ... | 25 0 | 25 0 | 24 0 | 130 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 8 | ... | ... | ... | Bulandshahr | | | | |
| ... | ... | 25 0 | 34 8 | 24 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 12 4 | 13 0 | ... | 12 0 | 12 8 | ... | Aligarh | | | | |
| ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 13 8 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 7 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 6 0 | Kumaun | | | | |
| ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 280 0 | 280 0 | 320 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | Garhwál | | | | |
| ... | ... | 25 14 | 25 14 | 25 5 | 135 0 | 135 0 | 135 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 6 | 12 6 | 11 13 | Bijnor | | | | |
| ... | ... | 24 4 | 23 12 | 22 8 | 125 0 | 125 0 | 125 0 | 12 10 | 12 8 | 12 11 | 12 8 | 12 3 | 13 2 | Moradabad | | | | |
| ... | ... | 24 0 | 22 8 | 22 3 | 192 0 | 192 0 | 192 0 | 12 0 | 10 12½ | 11 6 | 11 6 | 10 8 | 11 6 | Budaun | | | | |
| ... | ... | 25 0 | 23 12 | 20 10 | 125 0 | 125 0 | 125 0 | 11 14 | 11 14 | ... | 11 9 | 11 4 | 10 0 | Bareilly | | | | |
| ... | ... | 26 0 | 24 0 | 22 8 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 200 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 11 8 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 10 8 | Sháhjáhánpur | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | No return received | | | Tarái Pergunnahs | | | | |
| ... | ... | 27 8 | 27 0 | 23 8 | 100 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | ... | 12 8 | 12 8 | 11 0 | Muttra | | | | |
| ... | ... | 25 0 | 25 0 | 23 8 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 12 8 | Ágra | | | | |
| ... | ... | 24 15 | 24 10 | 23 4 | 156 8 | 156 8 | 156 8 | 11 15 | 11 14½ | 11 9 | 11 6 | 11 3½ | 11 9 | Farukhabad | | | | |
| ... | ... | 22 8 | 24 0 | 23 8 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | Mainpuri | | | | |
| ... | ... | 26 0 | 26 0 | 27 8 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 120 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 9 8 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 8 0 | Etáwah | | | | |
| ... | ... | 24 12 | 24 8 | 24 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 140 0 | 12 0 | 11 8 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 9 0 | Etah | | | | |
| ... | ... | 33 0 | 32 0 | 33 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | Jalaun | | | | |
| ... | ... | 33 5 | 33 9 | 30 11 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 11 9½ | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 1½ | Jhánsi | | | | |
| ... | ... | 35 0 | 36 0 | 34 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 200 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 8 | Lalitpur | | | | |
| ... | ... | 29 8 | 31 8 | 28 8 | 150 0 | 140 0 | 150 0 | 12 12 | 12 12 | ... | 12 8 | 12 8 | 12 0 | Cawnpore | | | | |
| ... | ... | 28 4 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | ... | 10 12 | 10 12 | 9 14 | Fatehpur | | | | |
| ... | ... | 39 0 | 35 0 | 34 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | Banda | | | | |
| ... | ... | 31 0 | 29 8 | 29 6 | 135 0 | 140 0 | 160 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | ... | Allahabad | | | | |
| ... | ... | 32 0 | 33 12 | 31 8 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 11 13 | 11 4 | 11 4 | 10 0 | 10 12 | ... | Hamírpur | | | | |
| ... | ... | 28 4 | 24 0 | 25 6 | 148 12 | 148 12 | 169 8 | 10 12 | 10 12 | ... | 10 10 | 10 10 | 8 15 | Jaunpur | | | | |
| ... | ... | 32 5½ | 27 0 | 33 3 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 11 11½ | 11 9½ | ... | 11 3½ | 10 13 | 9 9½ | Gorakhpur | | | | |
| ... | ... | 24 0 | 18 8 | 28 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 9 8 | 9 8 | 8 0 | 8 8 | 8 0 | 7 0 | Basti | | | | |
| ... | ... | 23 10 | 22 2 | 23 10 | 147 8 | 147 0 | 147 8 | 9 3 | 9 3 | 7 11 | 9 3 | 9 3 | 9 3 | Azamgarh | | | | |
| ... | ... | 27 0 | 27 0 | 24 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 10 8 | 10 0 | 9 10 | 10 0 | 9 0 | 8 0 | Mirzapur | | | | |
| ... | ... | 25 8½ | 25 8 | 23 5 | 130 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 2 | 10 2 | 9 9 | Benares | | | | |
| ... | ... | 28 5 | 27 0½ | 30 4 | 128 12 | 128 12 | 143 0 | 10 15½ | 10 15½ | 9 10 | 10 5 | 10 5 | 9 10 | Gházipur | | | | |
| ... | ... | 28 12 | 25 0 | 27 8 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 11 4 | 11 10 | 9 6 | 11 4 | 9 6 | ... | Balia | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | No return received | | | Pilibhít | | | | |
| ... | ... | 26 5½ | 23 14½ | 23 0 | 115 0 | 110 0 | 120 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 9 8 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 9 0 | Lucknow | | | | |
| ... | ... | 27 0 | 26 0 | 27 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 9 0 | Unáo | | | | |
| ... | ... | 26 0 | 24 0 | 26 0 | 130 0 | 130 0 | 130 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 10 8 | 9 8 | Bára Banki | | | | |
| ... | ... | 24 7½ | 21 3 | 22 3 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 9 8 | Sitapur | | | | |
| ... | ... | 20 10 | 20 10 | 22 18 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 240 0 | 8 7 | 8 7 | 8 8 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 8 7 | Hardui | | | | |
| ... | ... | 22 0 | 22 0 | 20 8 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 200 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 9 8 | Kheri | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | No return received | | | Fyzabad | | | | |
| ... | ... | 26 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | ... | ... | ... | 9 8 | 9 8 | 8 4 | Bharaich | | | | |
| ... | ... | 31 4 | 28 6 | 29 4 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | ... | 11 12 | 11 12 | 10 0 | Gonda | | | | |
| ... | ... | 25 8 | 23 0 | 21 10 | 200 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 8 0 | Rai Bareli | | | | |
| ... | ... | 29 0 | 26 0 | 30 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 12 0 | 12 8 | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 12 | Sultánpur | | | | |
| ... | ... | 27 12 | 23 10 | 25 6 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 9 0 | 10 12 | 11 2 | 9 0 | Partábgarh | | | | |
| ... | ... | 26 0 | 25 0 | 23 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 85 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 12 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 0 | Delhi | | | | |
| ... | ... | 26 0 | 25 0 | 22 8 | 140 0 | 120 0 | 140 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | Gurgáon (*a*) | | | | |
| ... | ... | 30 0 | 30 0 | 26 8 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 160 0 | 12 6 | 12 6 | 11 0 | 12 4 | 12 4 | 10 12 | Karnál | | | | |
| ... | ... | 34 0 | 34 0 | 32 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 8 | Hissar | | | | |
| ... | ... | 28 0 | 27 8 | 25 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 12 8 | 12 4 | 10 2 | 12 0 | 11 11 | 9 4 | Rohtak | | | | |
| ... | ... | 44 0 | 43 0 | 38 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | Sirsa | | | | |
| ... | ... | 35 0 | 34 0 | 30 0 | 140 0 | 130 0 | 130 0 | 14 1 | 13 13 | 13 8 | 14 0 | 13 12 | 13 8 | Umballa | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | No return received | | | Ludhiana | | | | |
| ... | ... | 21 8 | 22 0 | 21 8 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 90 0 | 11 5 | 11 5 | 9 14 | 10 0 | 10 10 | 10 8 | Simla | | | | |
| ... | ... | 34 0 | 36 0 | 31 8 | 110 0 | 100 0 | 105 0 | 14 8 | 15 0 | 13 14 | 14 4 | 14 8 | 13 [illegible] | Jullundur | | | | |
| ... | ... | 35 0 | 36 0 | 31 0 | 110 0 | 100 0 | 110 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 13 12 | 13 12 | 13 8 | Hoshiarpur (*b*) | | | | |
| ... | ... | 24 0 | 23 0 | 21 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 12 0 | 11 8 | 10 0 | 11 8 | 11 0 | 9 0 | Kángra | | | | |

Provinces: Assam; N. W. Provinces; Oudh; Punjab.

(*b*) Jowar rising.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGH

QUANTITIES PER

| Provinces. | Districts. | Wheat. Present fortnight. | Wheat. Past fortnight. | Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Barley. Present fortnight. | Barley. Past fortnight. | Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Rice (best sort). Present fortnight. | Rice (best sort). Past fortnight. | Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Rice (common). Present fortnight. | Rice (common). Past fortnight. | Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight. | Great Millet. Past fortnight. | Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Bulrush (Cumboo, *Penicillaria*). Present fortnight. | Bulrush. Past fortnight. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. |
| Punjab—*continued.* | Amritsar | 25 0 | 24 12 | 23 8 | 44 0 | 43 0 | 49 0 | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 13 0 | 42 0 | 44 0 | 30 4 | 26 8 | 26 |
| | Siálkot | 27 0 | 27 0 | 23 0 | 43 0 | 48 0 | 39 0 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 37 0 | 37 0 | 30 0 | 39 0 | 39 |
| | Gurdáspur | 28 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 45 0 | 45 0 | 30 0 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 26 0 | 14 0 | 14 |
| | Lahore | 24 0 | 24 0 | 23 0 | 48 0 | 48 0 | 42 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 10 0 | 48 0 | 48 0 | 35 0 | 30 0 | 30 |
| | Ferozepore (*a*) | 24 0 | 23 8 | 22 0 | 46 0 | 42 8 | 45 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 12 0 | 14 0 | 50 0 | 46 0 | 40 0 | 38 0 | 38 |
| | Gujránwála (*b*) | 26 12 | 26 4 | 21 8 | 50 0 | 50 0 | 40 0 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 30 0 | 35 0 | 25 |
| | Ráwalpindi (*c*) | 22 0 | 23 8 | 19 12 | 44 0 | 42 0 | 35 0 | ... | ... | ... | 15 4 | 15 0 | 9 8 | 37 0 | 36 0 | 27 0 | 43 0 | 44 |
| | Jhelum | 27 8 | 26 8 | 19 8 | 42 0 | 42 8 | 29 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 8 0 | 39 0 | 39 0 | 29 0 | 45 0 | 42 |
| | Gujrát | 31 0 | 29 0 | 20 12 | 48 0 | 48 0 | 39 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 47 0 | 47 0 | 27 0 | 47 0 | 47 |
| | Shahpúr (*d*) | 23 0 | 23 0 | 17 0 | 55 0 | 43 0 | 30 0 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 12 0 | 42 0 | 40 0 | 22 0 | 48 0 | 43 |
| | Mooltan (*d*) | 16 12 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 34 0 | 30 0 | 26 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 29 0 | 29 0 | 21 0 | 32 0 | 28 |
| | Jhang | 20 0 | 21 0 | 17 8 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 34 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 8 0 | 35 0 | 35 0 | 26 0 | 35 0 | 35 |
| | Montgomery | 19 0 | 18 0 | 21 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 30 0 | ... | ... | ... | 5 8 | 5 8 | 5 8 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 30 0 | ... | . |
| | Muzaffargarh | 18 8 | 17 8 | 19 0 | 30 0 | 27 0 | 28 0 | ... | ... | ... | 6 0 | 6 0 | 5 0 | 24 0 | 23 0 | 20 0 | 25 0 | 23 |
| | Dera Ismail Khán | 20 3 | 21 13 | 16 12 | 34 3 | 34 0 | 29 12 | ... | ... | ... | 9 11 | 9 11 | 8 12 | 41 4 | 41 4 | 28 10 | 33 13 | 33 |
| | Dera Ghazi Khán (*e*) | 16 24 | 16 14 | 17 2 | 35 0 | 27 8 | 26 4 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 7 8 | 40 0 | 38 12 | 23 2 | 33 12 | 32 |
| | Bannu (*f*) | 28 2 | 27 3 | 23 2 | 59 6 | 50 0 | 46 4 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 50 0 | 50 0 | 27 8 | 41 4 | 37 |
| | Pesháwar (*d*) | 17 12 | 18 2 | 13 5 | 42 0 | 42 0 | 34 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 8 | 12 8 | 9 8 | 36 11 | 36 1 | 23 6 | 33 2 | 29 |
| | Kohat | 17 14 | 18 8 | 12 12 | 31 14 | 30 10 | 25 8 | ... | ... | ... | 10 13 | 12 12 | 11 8 | 36 15 | 36 15 | 18 8 | 36 15 | 36 |
| | Házára | ... | ... | ... | 42 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | . |
| Central Provinces. | Nágpur | 18 8 | 17 12 | 19 12 | ... | ... | ... | 9 12 | 9 12 | 8 8 | 18 4 | 17 0 | 17 4 | 29 12 | 29 12 | 30 12 | ... | .. |
| | Bhandára | 22 8 | 22 0 | 23 12 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 9 12 | 22 8 | 23 12 | 19 12 | 35 0 | 35 0 | 22 8 | ... | .. |
| | Chanda | 21 0 | 21 0 | 22 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 31 0 | 34 0 | 30 8 | ... | . |
| | Wardha | 21 0 | 21 0 | 22 12 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 11 0 | 8 12 | 16 0 | 14 0 | 12 12 | 30 0 | 28 0 | 34 0 | ... | .. |
| | Bálaghát | 22 0 | 22 0 | 25 0 | ... | ... | ... | 18 0 | 18 0 | 17 8 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 26 0 | ... | ... | ... | .. | |
| | Jubbulpore | 19 8 | 20 0 | 20 8 | 19 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 13 0 | 13 8 | 12 8 | 18 0 | 19 0 | 17 8 | 28 0 | 27 0 | 21 8 | 20 0 | 21* |
| | Saugor | 25 0 | 25 0 | 24 0 | 30 0 | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 8 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 0 | ... | 35 0 | 32 0 | ... | |
| | Damoh | 31 0 | 26 8 | 28 0 | ... | 31 0 | ... | 15 8 | 15 12 | 12 12 | 16 4 | 16 8 | 13 12 | ... | 40 0 | ... | ... | 39 |
| | Seoni | 23 0 | 22 8 | 24 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 8 | 14 0 | 13 0 | 18 0 | 21 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. |
| | Mandla | 28 12 | 28 0 | 25 4 | ... | ... | ... | 14 8 | 17 0 | 15 0 | 20 8 | 21 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Betul | 17 0 | 17 0 | 19 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 9 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 0 | 22 0 | 21 0 | 24 0 | ... | .. |
| | Chhindwára | 21 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 14 0 | 30 0 | 31 0 | 31 0 | ... | .. |
| | Hoshangabad | 16 9 | 18 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | 4 8 | 4 8 | 5 0 | 10 11 | 10 11 | 11 4 | 21 0 | 19 8 | 24 0 | 19 4 | 19 |
| | Narsinghpur | 19 8 | 20 8 | 21 0 | ... | ... | ... | 9 8 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 12 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. |
| | Nimar | 16 8 | 16 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 8 | 15 0 | 12 8 | 25 1 | 24 0 | 34 0 | 25 1 | 24 |
| | Raipur | 24 0 | 24 0 | 40 0 | ... | ... | .. | 21 0 | 20 0 | 22 8 | 19 0 | 32 0 | 46 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | . |
| | Sambalpur | 18 8 | 18 8 | 27 0 | ... | ... | ... | 37 0 | 37 0 | 34 0 | 52 8 | 52 8 | 54 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. |
| | Bilaspur | 36 0 | 40 0 | 54 0 | ... | ... | ... | 32 0 | 36 0 | 36 0 | 40 0 | 45 0 | 52 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. |
| British Burma. | *Arakan Division.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Akyab | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Northern Arakan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Kyoukpyoo | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | " |
| | Sandoway | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 22 14 | 22 14 | 27 7 | 26 13 | 26 13 | 38 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | *Pegu Division.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Rangoon Town | 15 5 | 15 5 | 16 4 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 2 | 15 4 | 12 3 | 13 2 | 18 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Tharrawaddy | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Prome | 12 2 | 12 2 | 18 3 | ... | ... | ... | 13 7 | 14 15 | 16 12 | 17 2 | 17 2 | 19 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | *Irrawaddy Division.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Henzada | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 15 | 14 5 | 17 14 | 15 10 | 19 8 | 26 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Bassein | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 10 | 15 8 | 18 8 | 12 11 | 17 13 | 22 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Thonegwa | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 12 | 10 12 | 16 12 | 14 11 | 14 11 | 18 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Thayetmyo | 13 6 | 11 8 | 12 1 | ... | ... | ... | 11 11 | 11 11 | 11 11 | 13 13 | 13 13 | 15 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. |
| | *Tenasserim Division.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Moulmein Town & Amherst | 12 2 | 12 2 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 8 | 12 8 | 15 5½ | 13 14 | 13 14 | 20 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Tavoy | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 6 | 13 12 | 13 12 | 19 6 | 21 0 | 21 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Mergui | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 5 | 17 5 | 17 5 | 21 12 | 21 12 | 21 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Toungoo | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 18 5 | 18 3 | 18 3 | 21 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Shwaygyin | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 12 | 12 12 | 16 15 | 13 13 | 13 13 | 17 9 | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Salween | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Hyderabad Assigned Districts. | Secunderabad | No return received | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Bolarum | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Chudderghat | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Amraoti | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Akola | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Ellichpur | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Buldana | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Wun | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Basim | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

(*a*) Barley and jowar falling. (*b*) Bajra falling. (*c*) Firewood falling. (*d*) Barley and bajra falling.

DIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF APRIL 1883—*continued.*

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

| er Millets, Ragi, (Kavaru, Veragu, wee, Cheena Cornioo, rnwa, Nugiee), Panis Miliaceum, &c. | | | Gram. | | | Firewood. | | | Salt. | | | | | | | | | Districts | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | Wholesale. | | | Retail. | | | | | | | |
| Past fortnight. | | Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Present fortnight | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1882 | | | | | |
| h S. Ch. | S. Ch | S. Ch | S. Ch. | S. Ch | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch | S. Ch | S. Ch. | S. Ch | S. Ch. | S. Ch | S. Ch. | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 39 8 | 40 0 | 31 8 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 90 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 14 0 | Amritsar | | | Punjab—*continued.* | |
| ... | ... | ... | 32 0 | 31 8 | 26 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 140 0 | 15 8 | 15 8 | 14 8 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 14 0 | Siálkot | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 34 0 | 34 0 | 29 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 8 | 12 8 | Gurdaspur | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 36 0 | 36 0 | 29 0 | 80 0 | 70 0 | 80 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 12 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 11 0 | Lahore | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 42 0 | 40 0 | 33 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 80 0 | 13 12 | 13 9 | 14 0 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 13 8 | Ferozepore (*a*) | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 33 4 | 32 8 | 27 0 | 95 0 | 95 0 | 95 0 | 15 4 | 15 4 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 14 12 | Gujránwála (*b*) | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 27 0 | 27 0 | 22 0 | 135 0 | 100 0 | 80 0 | 15 12 | 15 12 | 14 0 | 15 8 | .. | 13 12 | Ráwalpindi (*c*) | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 28 8 | 28 0 | 24 8 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 90 0 | 16 12 | 16 10 | 16 0 | 16 8 | 16 4 | 15 8 | Jhelum | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 29 0 | 29 8 | 24 12 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | * | * | * | 15 8 | 15 8 | 15 0 | Gujrat | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 31 0 | 29 0 | 22 0 | ... | | .. | 17 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | Shahpúr (*d*) | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 26 0 | 26 8 | 22 0 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 15 0 | 14 12 | 12 4 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 12 0 | Mooltan (*d*) | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 28 0 | 25 8 | 21 4 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 14 14 | 15 4 | 14 12 | 14 8 | 14 12 | 14 0 | Jhang | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 32 0 | 30 0 | 26 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 11 4 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 4 | Montgomery | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 22 0 | 22 0 | 21 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | * | * | * | 13 12 | 13 8 | 12 0 | Muzaffargarh | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 25 8 | 27 8 | 25 0 | 125 0 | 125 0 | 100 0 | 68 0 | 65 0 | 56 4 | 62 0 | 63 0 | 54 0 | Dera Ismail Khan | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 22 8 | 22 8 | 25 1 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 140 0 | 32 8 | 32 8 | 25 0 | 31 4 | 31 4 | 22 8 | Dera Ghazi Khan (*e*) | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 34 6 | 30 10 | 31 4 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 80 0 | Bannu (*f*) | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 21 2 | 20 10 | 16 6 | 99 0 | 99 0 | 91 0 | 61 12 | 61 2 | 57 3 | 60 0 | 59 0 | 54 8 | Peshawar (*d*) | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 21 0 | 20 6 | 14 10 | 127 8 | 127 8 | 127 0 | 102 0 | 102 0 | 91 13 | 71 6 | 87 0 | 81 9 | Kohat | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 18 0 | ... | 19 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 140 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | Házara | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 19 12 | 19 12 | 24 12 | 150 0 | 150 0 | 150 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 11 0 | 12 4 | 12 4 | 10 12 | Nágpur | | | Central Provinces. | |
| ... | ... | ... | 30 0 | 29 0 | 34 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 8 | 11 4 | 10 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 9 12 | Bhandára | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 24 0 | 30 0 | 31 0 | 360 0 | 360 0 | 360 0 | .. | .. | ... | 12 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | Chánda | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 23 0 | 22 0 | 22 12 | 150 0 | 155 0 | 135 0 | 10 8 | 12 8 | 10 12 | 10 0 | 12 0 | 10 8 | Wardha | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 32 0 | 32 0 | 35 0 | 275 0 | 275 0 | 275 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 10 0 | Balaghát | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 30 0 | 33 0 | 35 0 | 140 0 | 130 0 | 130 0 | 11 8 | 11 14 | 9 0 | 11 0 | 11 8 | 8 8 | Jubbulpore | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 28 0 | 31 0 | 30 0 | 180 0 | 180 0 | 160 0 | 10 8 | 10 12 | 8 4 | 10 0 | 10 8 | 8 0 | Saugor | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 41 0 | 39 0 | 39 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 8 4 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 8 0 | Damoh | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 28 0 | 27 0 | 30 0 | 220 0 | 220 0 | 220 0 | 11 8 | 11 4 | 6 0 | 11 4 | 11 0 | 5 12 | Seoni | | | | |
| 28 0 | 32 0 | 45 0 | 40 0 | 57 8 | 256 0 | 256 0 | 256 0 | ... | .. | ... | 10 0 | 9 8 | 8 0 | Mandla | | | | | |
| 15 8 | 21 0 | 17 0 | 20 0 | 24 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 9 8 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 9 0 | Betúl | | | | | |
| 19 0 | 21 0 | 29 0 | 29 0 | 33 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 8 0 | Chhindwara | | | | | |
| ... | ... | 23 14 | 28 0 | 27 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 8 7 | 10 12 | 10 12 | 7 5 | Hoshangabad | | | | | |
| ... | ... | 27 0 | 31 0 | 38 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 160 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 8 8 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 8 0 | Narsinghpur | | | | | |
| ... | ... | 21 13 | 24 0 | 24 8 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 8 | 12 12 | 12 12 | 13 0 | Nimár | | | | | |
| ... | ... | 30 8 | 30 0 | 40 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 11 4 | 11 4 | 9 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 9 0 | Raipur | | | | | |
| ... | ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 25 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 9 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 8 8 | Sambalpur | | | | | |
| 150 0 | 200 0 | 42 0 | 42 0 | 60 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 140 0 | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | 10 0 | 8 0 | Bilaspur | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Arakan Division.* | | | British Burma. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Akyab | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Northern Arakan | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | Kyoukpyoo | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 469 11 | 469 11 | 469 11 | ... | ... | ... | 39 0 | 39 0 | 39 0 | Sandoway | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Pegu Division.* | | | | |
| ... | ... | 20 4 | 19 7 | 18 1 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 324 0 | 50 11 | 50 11 | 50 11 | 22 10 | 22 10 | 22 10 | Rangoon Town | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | .. | . | | ... | Tharrawaddy | | | | | |
| ... | ... | 15 9 | 12 7 | 15 9 | 139 11 | 139 11 | 139 11 | 29 9 | 29 9 | 32 4 | 18 10 | 18 10 | 18 10 | Prome | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Irrawaddy Division.* | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 183 8 | 183 8 | 183 8 | 29 9 | 29 9 | 29 9 | 29 9 | 29 9 | 29 9 | Henzada | | | | | |
| ... | ... | 10 14 | 10 14 | 12 12 | 265 7 | 241 5 | 142 4 | 28 9 | 28 9 | 39 0 | 23 1 | 23 1 | 28 6 | Bassein | | | | | |
| ... | ... | 14 15 | 14 15 | 13 7 | 147 10 | 147 10 | 147 10 | 35 7 | 35 7 | 47 5 | 33 12 | 33 12 | 44 5 | Thonegwa | | | | | |
| ... | ... | 18 7 | 15 13 | 13 14 | 245 0 | 245 0 | 245 0 | 25 5 | 25 5 | 25 6 | 18 15 | 18 15 | 18 15 | Thayetmyo | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Tenasserim Division* | | | | |
| ... | ... | 12 2 | 12 2 | 11 1 | 220 0 | 220 0 | 220 0 | 32 5 | 32 5 | 50 6⅔ | 22 12 | 22 12 | 22 6⅔ | Moulmein Town & Amherst | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 399 3 | 399 3 | 399 3 | 24 2 | 24 2 | 24 2 | 16 1 | 16 1 | 16 1 | Tavoy | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 428 0 | 428 0 | 428 0 | 30 6 | 30 6 | 36 8 | 14 7⅓ | 14 7⅓ | 29 3 | Mergui | | | | | |
| ... | ... | 12 9 | 12 9 | 12 9 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 28 3 | 28 3 | 32 0 | 18 12 | 18 12 | 18 12 | Toungoo | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 250 0 | 250 0 | 250 0 | 32 3 | 32 3 | 27 3 | 18 14 | 18 14 | 18 14 | Shwaygyin | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Salween | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | No | return | receiv | ed | Secunderabad<br>Bolarum<br>Chudderghat<br>Amraoti<br>Akola<br>Ellichpur<br>Buldana<br>Wun<br>Basim | | | Hyderabad Assigned Districts. | |

(*e*) Barley falling. (*f*) Barley, bajra and gram falling. No wholesale salt sold.

C.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGH

QUANTITIES PER RI

| Provinces. | Districts. | Wheat. Present fortnight. | Wheat. Past fortnight. | Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Barley. Present fortnight. | Barley. Past fortnight. | Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Rice (best sort). Present fortnight. | Rice (best sort). Past fortnight. | Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Rice (common). Present fortnight. | Rice (common). Past fortnight. | Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight. | Great Millet. Past fortnight. | Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Bulrush Mil (Cumboo, Ba *Penicillaria S* Present fortnight. | Bulrush Mil. Past fortnight. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | S. Ch | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch | S. Ch | S. Ch | S. Ch. | S. Ch | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. |
| Mysore. | Bangalore | 11 13 | 12 0 | 12 5 | 12 12 | 13 9 | 13 7 | 10 2 | 10 2 | 10 0 | 11 2 | 11 6 | 12 1 | 30 14 | 26 12 | 27 0 | ... | ... |
| | Kolar | ... | ... | ... | 11 2 | 11 7 | 11 12 | 12 15 | 13 3 | 12 14 | 14 0 | 16 4 | 15 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Túmkúr | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Mysore | 12 8 | 12 8 | 12 8 | ... | ... | ... | 14 4 | 12 4 | 10 12 | 14 0 | 13 8 | 11 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Hassan | No r | eturn r | eceived | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Shimoga | 14 11 | 16 13 | 15 4 | 15 12 | 17 14 | 15 12 | 12 10 | 14 11 | 10 8 | 16 13 | 16 13 | 14 3 | 37 13 | 29 6 | 33 10 | ... | ... |
| | Kadur | 15 0 | 15 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 17 0 | 12 0 | 18 0 | 19 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Chitaldroog | No r | eturn r | eceived | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Coorg | Coorg | No r | eturn r | eceived | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... |
| Rajpootana. | Jeypore | 15 8 | 16 0 | 15 0 | 23 0 | 24 0 | 22 8 | 6 0 | 6 4 | 6 0 | 9 0 | 9 8 | 9 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 23 0 |
| | Kishengurh | 15 0 | 15 0 | 16 12 | 24 0 | 23 12 | 26 0 | 8 0 | 9 8 | 9 8 | 10 0 | 11 0 | 10 8 | 25 4 | 22 4 | 27 0 | 19 0 | 19 8 |
| | Kerrowlee | 18 12 | 18 2 | 18 0 | 27 8 | 27 8 | 21 0 | 13 12 | 13 12 | 13 8 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 28 12 | 27 8 | 20 8 | 25 8 | 25 0 |
| | Ulwur | 20 0 | 18 7 | 18 2 | 27 10 | 28 14 | 24 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 12 4 | 28 8 | 27 8 | 24 0 | 25 3 | 24 15 |
| | Bhurtpore (City) | 18 11 | 17 3 | 17 0 | 30 4 | 30 4 | 26 8 | 8 2 | 8 2 | 6 12 | 11 4 | 11 4 | 11 0 | 28 4 | 25 6 | 27 0 | 25 8 | 25 8 |
| | Ajmere | 15 0 | 15 0 | 15 8 | 22 0 | 24 0 | 22 8 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 21 0 | 20 0 | 22 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 |
| | Deoli Cantonment | 16 4 | 16 11 | 19 0 | 23 4 | 23 0 | 22 12 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 10 8 | 24 6 | 24 7 | 24 0 | 20 0 | 21 4 |
| | Erinpura | No r | eturn r | eceived | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Sirohee | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Abu | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Anadra | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Hilly Tracts of Meywar | 19 0 | 19 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 38 0 | ... | ... | ... | 15 0 | 14 0 | 19 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Meywar (Oodeypore) | 12 14¼ | 12 1½ | 15 6¼ | 18 5¾ | 16 12¾ | 21 1½ | 10 15 | 10 2½ | 11 11½ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Bánswára (Meywar Agency) | 18 12 | 20 0 | 25 6 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 8 12 | 8 12 | 17 8 | 17 8 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Partábgurh ( „ ) | 15 12½ | 14 3½ | 19 1 | ... | ... | ... | 10 15 | 10 15 | 9 1 | 14 1 | 14 1 | 14 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Marwar (Jodhpore) | No r | eturn r | eceived | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Bikaneer | 12 0 | 13 0 | 12 10 | ... | ... | .. | 3 4 | 3 4 | 3 1 | 6 10 | 6 10 | 6 12 | ... | ... | ... | 19 14 | 21 0 |
| | Boondee | 18 8 | 19 0 | 17 8 | 27 0 | 29 0 | 21 8 | 10 12 | 9 8 | 10 0 | 11 0 | 10 8 | 11 0 | 26 0 | 28 0 | 23 12 | ... | |
| | Kotah | 18 0 | 18 0 | 21 0 | 19 0 | 18 8 | 24 8 | 10 0 | 11 0 | 8 0 | 13 0 | 14 0 | 10 4 | 26 0 | 25 0 | 27 8 | 15 0 | 15 0 |
| | Tonk | 17 11 | 18 0 | 17 2 | 26 0 | 27 0 | 21 3 | 8 2 | 8 2 | 7 3 | 9 11 | 9 12 | 10 2 | 29 4 | 30 0 | 23 15 | 21 8 | 21 9 |
| | Jhallawar | 17 3 | 17 3 | 18 4 | 22 14 | 17 8 | 23 14 | ... | ... | ... | 11 3 | 11 3 | 8 13½ | 24 6 | 23 13½ | 22 0 | 18 6 | 18 6 |
| | Shahpoora | 16 0 | 15 8 | 17 10 | 20 6 | 21 3 | 22 5 | 13 4 | 12 4 | 10 4 | 16 12 | 16 2 | 15 8 | 21 1 | 20 1 | 22 0 | 17 1 | 18 2 |
| | Dholpur | 16 15 | 16 15 | 18 3 | 28 15 | 30 15 | 26 1 | 10 2 | 10 2 | 10 2 | 12 6 | 12 6 | 13 2 | 26 8 | 25 0 | 23 14 | 25 2 | 25 4 |
| Central India. | Indore | 15 0 | 14 2 | 17 4 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 8 9 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 0 | 20 0 | 19 3 | 25 4 | 20 0 | 19 3 |
| | Gwalior | 17 8 | 17 1 | . | 22 13 | 21 15 | 20 9 | 6 14 | 7 9 | 7 9 | 10 1 | 10 1 | 9 15 | 24 14 | 24 14 | 22 13 | 21 1 | 21 5 |
| | Goona | 24 0 | 23 8 | 26 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 10 10 | 10 0 | 9 8 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 8 | 35 0 | 35 0 | 33 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 |
| | Baghelkhand (Sutna) | 22 1 | 21 11 | 22 8 | 42 8 | 42 8 | 36 10 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 7 0 | 22 0 | 22 5 | 20 12 | 40 0 | 42 8 | 36 10 | 32 0 | 35 0 |

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,

(*Statistical Branch.*)

A FOR THE 1st HALF OF APRIL 1883—*concluded.*

ERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

| Millets, Ragi, Kavaru, Veragu, e, Cheena, Coraloo, wa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* | | Gram. | | | Firewood. | | | Salt. | | | | | | Districts. | Provinces. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | Wholesale. | | | Retail. | | | | |
| Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | | |
| S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | | |
| 33 2 | 26 4 | 35 1 | 35 3 | 30 14 | 96 0 | 96 0 | 96 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 12 12 | 12 12 | 12 12 | 12 4 | Bangalore | Mysore. |
| 37 2 | 30 0 | 40 12 | 38 12 | 35 6 | 172 6 | 172 6 | 172 6 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 13 3 | 13 3 | 13 3 | 12 14 | Kolar | |
| 44 0 | 28 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 38 0 | 340 0 | 340 0 | 340 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 10 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 9 8 | Túmkúr | |
| 28 8 | 20 0 | 35 0 | 36 0 | 30 0 | 78 0 | 78 0 | 84 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 9 12 | 9 12 | 9 12 | Mysore | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | No ret | urn rec | eived | Hassan | |
| 38 6 | 32 9 | 34 10 | 35 11 | 29 6 | 480 0 | 480 0 | 480 0 | 11 9 | 11 9 | 10 7 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 9 7 | Shimoga | |
| 36 0 | 22 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 22 0 | 64 0 | 64 0 | 64 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 8 0 | Kadur | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | No ret | urn rec | eived | Chitaldroog | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | N | o retu | rn rece | ived | Coorg | Coorg |
| ... | ... | 22 0 | 23 0 | 21 0 | ... | ... | ... | 14 4 | 14 4 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 15 0 | Jeypore | Rajpootana. |
| ... | ... | 25 0 | 25 0 | 25 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 12 | Kishengurh | |
| ... | ... | 28 12 | 28 12 | 20 8 | ... | ... | ... | 13 12 | * | 12 0 | 13 7 | 13 7 | 11 8 | Kerrowlee | |
| ... | ... | 28 6 | 27 11 | 24 3 | ... | ... | ... | 15 12 | 15 12 | 15 13 | 15 4 | 15 4 | 15 8 | Ulwur | |
| ... | ... | 29 10 | 28 4 | 24 8 | ... | ... | ... | 13 5 | 12 10 | 14 0 | 12 12 | 12 4 | 13 8 | Bhurtpore (City) | |
| ... | ... | 22 0 | 23 0 | 23 8 | 60 0 | 60 0 | 70 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | ... | 15 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | Ajmere | |
| ... | ... | 25 6 | 25 0 | 24 2 | ... | ... | ... | 14 14 | 14 14 | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 13 15 | Deoli Cantonment | |
| | | | | | | | | *R a. p.* | *R a. p.* per md. | *R a. p.* | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | N | o retu | rn rece | ived | Erinpura, Sirohee, Abu, Anadra | |
| ... | ... | 23 0 | 24 0 | 30 0 | † | † | † | 3 10 0 | 3 8 0 | ... | 11 0 | 11 2 | 10 8 | Hilly Tracts of Meywar | |
| | | | | | | | | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | | | | | |
| ... | ... | 17 5½ | 16 12¾ | 18 12 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 10 15 | 10 15 | 9 6 | 10 8¾ | 10 8¼ | 8 15¾ | Meywar (Oodeypore) | |
| | | | | | | | | *R a. p.* | *R a. p.* per md. | *R a. p.* | | | | | |
| ... | ... | 26 4 | 30 0 | 43 12 | ... | ... | ... | 3 2 6 | ... | ... | 12 8 | 12 8 | 11 4 | Bánswára (Meywar Agency) | |
| ... | ... | 22 3 | 21 9 | 27 13 | ... | ... | ... | 2 2 6 | ... | ... | 18 9 | 18 1 | 11 4 | Partábgarh ( " ) | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | N | o retu | rn rece | ived | Marwar (Jodhpore) | |
| | | | | | | | | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | | | | | |
| ... | ... | 18 6 | 19 0 | 17 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 8 | Bikaneer | |
| ... | ... | 27 0 | 30 12 | 23 4 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 12 12 | 13 0 | 12 14 | 12 8 | 12 12 | 12 12 | Boondee | |
| ... | ... | 28 0 | 29 0 | 28 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 12 4 | 13 4 | 11 8 | 11 12 | 12 12 | 11 0 | Kotah | |
| ... | ... | 28 8 | 29 4 | 23 2 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 120 0 | 14 10 | 14 10 | 12 14 | 14 5 | 14 4 | ... | Tonk | |
| ... | ... | 26 9 | 26 3 | 26 5 | ... | ... | ... | 10 14 | 10 14 | 9 15 | 10 10 | 10 10 | 9 11½ | Jhallawar | |
| ... | ... | 20 12 | 21 2 | 22 8 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 14 4 | 14 4 | 14 5 | 14 1 | 14 1 | 14 0 | Shahpoora | |
| ... | ... | 28 11 | 27 12 | 24 2 | ... | ... | ... | 13 8 | 13 8 | 12 15 | 12 10 | 12 10 | 12 2 | Dholpur | |
| ... | ... | 16 13 | 19 9 | 22 14 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | ... | 10 14 | 11 6 | 8 14 | Indore | Central India. |
| ... | ... | 24 0 | 23 11 | 21 4 | 118 10 | 123 11 | 109 8 | ... | ... | ... | 11 14 | 11 14 | 11 9 | Gwalior | |
| ... | ... | 34 0 | 34 0 | 33 0 | 280 0 | 280 0 | 200 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 8 | Goona | |
| ... | ... | 36 0 | 36 1 | 32 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 12 7 | 12 7 | 12 7 | 11 10 | 11 3 | 11 10 | Baghelkhand (Sutna) | |

* Not received. † Eight pies per bundle.

D. BARBOUR,

*Secretary to the Government of India.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

## REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 8th MAY 1883.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Heavy showers have again fallen in Assam and good rain is also reported to have occurred throughout Bengal proper. In Madras rain has fallen more or less throughout the Presidency. In the Bombay Presidency heavy rain is reported from parts of Dharwar and slight showers from three other districts. In Mysore and Coorg rain has fallen in all districts. Elsewhere there has been no rain to report for the week under notice. No report has been received from British Burma.

The harvest of certain crops continues in the Madras Presidency, with an outturn either fair or below average; general prospects are good. In the Bombay Presidency preparations for *kharif* are in progress in several districts; cotton picking is nearly completed; sugarcane is doing well. Ploughing and sowing are now in full progress in Bengal; crops on the ground are doing well and the harvesting of *boro* paddy is in progress; prospects are good, but rain is still much wanted in parts of Bhagálpur division and in Cuttack. The *rabi* harvest in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh has yielded a good outturn; sugarcane is being planted and indigo sowings have commenced in some districts. In the Punjab, the *rabi* harvest still continues and is yielding a good outturn generally; threshing has commenced in one district. The outturn of the *rabi* harvest in the Central Provinces is reported excellent; threshing and winnowing are still in active progress. In Assam considerable damage has occurred from floods caused by the heavy rain of the past week. In Mysore and Coorg standing crops are in good condition; land is being ploughed for the rice crop in Mercara. In the Nizam's territories preparations are in progress for *kharif* sowings. In the Central India States and Rajputana prospects continue generally good.

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Madras—(May 10th)** | | |
| Bellary ... | ·55 (average of six stations). | Standing crops good; harvest sugarcane, yield average. |
| Kurnool ... | ·7 (average of six stations). | Standing crops good; outturn paddy, yield twelve annas; small-pox and cattle-disease in parts, latter more general. |
| Ganjam ... | ·59 (average of twelve stations). | Standing crops cotton and *ragi* thriving; fever and small-pox continue; cholera in parts; cattle-disease abating. |
| Kistna ... | ·4 (average of four stations). | Condition of standing crops not reported; harvest castor, indigo, and *ragi*; small-pox general; cattle-disease slight. |
| Chingleput (Madras) ... | ..... | Standing crops good where water available; harvest paddy, yield half; small-pox continues in parts. |
| Coimbatore ... | ·76 (average of thirteen stations). | Standing crops good; harvest paddy in parts, yield above average; cholera, fever, small-pox, and cattle-disease continue in parts. |
| Tanjore ... | ..... | Standing crops good; harvest paddy, *cholum*, and gingelly seed, yield below average; cholera continues. |
| Madura ... | ·39 (average of three stations). | Standing crops fading in parts; harvest paddy in parts; fever and cholera continue in parts. |
| Malabar ... | ·93 (average of eleven stations). | Sowing first crop commenced in parts, third crop progressing; small-pox in all talukas; fever and cattle-disease in parts. |
| Travancore ... | ..... | Cultivation progressing, yield last crop, Trivandrum division average; fever continues. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—No rain in Chingleput, Tanjore, and Travancore; general prospects good. |
| **Bombay—(May 9th)** | | |
| Kurrachee ... | ..... | Small-pox now prevalent only in Bagdadi lines, Karachi, 14 patients remaining on 5th, 3 fresh cases, no deaths since 27th April, total to 5th May—cases 474, deaths 119; disease in twelve villages in districts, 40 fresh cases, 7 deaths, 36 remaining sick; river at Kotri on 7th, 8 feet 4 inches against 7 feet 7 inches on corresponding date last year; *rabi* harvesting completed; fever in six talukas; cattle-disease and pleuro-pneumonia in two talukas; wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Karachi 24, 32 and 36, in Manjhand 28, 32 and 48, in Ghorabari 20, 44 and 44, and in Shahbander 22, 44 and 44 lbs. per rupee respectively. |
| Hyderabad ... | ..... | Threshing of *rabi* crops nearly completed; *kharif* operations in progress; small-pox and fever in seven and cattle-disease in six talukas; wheat 24, *bajri* 39, *juari* 48, red rice 28, and white rice 22 lbs. per rupee. |
| Ahmedabad ... | ..... | Manuring operations commenced in some talukas; public health good; wheat 27 and *bajri* 30 lbs. per rupee. |
| Baroda ... | ..... | Sugarcane in good condition; cotton picking and sowing of summer crops in progress in Kari Division; small-pox continues in Baroda city; *bajri* 28 and common rice 24 lbs. per rupee. |
| Surat ... | ..... | Preparations for *kharif* continue; small-pox in Surat abating, average death 1; *juari* 42 and *nagli* 49 lbs. per rupee. |
| Násik ... | ..... | No report received. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Bombay**—*contd.* | | |
| Colaba (Bombay) ... | A few drops of rain on the morning of 3rd. | Temperature normal; vapour in air slightly in defect of normal on 2nd and 3rd, afterwards normal; abnormal wind northerly. |
| Poona ... | ..... | Cholera continues in Poona and four other talukas, 127 cases, 35 fatal; *bajri* 41 and *juari* 51 lbs. per rupee, in Poona *bajri* 39 and *juari* 43 lbs. |
| Ahmednagar ... | ..... | Threshing of *rabi* crops completed; cholera in Parner, Kopergaon, Sheogaon, and Newasa talukas; preparation of land for the next season in progress; *juari*—maximum 72 lbs. per rupee in Jamkhed, minimum 48 in Akola; *bajri*—maximum 60 lbs. per rupee in Jamkhed, minimum 33 in Nagar. |
| Sholapur ... | ·29 at Sangola | Cholera in a few villages in each taluka of the district, out of 128 cases, 52 fatal; cattle-disease in Malsiras taluka; *juari*—62 lbs. 6 tolas and *bajri* 54 lbs 1 tola per rupee. |
| Dharwar ... | Rain in all talukas except Navalgund, Bunkapur and Ron—·13 in Nargund; heavy in Dharwar, Ranibennur, and Karajgi; slight in others. | Harvesting of late crops and cotton picking nearly completed; locusts in Dharwar and Nargund; scarcity of drinking-water still continues in eight villages of petta Nargund; cholera in a village of Kalghatgi; cattle-disease and small-pox in one and fever in two talukas; rice—minimum 24 and *juari* 47 lbs. per rupee. |
| Kanara ... | Karwar, ·7; Sirsi, ·71; Kumpta, ·50; and Hallial, ·22. | Second crop harvest completed; preparing ground for monsoon crops; sugarcane plants healthy; 3 deaths from small-pox in Sirsi, it continues at Karwar and Sidapur; fever in two talukas; common rice in Karwar 12½ seers per rupee, in district average 15¼ seers per rupee; weather cloudy and hot. |
| Rajkot ... | ..... | General health good; weather hot; measles in Rajkot; cholera appeared in Amran, Und, Navanagar, and Morvi, no cases in Kotda Nayani; *bajri* 29 and *juari* 35 lbs. per rupee. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Slight rain in the Southern Mahratta Country, heavy in parts of Dharwar and in parts of the Nargund taluka of this district, however scarcity of drinking-water continues; preparation for *kharif* in progress; locusts in parts of Dharwar, Belgaum, Satara, Ratnagiri, and Colaba; cholera in Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, and Thana; small-pox, fever, and cattle-disease in some districts. |
| **Bengal**—(May 9th) | | |
| Chittagong ... | 4·93 | Weather rainy, with strong south-easterly wind; prospects of crops good; prices stationary; cholera still continues; cattle-disease abating. |
| Dacca ... | 3·83 | Prospects of standing crops good; harvesting of *boro* paddy and *cheena* going on, of barley nearly completed. |
| 24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta) | Alipore ·74 | Low lands being prepared for *amun* paddy; sowing of early rice and jute commenced; price of common rice stationary; public health on the whole good. |
| Moorshedabad ... | ·96 | Prospects of *boro* paddy favourable; fields being still prepared for *aus* paddy; health generally good. |
| Rajshahye ... | ..... | More rain in east than at head-quarters, weather again sultry; preparation for crops going on. |
| Burdwan ... | 3·8 | Ploughing going on everywhere; rain still wanted in Raneegunge; cholera cases reported from various parts. |
| Rungpore ... | 3·48 | Prospects good; sowing in progress in some places; weeding of early rice going on; public health good. |
| Bhagálpur ... | *Nil* | Want of rain beginning to be much felt, especially for paddy and indigo; public health good. |
| Purneah ... | ·83 | Prospects of crops improved by rain; ploughing going on everywhere; health good. |
| Patna ... | *Nil* | Collection of cotton and castor going on; sugarcane growing splendidly; 6 cases of cholera reported from Mokameh in Barrh subdivision. |
| Durbhunga ... | *Nil* | Mango damaged by storm; crops doing well; ploughing well begun; prices rising a little; cholera reported; health otherwise good. |
| Hazáribágh ... | *Nil* | Weather very warm; no crops on the ground; small-pox and cattle-disease still reported; health generally good. |
| Cuttack ... | *Nil* | Weather very hot, with constant high wind; want of rain much felt; public health generally good. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Good rain fell again this week throughout Bengal proper, but elsewhere the fall was slight, and partial rain has improved prospects of standing crops, and has been very beneficial for ploughing and sowing which are now in full progress; want of rain much felt in parts of Bhagálpur division and in Cuttack and Hazáribágh; harvesting of *boro* paddy proceeding; rain has been also good for public health, though reports of sporadic cholera are still received from several places; in Nuddea fever and cholera, and in Bongong Sub-division of Jessore cholera are said to have decreased; scattered cases of small-pox still reported from Patna and Chota Nagpore divisions. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **N. W. Provinces and Oudh—** | | |
| Benares (May 8th) | No rain | Weather seasonable; health of cattle good; prices steady. |
| Allahabad ( „ 9th) | ..... | High west winds and great heat; slight small-pox and local cholera as before; *mohwa* crop over average outturn; prices generally steady; rice risen. |
| Gorakhpur ( „ 7th) | ..... | Weather fine; harvest nearly over, outturn average; mango crop injured by storms of previous week; health fair; some cattle-disease; prices easy. |
| Jhánsi ( „ „ ) | ..... | Strong hot wind; harvesting over, the outturn is estimated at 16 annas in Mau, Garotha, and Jhánsi parganas and 14 annas in pargana Moth; prices fluctuating; health good; cattle-disease continues. |
| Agra ( „ 8th) | No rain | *Rabi* harvesting continues; fever in three and small-pox in four parganas; general health good; prices rising slightly. |
| Bareilly ( „ „ ) | No rain | Harvest operations nearly finished; prices generally stationary; health good. |
| Meerut ( „ „ ) | ..... | Weather seasonable; harvest over; grain coming into market; health good; prices stationary. |
| Kumaun ( „ „ ) | No rain | Weather warm; wheat being cut; wheat poor on elevated places, but better in irrigated and moist lands; prices rising; general health good; cattle-disease continues. |
| Lucknow ( „ „ ) | No rain | Weather very hot; *rabi* harvest completed, outturn satisfactory on the whole; sugarcane being planted out; general health good. |
| Partabgarh ( „ „ ) | ..... | Prices stationary; indigo being sown; slight small-pox reported in Kunda tahsil; general health good. |
| Sitapur ( „ „ ) | ..... | Supplies plentiful; prices slightly higher; variable winds; small-pox still bad. |
| Fyzabad ( „ „ ) | No rain | Planting of sugarcane nearly completed; small-pox in four tahsils; a few cases of sporadic cholera in the district; condition of cattle good. |
| Rae Bareli ( „ 7th) | ..... | Weather seasonable; harvest over; slight cholera in tahsil Dalman; fever and small-pox abating; prices stationary. |
| Cawnpore ( „ 8th) | No rain | Small-pox extending from town to district; *rabi* crops harvested; foot-and-mouth disease in two parganas; markets well supplied with grain; prices stationary. |
| Farukhabad ( „ „ ) | ..... | Weather seasonable; health of people good, but small-pox still lingers; markets well supplied. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—There has been no rain, and the weather has been warm and seasonable everywhere; slight cholera is reported from Allahabad, Fyzabad, and Rae Bareli, and small-pox and cattle-disease continue in a number of districts; sugarcane is being planted out and indigo sowings have commenced in some districts; prices generally steady have risen in a few districts. |
| **Punjab—(May 8th)** | | |
| Delhi ... | ..... | Cholera continues; outturn of harvest at the average; slight rise in prices. |
| Hissar ... | ..... | No report received. |
| Umballa ... | No rain | Health good; harvesting in progress, outturn expected to be below the average; prices stationary. |
| Jullundur ... | No rain | Health good; harvesting in progress; prices slightly rising. |
| Amritsar ... | ..... | Health good; crops being gathered; slight fall in prices. |
| Lahore ... | No rain | Health good; prices stationary. |
| Ferozepore ... | No rain | Health good; crops being cut; prices stationary. |
| Sialkot ... | ..... | Health fair; crops being threshed; prices stationary. |
| Rawalpindi ... | No rain | A few cases of fever in Kahuta tahsil; outturn of harvest above the average; slight fall in prices. |
| Mooltan ... | No rain | Health good; crops being reaped; prices stationary. |
| Dera Ismail Khan ... | No rain | Health good; harvesting in progress; prices steady. |
| Peshawar ... | ..... | Health good; prices fluctuating. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Health and harvest prospects generally good. |
| **Central Provinces—** | | |
| Nagpur (May 9th) | ..... | Weather hot; *rabi* harvest good; health good; prices steady. |
| Jubbulpore ( „ 8th) | ..... | Weather very warm; threshing and winnowing in progress, outturn excellent; small-pox prevalent; prices stationary. |
| Saugor ( „ 7th) | ..... | Weather warm and cloudy occasionally; winnowing continues; prices steady; health good. |
| Seoni ... | ..... | Weather very hot; winnowing nearly completed; price of wheat slightly fallen, of rice stationary. |
| Hoshangabad ... | ..... | Weather hot and cloudy; winnowing continues; health good; small-pox—131 cases, 4 deaths; wheat 15 and rice 10¾ seers per rupee. |
| Khandwa ... | ..... | Weather hot; preparation for *kharif* sowings in progress; small-pox—190 cases, 12 deaths; wheat 16, *juari* 24, and rice 15 seers per rupee. |
| Raipur (May 5th) | ..... | Weather cloudy and close; small-pox slight; prices steady. |
| Sambalpur ( „ 3rd) | ..... | Weather hot during the day, cool at nights; health good; common rice 56 seers per rupee. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Weather hot and close, cloudy occasionally; threshing and winnowing in progress; small-pox prevalent in some districts; outturn of *rabi* harvest excellent, but prices range high, owing to large export. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Assam—(May 9th)** | | |
| Gauhati ... | 4·99 | Rain and thunderstorms daily; river rising; cholera at Hajoo and cattle-disease in mouzahs Betwa and Suki; crops coming up well. |
| Sylhet ... | 10·58 | *Boro* paddy harvest going on; cultivation and sowing of *aus* and *amun* commencing; cholera increasing; cattle-disease reported; the Loobah river in destructive flood, and the Sarma has risen to its 62 height in a few days. |
| Cachar ... | 15·50 | Weather very wet, incessant rains from Saturday night accompanied with heavy squalls; river full, having risen 33½ feet in four days; Barkhola bazar swept away; floods reported chiefly in the north, where much damage done; great improvement in public health. |
| Dibrugarh ... | 5·25 | Weather rainy; prospects of *ahu* crop good; cholera still reported; cattle-disease reported from North Lakhimpur sub-division. |
| **Mysore and Coorg—(May 9th)** | | |
| Bangalore ... | ·19 | Standing crops in good condition; prospects favourable. |
| Mysore ... | 3·11 | Prospects good. |
| Mercara ... | 1·48 | Thunderstorms unfavourable to coffee blossoms in North Coorg, but it is forming berry in South Coorg; lands being ploughed for rice crops; public health good; prices stationary. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Rain in all districts, from 1·30 to 3·44; standing crops in good condition; prospects of season fair; public health generally good; no material change in prices. |
| **Berar & Hyderabad—(May 9th)** | | |
| Amráoti ... | ..... | Weather hot; ploughing operation in progress; wheat 16 and *juari* 26 seers per rupee. |
| Akola ... | ..... | Weather hot; land being prepared for *kharif* sowings. |
| Hyderabad ... | ..... | No report received. |
| **Central India States—(May 9th)** | | |
| Indore ... | ..... | Weather seasonable, nights cool, high wind prevailing; health good. |
| Morar (Gwalior) ... | ..... | Health good; heat increasing; small-pox still continues in Gwalior. |
| Sutna ... | ..... | Weather hot and seasonable; health good. |
| Rutlam ... | ..... | No report received. |
| Neemuch ... | ..... | Weather hot; public health good. |
| Goona ... | ..... | Weather very warm; health good; wheat 24 seers. |
| Bhopal ... | ..... | Weather hot; prospects and public health good. |
| Agar ... | ..... | No report received. |
| Nowgong ... | ..... | Weather seasonable; public health good. |
| Manpur ... | ..... | No report received. |
| **Rajputana—** | | |
| Abu (May 9th) | ..... | Weather windy and cool. |
| Sirohi ( „ 6th) | ..... | Fair amount of water in wells; health good; weather hot, but not oppressive. |
| Marwar ( „ 4th) | ..... | Tanks all empty, water obtained from wells with difficulty; small-pox and fever still prevail; crops almost cut; hot winds blowing; prices stationary. |
| Meywar ( „ „ ) | ..... | Wells and tanks fair. |
| Sealdah ... | ..... | Good crops harvested. |
| Harowti (May 5th) | ..... | Nights cool; health good; prices falling. |
| Jhallawar ( „ 2nd) | ..... | Weather hot; small-pox in some districts. |
| Ajmere ( „ 8th) | ..... | High winds, seasonable. |
| Jeypore ( „ „ ) | ..... | Average harvest secured; health good; prices stationary. |
| Bhurtpore ... | ..... | No report received. |
| Ulwur (May 8th) | ..... | Health good; cholera continues in one tahsil. |
| **Nepal—(May 3rd)** | | |
| Katmandu ... | ·10 | Prospects good; weather cool and cloudy. |

E. C. BUCK,
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

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SUPPLEMENT TO

# The Gazette of India.

Nº 20.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1883.

## OFFICIAL PAPERS.

*A* SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

### CIVIL WORKS.

### Irrigation.

### REVENUE REPORT OF IRRIGATION WORKS IN THE PUNJAB FOR 1881-82.

Nos. 164-761, dated Simla, the 30th April 1883.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

READ—

Letter from the Government of the Punjab, No. 1412I, dated 20th March 1883, forwarding copy of the Revenue Report of Irrigation Works in the Punjab for 1881-82, and of the Resolution by that Government reviewing the Report.

OBSERVATIONS.—The total capital outlay incurred up to the end of the year under review amounted to R5,47,57,368; the gross revenue assessed to R39,31,566; the maintenance charges, direct and indirect, to R17,47,245, and the net revenue to R21,84,321, or 4 per cent. on the total capital expenditure to the end of the year, excluding the capital cost of the Muzaffargarh Canals, which is not known. Deducting from the total capital outlay R2,89,56,192, expended upon the Sirhind and Swat River Canals which had not come into operation during 1881-82, the net assessed revenue yields a return of very nearly 8½ per cent. on the balance, which represents the total capital cost of the canals which actually irrigated during the year. The surplus of accumulated net revenue over accumulated interest charges payable up to the end of the year amounted to R 1,82,27,075.

2. The following statement compares the assessments of 1881-82 with those of the three previous years :—

| Canals. | Assessments. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1881-82. | 1880-81. | 1879-80. | 1878-79. |
| | R | R | R | R |
| Bári Doáb | 13,53,590 | 15,19,068 | 13,85,454 | 10,71,772 |
| Western Jumna | 11,44,440 | 10,29,669 | 13,13,685 | 11,71,994 |
| Inundation Canals | 14,33,536 | 10,95,551 | 7,34,778 | 6,34,918 |
| Madhupur Workshops | ... | ... | ... | 225 |
| Total | 39,31,566 | 36,44,288 | 34,33,917 | 28,78,909 |

The decrease on the Bári Doáb Canal was due to the season being unfavorable for irrigation. The hope expressed by the Local Government that the revenue of the Western Jumna Canal had reached its lowest figure in 1880-81 and would thereafter improve, seems likely to be verified. The large increase under the head of Inundation Canals was mainly caused by an indirect credit of R2,38,483 on account of enhancement of land revenue due to the Muzaffargarh Canals, for which nothing was allowed in the returns of the previous year, but there was also an increase of R75,000 in the canal revenue assessed on the Upper Sutlej Canals, due to the excellent administration of the officer in charge of them.

3. The working expenses, including indirect charges, amounted to—

| Canals. | Working Expenses. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1881-82. | 1880-81. | 1879-80. | 1878-79. |
| | R | R | R | R |
| Bári Doáb | 5,10,565 | 4,22,718 | 5,02,288 | 5,14,358 |
| Western Jumna | 4,31,163 | 4,08,254 | 4,75,632 | 4,16,069 |
| Inundation Canals | 8,05,517 | 8,84,252 | 6,47,511 | 6,18,480 |
| Madhupur Workshops | ... | ... | 14,361 | 16,412 |
| Total | 17,47,245 | 17,15,224 | 16,39,792 | 15,65,319 |

The increase of expenditure on the Bari Doab Canal occurs under all heads except "Refunds" and "Indirect charges," and that on the Western Jumna Canal mainly under "Extensions and Improvements" and "Establishment." The decrease of expenditure on Inundation Canals is entirely due to a large decrease of R1,35,453 on the Lower Sutlej and Chenab Canals, the expenditure on all others having increased.

4. The net assessed revenue after deduction of all working expenses amounted to—

| Canals. | Net assessed Revenue. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1881-82. | 1880 81. | 1879-80. | 1878-79. |
| | R | R | R | R |
| Bári Doáb | 8,43,025 | 10,96,350 | 8,83,166 | 5,57,414 |
| Western Jumna | 7,13,277 | 6,21,415 | 8,38,053 | 7,55,925 |
| Inundation Canals | 6,28,019 | 2,11,299 | 87,267 | 16,438 |
| Madhupur Workshops | ... | ... | —14,361 | —16,187 |
| Total | 21,84,321 | 19,29,064 | 17,94,125 | 18,13,590 |

The net assessed revenue of the Bári Doáb Canal yielded 5·42 per cent.; that of the Western Jumna Canal 8·6 per cent.; and that of the Inundation Canals, for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept, 31·25 per cent. on the total capital outlay (direct and indirect) to the end of the year under review.

5. The statement of areas irrigated, which is given in paragraph 5 of the Resolution of the Punjab Government, shows a large and satisfactory increase in the area watered by the Inundation Canals.

On the Western Jumna Canal the area under sugarcane was 50 per cent., and that under cotton nearly 40 per cent. greater than that watered during the previous year.

Of the total area irrigated by the canals of the Punjab during 1881-82, 602,860 acres, or 36 per cent., were under wheat.

6. The statement given below shows a slight improvement in the duty done by the water entering the heads of the Bári Doáb and Western Jumna Canals—

| Canals. | | 1881-82. | | 1880-81. | | 1879-80. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Kharif. | Rabi. | Kharif. | Rabi. | Kharif. | Rabi. |
| | Per cubic foot per second. | | | | | | |
| Bári Doáb | Acres | 64·9 | 143·4 | 54·8 | 144·6 | 59·7 | 117·7 |
| | R | 196 | 320 | 161·7 | 319·6 | 172·5 | 259·3 |
| Western Jumna | Acres | 67·6 | 65·8 | 62·4 | 62·8 | 79 6 | 61·6 |
| | R | 295 | 205 | 178·5 | 138·2 | 248·4 | 134·9 |

7. The maintenance charges per acre irrigated are compared below—

| Canals. | Per acre irrigated. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1881-82. | 1880-81. | 1879-80. | 1878-79. |
| Bári Doáb | 1·39 | 0·97 | 1·27 | 1·57 |
| Western Jumna | 1·43 | 1·53 | 1·53 | 1·04 |
| Inundation Canals | 0 79 | 1·02 | 1·25 | ·88 |
| On whole area | 1·03 | 1·09 | 1·34 | 1·10 |

8. The cost of measuring irrigated areas and of preparing demand statements is given in paragraph 17 of the Resolution by the Local Government, and enquiry is being made into the possibility of reducing charges under this head.

9. From paragraph 18 of the Resolution by the Local Government it appears that the charges for collection of canal revenue include cost of measuring and assessing the irrigated areas. This was not understood when the Local Government was asked to reduce the charges to 5 per cent. on the revenue collected. From the figures given by the Government of the Punjab it would, however, appear that it may be found possible to reduce the charges on this account on the Western Jumna Canal from 8·17 to 6·50, or 7·0 per cent.

10. The balances of canal revenue remaining uncollected on the 1st of April 1882 amounted to R63,044-8-5 out of a total demand of R19,84,313-7-2. The balances uncollected on the 1st April 1881 amounted to R1,82,622, and those of 1879-80 to R64,262.

ORDER.—Ordered, that copies of this Resolution and of the Report and of the Resolution by the Punjab Government be forwarded to the Secretary of State and to the Finance and Commerce and Revenue and Agricultural Departments of this Government for information.

Also, that copies of this Resolution be forwarded to the Government of the Punjab for information and guidance.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal and North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Public Works Department.
The Chief Commissioners, Central Provinces and British Burma.
The Foreign Department, for communication to the Resident at Mysore and Coorg.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Agents to the Governor General, Central India and Rajputana.

Also, that copies of this Resolution and of the Report and Resolution by the Punjab Government be forwarded to the Local Governments, Administrations and Officers noted in the margin for information.

Also, that this Resolution, the Resolution by the Local Government, and the Chief Engineer's Report, with a few selected tables, be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

By order,

HENRY A. BROWNLOW, *Colonel, R.E.*,
*Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.*

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*Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and its Dependencies, in the Public Works Department, No. 1411I., dated 20th March 1883.*

READ—

Revenue Report of the Chief Engineer, Irrigation Works, Punjab, for the year 1881-82.

RESOLUTION.—The result of the working of the canals in the year under review again shows an improvemennt on that of the previous year. The net revenue of the works in operation in excess of all charges, including interest, by assessments, is 3·99, against 3·52 in the previous year, and by collections 4·61, against 8·78, but the last figure was the result of abnormal credits.

2. The area irrigated has increased from 1,565,877 acres in the last year to 1,687,725, notwithstanding that there was a falling-off in the Bári Doáb Canal of 65,078 acres. There was an increase of 34,994 acres in the Western Jumna Canal, and this shows that the cultivators on that canal are resuming much of the irrigation that had been temporarily abandoned.

3. The Capital invested by Government in the Punjab Canals amounted to R4,49,78,190, in addition to which R97,79,178 has been contributed by Native States for the Sirhind Canal, so that the total cost of the Punjab Canals has been R5,47,57,368.

4. The above includes R18,25,106 spent on the Swát River Canal classed as a Famine Relief Protective Work, and excludes R8,55,648 which had been expended on surveys made some years ago for new canal projects, and which Government of India have ruled in para. 2 of their Resolution No. 65-66 A-I, dated 5th April 1882, should be classed as works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept.

5. The returns from the canals in operation by collections amounted to R5,05,981 in excess of all charges for working expenses and interest, so that there was a profit of R1·13 per cent. on the Capital invested by Government, including that locked up in the Sirhind and Swát River Canals, which are not yet in operation.

Up to date the receipts have exceeded the whole of the charges by R1,82,27,075.

6. Of the permanent canals in operation, the Capital amounted at the end of the year to R2,38,45,044, of which R4,43,224 had been spent during the year.

7. The gross revenue collected during the year was R26,63,251; the working expenses R9,41,728; the interest charges R9,03,267; and the profits R8,18,256, or 3·43 per cent. on th Capital invested, against 7 56 per cent. in the previous year.

8. But the latter included adjustments on account of previous years; deducting these the percentage was only 2 29 or 1·14 less than the year under review.

9. The realizations on account of the lease of water-power continue to exhibit a satisfactory increase, as will appear from the following:—

| | 1881-82. | 1880-81. | 1879-80 | 1878-79 | 1877-78. | 1876-77. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Western Jumna Canal. | 16,366 | 18,952 | 6,108* | 112* | 11,648 | 15,287 |
| Bári Doáb Canal . | 71,669 | 64,029 | 45,759 | 45,504 | 35,290 | 38,542 |
| TOTAL . | 88,035 | 82,981 | 51,867 | 45,616 | 46,938 | 53,829 |

* The receipts in these years on Western Jumna Canal were abnormally low, for reasons explained in previous reports

This revenue is almost entirely due to the rentals paid for the native flour mills, the single exception being the sugar works near the head of the Bári Doáb Canal. During the year, however, the Egerton Woollen Mills were established on the same canal, and enquiries have been since made by the Manager of a Company composed entirely of native capitalists who propose to utilize for ice-making and general purposes the water-power that is still available at the tail of the Delhi Branch of the Western Jumna Canal.

10. The Capital invested in the Inundation Canals in operation, with which is included the Mádhopur Workshops, at the end of the year, was R19,21,037, being R33,446 less than at the commencement of the year; this was due to a decrease in the suspense balances and principally to the sale of stores collected in the Mádhopur Workshops. This does not include the Muzaffargarh Canals, for which no Capital Account is kept.

11. The gross revenue amounted to R10,82,287, the working expenses to R6,37,753, and the interest to R74,299, so that the profit was R370,235, or 19·27 per cent. after paying all charges.

12. By assessments the gross revenue would amount to R10,86,804, and the profit to R3,74,752, or 19·51 per cent.

13. Although not pertaining to the year under review, it may here be remarked that the extension of the system of Inundation Canals from the great rivers of the Punjab, referred to in para. 14 of the observations of the Government of India in the Revenue Report for 1880-81, has received attention, and that three Divisions have been constituted for the purpose of preparing projects in detail for the construction of Inundation Canals from the Sutlej, Chenab and Ravi Rivers, of which the two former are far advanced, and will shortly be submitted for the sanction of the Supreme Government.

14. Surveys of the Ravi in connection with the project for a canal in the Montgomery District are also in progress.

15. The following table shows the area irrigated in the last five years :—

| CANAL. | 1881-82. | 1880-81. | 1879-80. | 1878-79. | 1877-78. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Permanent . . . . | 668,547 | 698,631 | 704,003 | 726,018 | 774,969 |
| Inundation . . . . | 1,019,178 | 867,246 | 516,341 | 692,261 | 549,511 |
| TOTAL . | 1,687,725 | 1,565,877 | 1,220,344 | 1,418,279 | 1,324,480 |

On the permanent canals there has been a satisfactory increase of 34,994 acres on the Western Jumna Canal, which is, however, more than balanced by a decrease of 65,078 acres on the Bári Doáb Canal, the cause of which is explained in detail in the Chief Engineer's report. The increase on the Inundation Canals is due to the favorable conditions of the rivers.

16. As directed in para. 8 of Government of India's Review of the Revenue Report of 1880-81, classified statements of crops irrigated in each Canal Division have been appended to Chief Engineer's report.

17. The cost per 100 acres of measuring the irrigated areas and preparing the demand statements was as follows :—

| | 1881-82. | 1880-81. | 1879-80. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Western Jumna Canal . . . . . | 2·53 | 2·34 | 2·05 |
| Bári Doáb ,, . . . . . | 2·95 | 2·68 | 3·03 |
| Inundation ,, . . . . . | 1·18 | 1·45 | 1·69 |

The possibility of effecting some reduction in the amount of these charges is referred to in paras. 18 and 40 of Chief Engineer's report, and will not be lost sight of.

18. The cost of collecting the canal revenue for four years is as follows :—

| | 1881-82. | | | 1880-81. | | | 1879-80. | | | 1878-79. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total Revenue. | Charges for collection. | Percentage. | Total Revenue. | Charges for collection. | Percentage. | Total Revenue. | Charges for collection. | Percentage. | Total Revenue. | Charges for collection. | Percentage. |
| | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| Bári Doáb Canal . . | 14,23,913 | 93,876 | 6·59 | 17,78,919 | 95,073 | 5·34 | 11,91,291 | 1,00,081 | 8·40 | 9,83,213 | 77,849 | 7·92 |
| Western Jumna Canal . | 12,30,938 | 1,01,251 | 8·17 | 18,17,743 | 89,250 | 4·91 | 14,06,382 | 1,07,550 | 7·65 | 12,89,935 | 98,071 | 7·60 |
| *Inundation Canals.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Upper Sutlej . . | 1,40,084 | 8,283 | ... | 1,17,038 | 8,467 | ... | 1,23,394 | 7,364 | ... | 1,52,144 | 13,506 | ... |
| Lower Sutlej and Chenab | 5,82,319 | 7,851 | ... | 9,45,060 | 4,866 | ... | 4,02,777 | 5,171 | ... | 3,56,985 | 5,542 | ... |
| Indus . . . . | 3,25,881 | 14,131 | ... | 2,20,603 | 14,240 | ... | 1,77,442 | 12,640 | ... | 1,91,546 | 9,832 | ... |
| Muzaffargarh . . | 5,75,777 | 13,552 | ... | 92,150 | 10,869 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Shahpur . . . | 25,003 | ... | ... | 7,597 | ... | ... | 11,491 | ... | ... | 15,542 | ... | ... |
| Other Works . . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,600 | 395 | ... |
| Total Inundation Canals | 16,58,064 | 43,817 | 2·64 | 13,82,457 | 38,442 | 2·78 | 7,15,104 | 25,184 | 3·52 | 7,19,817 | 29,275 | 4·07 |
| GRAND TOTAL . | 43,21,315 | 2,38,944 | 5·53 | 49,79,119 | 2,22,765 | 4·47 | 33,12,777 | 2,32,815 | 7·03 | 29,92,965 | 2,05,195 | 6·85 |

There appears to be no possibility of reducing the cost of collection, which includes that of measurement to the limit of 5 per cent. proposed by the Government of India in para. 12 of its review of last year's report. The low percentage shown in 1880-81 was abnormal, in consequence of the inclusion in the accounts of considerable arrears of revenue on jágír lands. The figures for present year do not differ much in the aggregate from those of the years 1879-80 and 1878-79. The fees paid to Lambardárs and Patwáris amount to 5 per cent. on the direct water-rate, which in a normal year may be taken at 70 per cent. of the gross revenue, so that these fees would of themselves amount to 3·5 per cent. It has been shown in the preceding para. that the cost of measurements vary from 2·5 to 3 per cent., and the salaries of the superior and inferior Revenue establishment form the balance of the charges under this head.

## WESTERN JUMNA CANAL.

19. The area irrigated by this canal has increased by 34,994 acres, which justifies the hope expressed in last year's report that the depression under which this canal has suffered for the last few years from causes that have been explained in previous reports was only temporary, and that there would be a steady expansion of the area under cultivation.

20. The collections of the year give a profit of 6·06 per cent. and the assessments 4·92. The profit by assessments is less than that by collections owing to large arrears of water-rent having been collected during the present year. These percentages are net results after paying interest.

The percentage on collection last year, excluding that due to adjustments on account of arrears of revenue on jágír lands, was 3·59, and on the assessments 3·81.

21. The working expenses were R1·43 per acre irrigated against 1·54 in the previous year, and the establishment charges 0·80, against 0·86.

22. After deducting all charges, the balance at credit of this canal at the end of the year was R2,60,53,432.

## BARI DOAB CANAL.

23. The area irrigated by this canal was 368,002 acres, being a decrease of 65,078 acres; this is mainly due to an unfavorable season. It is hoped that the construction of kharíf rájbahás, two of which have recently been sanctioned, will lead to greater stability in the revenue of this canal in future years.

24. The collections of the year show a net profit of R2·03, against R1·64 per cent., which was the normal profit in the previous year.

25. The assessments give a net profit of R1·58, against 2·72 in the previous year. The charges and interest unpaid at the end of the year were reduced to R60,79,691.

26. The charge for establishment is 0·623, against 0·526 per acre irrigated in the previous year; and the working expenses 1·39, against 1·01. Both these rates are necessarily higher than those of the previous year, owing to the decrease in the area of irrigation.

27. The balance uncollected at the end of the year has been reduced from R43,204 to 35,387, but there is still room for reduction in the amount of outstandings.

## UPPER SUTLEJ INUNDATION CANALS.

28. The net profit on these canals was 6·46 on the Capital, against 0·53 in the previous year. The accumulated interest unpaid at the end of the year was R6,20,114.

29. The area irrigated was 221,982 acres; but deducting from this the area on which remissions have been granted on account of flooding and river spill irrigation, the area finally assessed was 179,578 acres; this is largely in excess of the greatest gross area ever before irrigated. The steady increase in the area irrigated from these canals is very satisfactory, and can only be attributed to the improvements in administration that have been effected by the Executive Engineer in charge.

## LOWER SUTLEJ AND CHENAB CANALS.

30. The profit on these canals was R205·93 per cent., against 179·97 in the previous year.

31. The amount of land revenue was R3,07,837, against R3,09,687 in the previous year. The balance at credit of these canals, after paying interest and all other charges, was R42,83,575.

32. The area irrigated was 346,278, which is 14,639 acres in excess of the largest previously recorded (1878-79).

33. The cost of cultivation to the irrigators was R1·51 per acre, against 1·76 in the previous year, the decrease deing due to the irrigation of a larger area.

## INDUS INUNDATION CANALS.

34. The profit on these canals was 15·86, or excluding an adjustment of R98,525 on account of arrears of land assigned to Jágírdárs, 1·94 on the Capital, against 3·44 per cent. in the previous year.

35. From the above causes the balance of interest unpaid was reduced from R4,21,594 to R3,09,329.

36. There was a profit to Government on the half share of the clearance rates of R7,598, which reduces the loss on this account up to date to R30,194; the balance uncollected under this head was R51,552.

37. There was an increase of R4,591 in Maintenance charges, which is due to an abnormal expenditure on silt-clearances and in watching embankments; and in Establishment of R17,415, owing to adjustment of Direction charges in the previous year.

38. The area irrigated was 190,802 acres, being 26,417 acres in excess of that in the previous year; 22,338 acres more than the average of the previous nine years, and only 18,000 acres less than that for 1878-79, which is the greatest on record.

## MUZAFFARGARH CANALS.

39. The amount credited to these canals during the year on account of land revenue for previous year was R2,29,046.

40. The accounts for the year show a profit of R4,08,013; but omitting the above credit, the profit is R1,78,967.

41. The area irrigated was 248,593 acres, being 8,687 acres more than the previous year, and 67,770 acres than the year 1879-80. The cost of the irrigation to the cultivators was 1·37, against 1·80 in the previous year.

42. These favorable results are attributable to improvements in management since the transfer of these canals to the Irrigation Department.

## SHAHPUR CANALS.

43. The profit on these canals was 33·85 on the Capital invested, against a loss of 2·45 per cent. in the previous year.

44. At the end of the year the balance of profit in excess of all charges including interest was R34,010.

45. The area irrigated was 11,523 acres, being 2,388 acres in excess of the previous year. The great increase in the profits of these canals during the year under review is largely due to the thorough clearances effected under the directions of an officer who was specially deputed for the purpose.

By order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor,

R. HOME, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,*

*Joint-Secy. to Govt., Punjab, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch*

# CHIEF ENGINEER'S REVENUE REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1881-82.

## WESTERN JUMNA CANAL.

The expenditure during the year was R4,57,657, which raised the Capital invested to R82,92,972 at the end of the year.

It consisted of—

| | R |
|---|---|
| Works (net after deduction of receipts and suspense balances) | 3,27,963 |
| Establishment | 1,01,839 |
| Tools and Plant | 6,287 |
| TOTAL | 4,36,089 |
| Indirect charges | 21,568 |
| TOTAL | 4,57,657 |

2. Of the expenditure on works, R17,617 was spent on the Main Line; R19,908 on the New Main Line; and R2,30,634 on the New Delhi Branch including the Hánsi and Bútána Branch; R1,017 on the Okla Navigation Channel; R61,641 on Distributaries and R173 on Drainages. The establishment charge was 30·7 on the gross expenditure on works.

3. The heavy percentage of establishment on works is due to the lapse of more than a lakh of rupees from the grant for the year. The causes which led to this short expenditure were to a great extent unavoidable. Objections raised by the Municipal Committee of Delhi to the proposed alignment of and disposition of spoils from the Okla Navigation Channel were only overcome late in the year, and work was consequently for some time in abeyance. There was also short expenditure on distributaries owing to delay in the submission of detailed estimates.

4. The Revenue Account is as follows:—

EXPENDITURE.

| | R | R |
|---|---|---|
| Extensions and Improvements | | 24,465 |
| Maintenance and Repairs | | 1,16,867 |
| Compensation | | 4,895 |
| Establishment— | | |
| Direction | 27,654 | |
| Executive | 1,11,385 | |
| Revenue | 68,002 | |
| Fees on collection | 33,249 | |
| | | 2,40,290 |
| Tools and Plant | | 4,277 |
| Refunds of Revenue | | 636 |
| TOTAL | | 3,91,430 |
| Indirect charges— | | |
| Leave and Pension allowances | | 39,733 |
| Total Working Expenses | | 4,31,163 |
| Balance, Profit | | 8,08,175 |
| TOTAL | | 12,39,338 |

RECEIPTS.

| | R | R |
|---|---|---|
| Water-rates | 8,67,013 | |
| Owners' rates | 2,56,191 | |
| | | 11,23,204 |
| Miscellaneous | | 78,046 |
| TOTAL | | 12,01,250 |
| Enhanced land revenue in districts where owners' rates are not yet in force— | | |
| Karnal Districts | 5,113 | |
| Hissar do. | 46,824 | |
| Umballa | 1,395 | |
| Assigned land | 5,059 | |
| | 58,391 | |
| Deduct credited in access in previous year | 20,303 | |
| | | 38,088 |
| TOTAL | | 12,39,338 |

The balance of receipts is thus R8,08,175, or 9·74 per cent. on the Capital invested.

5. The interest charge for the year amounts to R3,05,377. Deducting this the net profit of the year is R5,02,798, or 6·06 per cent. on the Capital. The accumulated profits at credit of the Canal is R2,60,53,432.

6. The improvement is due in a great measure to the realization of arrears as noted in a subsequent para., but the increase in area irrigated during the year under review affords good grounds for expectation that the improved rates of interest will be maintained.

7. Of the expenditure under maintenance R24,465 was on account of extensions and improvements; R8,006 of this was on account of the Canal office at Delhi; R8,334 on the Juah jhíl drain; and the remainder in petty items.

8. The cost of repairs calls for no special remarks, as it is rather less than in the preceding year.

9. The following table shows the working expenses for the last five years :—

| PARTICULARS. | 1881-82. | 1880-81. | 1879-80. | 1878-79. | 1877-78. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *R* | *R* | *R* | *R* | *R* |
| Extensions and improvements . | 24,165 | 16,321 | 8,714 | 12,974 | 3,983 |
| Maintenance and repairs . | 1,21,762 | 1,21,209 | 1,32,211 | 1,33,916 | 1,43,019 |
| Establishment, including fees on collection . . . | 2,40,290 | 2,28,761 | 2,92,135 | 2,62,932 | 2,63,853 |
| Tools and Plant . . . | 4,277 | 7,052 | 3,062 | 5,263 | 6,263 |
| Profit and Loss . . . | ... | ... | ... | 311 | ... |
| Refunds of revenue . . . | 636 | 93 | 116 | 39 | 1,607 |
| TOTAL . | 3,91,430 | 3,73,436 | 4,36,238 | 4,15,435 | 4,18,725 |
| Book charges . | 39,732 | 34,818 | 39,394 | ... | ... |
| Total Working Expenses | 4,31,163 | 4,08,254 | 4,75,632 | 4,15,435 | 4,18,725 |
| | *Acres.* | *Acres.* | *Acres.* | *Acres.* | *Acres.* |
| Area irrigated . | 300,545 | 265,551 | 310,686 | 398,460 | 507,974 |
| Rate per acre, excluding Book charges . . . . | 1·30 | 1·41 | 1·40 | 1·04 | 0·82 |
| Rate per acre, including Book charges . . . . | 1·43 | 1·54 | 1 53 | ... | ... |
| Establishment, rate per acre . | 0·80 | 0·86 | 0·94 | 0·66 | 0·52 |

10. There is an increase under the head of establishment due to the larger collections during the year under review. The other items of expenditure in the above table call for no remark. Owing to the increase in area irrigated there is a corresponding diminution in the rates per acre.

11. The balance uncollected at the end of the year was R23,700, against R1,30,365 in the previous year.

12. The previous paras. refer to actual cash transactions of the year, dealing with assessments (a table of which is given below for 5 years), the result

shows profit for the year of 8·60 per cent. excluding, and 4·92 including the interest charges.

| | 1881-82. | 1880-81. | 1879-80. | 1878-79. | 1877-78. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | R | R | R | R | R |
| Water-rate from irrigation | 7,79,296 | 6,79,868 | 8,14,064 | 10,17,451 | 11,91,862 |
| Owners' rates | 2,36,654 | 1,80,539 | ... | ... | ... |
| | 10,15,950 | 8,60,407 | 8,14,064 | 10,17,451 | 11,91,862 |
| Miscellaneous receipts by sale of water | 6,734 | 4,074 | 2,649 | 1,700 | 2,726 |
| Water-supply for domestic purposes | 2,870 | 2,108 | 1,268 | 2,095 | 2,036 |
| Plantations | 12,032 | 11,711 | 13,010 | 14,829 | 16,394 |
| Other canal produce | 2,710 | 1,608 | 2,677 | 2,404 | 2,041 |
| Water-power | 16,366 | 18,952 | 6,108 | 112 | 11,648 |
| Navigation receipts | 29,333 | 17,893 | 14,654 | 8,709 | 10,364 |
| Rent of buildings | 1,132 | 928 | 1,077 | 842 | 936 |
| Fines | 1,656 | 3,097 | 4,375 | 6,291 | 7,124 |
| Miscellaneous | 5,213 | 6,609 | 9,184 | 4,217 | 2,847 |
| | 78,046 | 66,980 | 55,002 | 41,199 | 56,116 |
| TOTAL | 10,93,996 | 9,27,387 | 8,99,066 | 10,58,650 | 12,47,978 |
| Enhanced land revenue | 50,444 | 1,02,282 | 2,75,835 | 3,83,480 | 3,73,757 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 11,44,440 | 10,29,669 | 11,74,901 | 14,42,130 | 16,21,735 |

13. The increase of nearly a lakh of rupees in water-rate from irrigation and more than half a lakh from owner's rates show that the anticipations of last year's report (para. 13) have been realized.

14. Nearly all the items of miscellaneous revenue show a satisfactory increase. The principal items are—receipts for rafting of timber, on which there is an increase of R11,440; sales of water, R2,660; and of other canal produce, R1,102. There is a satisfactory decrease of R1,441 under the head of Fines. The Superintending Engineer explains that the falling-off in receipts from 'water-power' are due to the water being required for irrigation, and from 'miscellaneous' to the small tenders for saltpetre earth on the Hánsi Canal.

15. The table below shows the details of the working of the canal for the last five years :—

| PARTICULARS. | 1881-82. | 1880-81. | 1879-80. | 1878-79. | 1877-78 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AREA IRRIGATED. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. |
| Kharif | 167,721 | 144,668 | 174,172 | 204,388 | 215,135 |
| Per cent. | 55 80 | 54·48 | 56 05 | 51 29 | 42·34 |
| Rabbi | 132,824 | 120,883 | 136,514 | 194,072 | 292,839 |
| Per cent. | 44 20 | 45 52 | 43 95 | 48 71 | 57·65 |
| TOTAL | 300,545 | 265,551 | 310,686 | 398,460 | 507,974 |

| PARTICULARS. | 1881-82. | | 1880-81. | | 1879-80. | | 1878-79. | | 1877-78. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rain-fall | 8·77″ to 43·73″ | | 11·3″ to 41·48″ | | 10·4″ to 36·54″ | | 20·8″ to 33·5″ | | 14 to 21 | |
| | Acres. | | Acres. | | Acres. | | Acres. | | Acres. | |
| Twice cropped land | 19,389 | | 18,024 | | 38,110 | | 57,075 | | 85,202 | |
| DUTY OF WATER PER CUBIC FOOT OF SUPPLY UTILIZED. | Acres. | R | Acres. | R | Acres. | R | Acres. | R | Acres. | R |
| Kharíf | 81·8 | 245 | 71·7 | 206 | 89·1 | 278 | 103 | 302 | 81 | 228 |
| Rabbi | 80·4 | 168 | 85·2 | 187 | 72·6 | 160 | 91 | 197 | 150 | 324 |
| DUTY OF WATER PER CUBIC FOOT OF SUPPLY AT HEAD. | Acres. | | Acres. | | Acres. | | Acres. | | Acres. | |
| Kharíf | 67·6 | | 62·4 | | 79·6 | | 100·8 | | 81 | |
| Rabbi | 65·8 | | 62·8 | | 61·6 | | 90·1 | | 149 | |
| SUPPLY ENTERING CHANNEL. | Cubic feet per second. | | Cubic feet per second. | | Cubic feet per second. | | Cubic feet per second. | | Cubic feet per second. | |
| Kharíf | 2,481 | | 2,318 | | 2,188 | | 2,026 | | 2,579 | |
| Rabbi | 2,018 | | 1,924 | | 2,216 | | 2,152 | | 1,930 | |
| SUPPLY UTILIZED. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kharíf | 2,050 | | 2,016 | | 1,955 | | 1,976 | | 2,505 | |
| Rabbi | 1,653 | | 1,418 | | 1,878 | | 2,124 | | 1,913 | |
| LOSS OF WATER. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kharíf | 431 | | 302 | | 233 | | 50 | | 74 | |
| Rabbi | 365 | | 506 | | 338 | | 38 | | 17 | |
| NUMBER OF VILLAGES IRRIGATED. | No. | | No. | | No. | | No. | | No. | |
| Kharíf | 683 | | 646 | | 676 | | 677 | | 693 | |
| Rabbi | 637 | | 568 | | 619 | | 699 | | 680 | |
| AVERAGE WATER-RATE PER ACRE IRRIGATED. | R | | R | | R | | R | | R | |
| Kharíf | 2·99 | | 2·86 | | 3·12 | | 2·92 | | 2·66 | |
| Rabbi | 2·09 | | 2·20 | | 2·19 | | 2·16 | | 2·12 | |
| Repairs to canal, per mile | 158 | | 115 | | 162 | | 150 | | 152 | |
| " " per acre irrigated | 0·20 | | 0·17 | | 0·21 | | 0·15 | | 0·12 | |
| " rájbahás per acre irrigated | 0·09 | | 0·07 | | 0·06 | | 0·04 | | 0·04 | |

16. There was a falling-off in rabbi area in the Hánsi Branch, due to the unusually large area under kharíf crops in the previous year, but the decrease in this division was more than compensated for by an increase of nearly 90 per cent. in the areas of the two other divisions.

The decrease of irrigated area is attributed to the introduction of owner's rates in the Umballa district.

There was very little rain in Karnál, Delhi and Rohtak Districts during the months of September and October, and the increase of rabbi irrigation in the Karnál and Delhi Divisions is due to this cause.

17. The following table shows a comparison of the areas of the principal crops grown during the last five years :—

| PARTICULARS. | 1881-82. | 1880-81. | 1879-80. | 1878-79. | 1877-78. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. |
| Sugar-cane . . . . . | 36,294 | 23,846 | 46,973 | 44,006 | 42,135 |
| Rice . . . . . | 43,376 | 48,372 | 44,076 | 48,383 | 34,733 |
| Cotton . . . . . | 60,485 | 44,213 | 63,201 | 76,286 | 65,989 |
| Wheat . . . . . | 98,335 | 93,644 | 103,470 | 140,374 | 206,361 |

There is an increase in all the more valuable crops except rice; the area under sugar-cane is 50 per cent., and that under cotton nearly 40 per cent. greater than in the previous year. There is no doubt that the people have become better acquainted with the new system of assessment and are resuming their usual cultivation.

18. Cost of measurement and preparation of demand statements was—

| DIVISION. | MEASUREMENTS. | | | | COST AND AREA MEASURED. | | | | DEMAND STATEMENT. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | KHARIF. | | RABBI. | | KHARIF. | | RABBI. | | LAST BATCH SUBMITTED. | | KHARIF. | | RABBI. | |
| | Commenced. | Completed. | Commenced. | Completed. | Area and amount. | Rate per 100 acres. | Area and amount. | Rate per 100 acres. | Kharif. | Rabbi. | Cost. | Rate per 100 acres | Cost. | Rate per 100 acres. |
| | 1881. | 1881. | 1882. | 1882. | | R | | R | 1882. | 1882. | R | R | R | R |
| Karnál Division. | 15th Sep. | 9th Nov. | 1st Mar. | 22nd April | 168 / 13,641 | 1·23 | 166 / 9,030 | 1·83 | 14th Jan. | 5th June | 41 | ·30 | 42 | 0·47 |
| Hánsi ditto . | 1st „ | 7th Dec. | 1st Feb. | 24th „ | 813 / 85,927 | 0·94 | 948 / 68,878 | 1·37 | 1881. 19th Dec. | 1st „ | 495 | 0·57 | 410 | 0·59 |
| Delhi ditto . | 25th June | 14th Oct. | 16th Jan. | 15th May | 1,731 / 68,153 | 2·54 | 1,351 / 54,916 | 2·46 | 1882. 12th Jan. | 6th July | 751 | 1·10 | 693 | 1·26 |
| Whole Canal . | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,712 / 167,721 | 1·61 | 2,465 / 132,824 | 1·84 | ... | ... | 1,281 | 0·76 | 1,145 | 0·86 |
| Average of 5 years . . | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,707 / 181,328 | 1·49 | 2,302 / 175,579 | 1·31 | ... | ... | 1,077 | 0·59 | 976 | 0·56 |

The percentage of cost of measurements and preparation of demand statements on the acreage irrigated is for the whole canal 2·53. The circumstances of the three Divisions are not alike, the high charges are in the Delhi Division, and the necessity for them is under investigation.

19. The value of crops irrigated during the year amounted to R95,58,979, against R90,46,039, in the previous year.

20. The table of rain-fall shows that the rain-fall during the earlier months of the kharíf did not differ perceptibly either in amount or distribution from the corresponding period of the previous year, so that as before mentioned the improvement in area must have been due to other causes. The marked

deficiency of rain during September, October, November and December caused increased demand for water for the rabbi crops.

| Months. | Umballa District. | | | Karnál District. | | | Rohtak District. | | | Hissár District. | | Delhi District. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Hathnikund. | Dádpur. | Kanjrún. | Karnál. | Rer. | Pánipat. | Rohtak. | Sámpla. | Gohána. | Hissár. | Hánsi. | Delhi. | Sonepat. |
| **Kharíf, 1881.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| April 1881 . | ... | 0·40 | ... | 0·40 | 0·30 | 0·50 | 0·15 | 0·50 | ... | 1·20 | ... | 0·20 | ... |
| May „ . | 0·82 | 1·52 | 0·80 | 1·52 | 0·10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·10 | 0·70 |
| June „ . | 6·89 | 3·35 | 1·15 | 3·35 | 0·50 | 1·30 | 3·10 | 3·50 | 0·90 | 0·40 | 0·50 | 2·20 | 1·20 |
| July „ . | 16·99 | 8·17 | 7·23 | 8·17 | 3·42 | 6·90 | 10·70 | 18·40 | 10·30 | 7·50 | 5·10 | 11·50 | 11·60 |
| August „ . | 11·32 | 11·30 | 8·53 | 11·30 | 2·20 | 7·70 | 5·70 | 7·00 | 5·50 | 5·80 | 9·20 | 8·80 | 8·50 |
| September „ . | 3·60 | 3·05 | ... | 3·05 | 0·20 | 2·60 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·60 | 0·70 |
| Total . | 39·62 | 27·79 | 17·71 | 27·79 | 6·72 | 19·00 | 19·65 | 29·40 | 16·70 | 14·90 | 14·80 | 23·40 | 22·70 |
| **Rabbi, 1881-82.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| October 1881 . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| November „ . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| December „ . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| January 1882 . | 2·30 | 2·80 | ... | 2·60 | 1·60 | 1·50 | 2·10 | 2·20 | 2·00 | 2·30 | 2·60 | 0·90 | ... |
| February „ . | 1·81 | 2·00 | 2·24 | 1·90 | 0·45 | 1·30 | 1·00 | 1·20 | 1·00 | 0·50 | 1·00 | 0·70 | 1·30 |
| March „ . | ... | 0·10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·90 |
| Total . | 4·11 | 4·90 | 2·24 | 4·50 | 2·05 | 2·80 | 3·10 | 3·40 | 3·00 | 2·80 | 3·60 | 1·60 | 2·20 |
| Grand Total . | 43·73 | 32·69 | 19·95 | 32·29 | 8·77 | 21·80 | 22·75 | 32·80 | 19·70 | 17·70 | 18·40 | 25·00 | 24·90 |
| Total for 1880-81 | 41·48 | 35·46 | 37·14 | 31·41 | 26·72 | 28·00 | 16·15 | 22·40 | 23·30 | 16·80 | 11·30 | 29·70 | 28·90 |
| Difference { More | 2·25 | ... | ... | 0·88 | ... | ... | 6·60 | 10·40 | ... | 0·90 | 7·10 | ... | ... |
| Difference { Less | ... | 2·77 | 17·19 | ... | 17·95 | 6·20 | ... | ... | 3·60 | ... | ... | 4·70 | 4·00 |

21. The following statement shows the areas of crops irrigated and estimated value of produce during the year 1881-82 :—

*Statement of Areas of Crops irrigated, and estimated value of Produce, during the year 1881-82.*

| Names of Crops. | Karnal Division. | | | | | | | Hansi Division. | | | | | | | Delhi Division. | | | | | | | Whole Circle. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Flow. | Lift. | Total. | Produce per acre. | Total estimated produce | Rate per rupee. | Total value. | Flow. | Lift. | Total. | Produce per acre. | Total estimated produce. | Rate per rupee. | Total value. | Flow. | Lift. | Total. | Produce per acre | Total estimated produce. | Rate per rupee. | Total value. | Total value of produce. |
| | Acres. | Acres. | Acres | M S. C. | Mds | M S. C. | R | Acres. | Acres | Acres. | M S. C. | Mds. | M S C. | R | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | M. S. C | Mds. | M. S. C | R | R |
| KHARIF, 1881— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Class I— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gardens | ... | . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | . | 2,375 | 87 | 2,462 | ... | ... | R80 per acre. | 1,96,960 | 1,96,960 |
| Sugar-cane | 985 | 231 | 1,216 | 13 16 0 | 16,294 | 0 6 14 | 94,732 | 5,962 | 75 | 6,037 | 26 0 0 | 156,962 | 0 13 5 | 4,70,886 | 28,043 | 973 | 29,016 | 34 0 0 | 986,544 | 0 16 0 | 24,66,360 | 30,31,978 |
| Total | 985 | 231 | 1,216 | 13 16 0 | 16,294 | 0 6 14 | 94,732 | 5,962 | 75 | 6,037 | 26 0 0 | 156,962 | 0 13 5 | 4,70,886 | 30,418 | 1,060 | 31,478 | . | 986,544 | ... | 26,63,320 | 32,28,938 |
| Class II— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cereals—Rice | 9,803 | 50 | 9,853 | 13 36 6 | 134,592 | 0 13 2 | 4,10,341 | 16,220 | 3 | 16,223 | 11 0 0 | 178,453 | 0 32 0 | 2,23,066 | 17,294 | 6 | 17,300 | 25 0 0 | 432,500 | 0 25 0 | 6,92,000 | 13,25,407 |
| Drugs—Tobacco | 1 | ... | 1 | 19 9 10 | 19 | 0 9 10 | 79 | 34 | 84 | 118 | 9 0 0 | 1,062 | 0 16 0 | 2,655 | 9 | 21 | 30 | 10 0 0 | 300 | 0 10 0 | 1,200 | 3,934 |
| Miscellaneous—Waternuts (Singhára) | 178 | ... | 178 | 17 0 13 | 3,030 | 0 13 0 | 9,323 | 21 | ... | 21 | 31 0 0 | 651 | 0 16 0 | 1,627 | 94 | ... | 94 | 80 0 0 | 7,520 | 1 0 0 | 7,520 | 18,470 |
| Carrots (Gájar) | ... | 2 | 2 | 80 0 0 | 160 | 0 32 0 | 200 | .. | ... | ... | ... | | ... | .. | 1 | ... | 1 | 20 0 0 | 20 | 4 0 0 | 51 | 205 |
| Melons (Kharbúza) | ... | .. | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | 51 | 92 | 143 | 28 0 0 | 4,004 | 1 20 0 | 2,669 | 33 | 1 | 34 | 80 0 0 | 2,720 | 1 0 0 | 2,720 | 5 389 |
| Chillies (Mirch) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | 64 | 160 | 224 | 17 0 0 | 3,808 | 1 0 0 | 3,808 | 7 | 1 | 8 | 15 0 0 | 120 | 0 8 0 | 600 | 4,408 |
| Onion (Piaz) | ... | ... | . | .. | ... | . | . | .. | 1 | 1 | 51 0 0 | 51 | 3 0 0 | 17 | . | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | . | 17 |
| Vegetables | 74 | 10 | 84 | 80 0 0 | 6,720 | 0 32 0 | 6,400 | 155 | 142 | 297 | 16 0 0 | 4,752 | 1 20 0 | 3,168 | 374 | 47 | 421 | ... | ... | R50 per acre. | 21,050 | 32,618 |
| Total | 10,066 | 62 | 10,118 | . | 144,521 | ... | 4,28,343 | 16,545 | 482 | 17,027 | ... | 192,781 | . | 2,37,010 | 17,812 | 76 | 17,888 | .. | 443,180 | .. | 7,25,095 | 13,90,448 |
| Class III— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fibres—Cotton | 657 | 421 | 1,078 | 6 14 13 | 6,597 | 0 3 2 | 84,577 | 43,577 | 2,233 | 45,810 | 8 0 0 | 366,480 | ... | 10,99,440 | 13,042 | 555 | 13,597 | 3 0 0 | 40,791 | 0 4 0 | 4,07,910 | 15,91,927 |
| Dyes—Indigo | 789 | 13 | 802 | ... | 80 | ... | 10,000 | 9,907 | 17 | 9,924 | 0 5 0 | 1,240 | 0 0 8 | 99,240 | 1,213 | 14 | 1,227 | 7 0 0 | 8,589 | 0 0 13 | 4,29,450 | 5,38,690 |
| Cereals—Gram | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | | ... | | .. | . | 2 | | 2 | 20 0 0 | 40 | 0 25 0 | 64 | 64 |
| Total | 1,446 | 434 | 1,880 | ... | 6,677 | ... | 94,577 | 53,484 | 2,250 | 55,734 | ... | 367,720 | ... | 11,98,680 | 14,257 | 569 | 14,826 | ... | 49,420 | . | 8,37,424 | 21,30,681 |
| Class IV— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cereals—Jowár (great millet) | 50 | 6 | 56 | 7 0 0 | 392 | 0 28 12 | 580 | 3,385 | 400 | 3,785 | 4 0 0 | 15,140 | 1 0 0 | 15,140 | 872 | 16 | 888 | 10 0 0 | 8,880 | 0 25 0 | 14,208 | 29,928 |
| Makí (maize) | 61 | 30 | 91 | 8 0 0 | 728 | 0 30 12 | 947 | 21 | 74 | 95 | 11 0 0 | 1,045 | 1 0 0 | 1,045 | 100 | 3 | 103 | 20 0 0 | 2,060 | 0 25 0 | 3,296 | 5,288 |
| Kodon | 1 | ... | 1 | 5 0 0 | 5 | 0 26 0 | 8 | ... | .. | ... | . | ... | . | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | | ... | 8 |
| China | 1 | 1 | 2 | 5 0 0 | 10 | 0 31 4 | 13 | 4 | ... | 4 | 4 0 0 | 16 | 0 20 0 | 32 | 70 | 2 | 72 | 12 0 0 | 864 | 0 16 0 | 2,160 | 2,205 |
| Mundwa | 43 | 4 | 47 | 5 0 0 | 235 | 0 25 0 | 376 | 4 | .. | 4 | 6 0 0 | 24 | 1 0 0 | 24 | 1 | ... | 1 | 12 0 0 | 12 | 0 16 0 | 30 | 430 |
| Bájra (spiked millet) | 1 | ... | 1 | 7 0 0 | 7 | 0 22 8 | 12 | 63 | ... | 63 | 8 0 0 | 504 | 0 32 0 | 630 | 3 | ... | 3 | 12 0 0 | 36 | 0 22 0 | 65 | 707 |
| Gowar | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 614 | 6 | 620 | 8 0 0 | 4,960 | 1 0 0 | 4,960 | 6 | ... | 6 | 22 0 0 | 132 | 0 25 0 | 211 | 5,171 |
| Kangni | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 3 | 3 0 0 | 9 | 0 16 0 | 23 | 6 | ... | 6 | 12 0 0 | 72 | 0 16 0 | 192 | 215 |
| Pulses—Urad | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 34 | ... | 34 | 4 0 0 | 136 | 0 20 0 | 272 | 6 | .. | 6 | 12 0 0 | 72 | 0 16 0 | 180 | 452 |
| Moth | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 2 | 8 | 4 0 0 | 32 | 1 0 0 | 32 | 1 | .. | 1 | 10 0 0 | 10 | 0 22 0 | 18 | 50 |
| Carried over | 157 | 41 | 198 | ... | 1,377 | ... | 1,936 | 4,131 | 485 | 4,616 | ... | 21,866 | . | 22,158 | 1,065 | 21 | 1,086 | .. | 12,138 | ... | 20,360 | 44,454 |
| | 12,487 | 727 | 13,214 | ... | 167,492 | ... | 6,17,652 | 75,991 | 2,807 | 78,798 | ... | 717,463 | ... | 19,06,576 | 62,487 | 1,705 | 64,192 | ... | 1,479,144 | ... | 42,25,639 | 67,50,067 |

*Statement of Areas of Crops irrigated, &c.*—concluded.

| Names of Crops. | Karnal Division. | | | | | | | Hansi Division. | | | | | | | Delhi Division. | | | | | | | Whole Circle. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Flow. | Lift. | Total. | Produce per acre. | Total estimated produces. | Rate per rupee. | Total value. | Flow. | Lift. | Total. | Produce per acre. | Total estimated produce. | Rate per rupee. | Total value. | Flow. | Lift. | Total. | Produce per acre. | Total estimated produce. | Rate per rupee. | Total value. | Total value of produce. |
| KHARIFF 1881—*concluded.* | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | M. S. C. | Mds. | M. S. C. | R | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | M. S. C. | Mds. | M. S. C. | R | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | M. S. C. | Mds. | M. S. C. | R | R |
| Brought forward | 12,487 | 727 | 13,214 | ... | 167,492 | ... | 6,17,652 | 75,991 | 2,807 | 78,798 | ... | 717,463 | ... | 19,06,578 | 62,487 | 1,705 | 64,192 | ... | 1,479,144 | ... | 42,25,839 | 67,50,067 |
| | 157 | 41 | 198 | ... | 1,377 | ... | 1,936 | 4,131 | 485 | 4,616 | ... | 21,866 | ... | 22,168 | 1,065 | 21 | 1,086 | ... | 12,138 | ... | 20,360 | 44,454 |
| CLASS IV— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Oilseeds—Til | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 | ... | 9 | 6 0 0 | 54 | 0 16 0 | 135 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 135 |
| Fibres—Hemp | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 112 | 9 | 121 | 2 0 0 | 242 | 0 16 0 | 605 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 605 |
| Sani | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | ... | 5 | 5 0 0 | 25 | 0 8 0 | 125 | 125 |
| Fodder—Country grass | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 51 | ... | 51 | 60 0 0 | 3,060 | 4 0 0 | 765 | 765 |
| Lucerne grass | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 276 | 84 | 360 | 180 0 0 | 64,800 | 10 0 0 | 6,480 | 9 | ... | 9 | 50 0 0 | 450 | 2 0 0 | 225 | 6,705 |
| TOTAL | 157 | 41 | 198 | ... | 1,377 | ... | 1,936 | 4,528 | 578 | 5,106 | ... | 86,962 | ... | 29,378 | 1,130 | 21 | 1,151 | ... | 15,673 | ... | 21,475 | 52,780 |
| CLASS V— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fallow land (Palewar) | 220 | 9 | 229 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,020 | 3 | 2,023 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,686 | 124 | 2,810 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| TOTAL | 220 | 9 | 229 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,020 | 3 | 2,023 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,686 | 124 | 2,810 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| TOTAL KHARIF, 1881 | 12,864 | 777 | 13,641 | ... | 168,869 | ... | 619,588 | 82,539 | 3,388 | 85,927 | ... | 804,425 | ... | 19,35,954 | 66,303 | 1,850 | 68,153 | ... | 1,494,817 | ... | 42,47,314 | 68,02,856 |
| RABBI, 1881-82— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CLASS I— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gardens | 72 | 6 | 78 | ... | ... | R 80 per acre. | 6,240 | 603 | 192 | 795 | 50 0 0 | 39,750 | ... | 39,750 | 48 | 3 | 51 | ... | ... | R80 per acre. | 4,080 | 50,070 |
| Sugarcane | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 25 | ... | 25 | 34 0 0 | 850 | 0 16 0 | 2,125 | 2,125 |
| TOTAL | 72 | 6 | 78 | ... | ... | ... | 6,240 | 603 | 192 | 795 | ... | 39,750 | ... | 39,750 | 73 | 3 | 76 | ... | 850 | ... | 6,205 | 52,195 |
| CLASS II— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Spices—Ajwain | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 30 | ... | 30 | 3 0 0 | 90 | 0 16 0 | 225 | 31 | ... | 31 | 6 0 0 | 186 | 0 8 0 | 930 | 1,159 |
| Dhania | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 232 | 217 | 449 | 4 0 0 | 1,796 | R3 per maund. | 5,388 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5,388 |
| Drugs—Tobacco | 13 | 22 | 35 | 9 9 10 | 323 | 0 9 12 | 1,325 | 202 | 356 | 558 | 9 0 0 | 5,022 | 0 16 0 | 12,355 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 10 0 0 | 30 | ... | 120 | 14,000 |
| Poppy head (Post) | 12 | 6 | 18 | 1 0 0 | 18 | 0 14 0 | 51 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 51 |
| Miscellaneous—Vegetables | 23 | 10 | 33 | 80 0 0 | 1,640 | 0 32 0 | 3,300 | 367 | 242 | 609 | 15 0 0 | 9,135 | 1 20 0 | 6,090 | 204 | 22 | 226 | ... | ... | R50 per acre. | 11,300 | 20,690 |
| Carots | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 | 34 | 47 | 41 0 0 | 1,927 | 2 0 0 | 964 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 964 |
| Melons | 1 | 3 | 4 | 80 0 0 | 320 | 0 32 0 | 400 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 400 |
| Methi (*Trigonella*) | 88 | 40 | 128 | 6 0 0 | 768 | 0 24 0 | 1,280 | 403 | 59 | 462 | 4 0 0 | 1,848 | 0 20 0 | 3,696 | 955 | 132 | 1,087 | 4 0 0 | 4,348 | 0 8 0 | 21,740 | 26,716 |
| Onion | 3 | ... | 3 | 80 0 0 | 240 | 0 32 0 | 300 | 99 | 152 | 251 | 51 0 0 | 12,801 | 3 0 0 | 4,267 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4,567 |
| TOTAL | 140 | 81 | 221 | ... | 3,309 | ... | 6,665 | 1,346 | 1,060 | 2,406 | ... | 32,619 | ... | 33,185 | 1,191 | 156 | 1,347 | ... | 4,584 | ... | 34,090 | 73,931 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Class III.—** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cereals—Wheat | 4,477 | 1,726 | 6,203 | 12 0 0 | 74,436 | 0 21 11 | 1,27,750 | 46,929 | 4,591 | 51,520 | 8 0 0 | 412,160 | 0 22 0 | 7,49,382 | 35,965 | 4,647 | 40,612 | 20 0 0 | 812,240 | 0 22 0 | 14,76,000 | 23,63,598 |
| Mix-grains, (jow and gram) | 66 | ... | 66 | 13 0 0 | 858 | 0 32 0 | 1,072 | 730 | 35 | 765 | 9 0 0 | 6,885 | 0 25 0 | 11,016 | 2,223 | 98 | 2,321 | 20 0 0 | 46,420 | 0 23 0 | 74,272 | 86,360 |
| Barley and gram | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 271 | 7 | 278 | 10 0 0 | 2,790 | 0 32 0 | 3,475 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,475 |
| Barley and masúr | 30 | 49 | 79 | 12 20 0 | 988 | 0 30 8 | 1,095 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,995 |
| Grám | 48 | 10 | 58 | 12 0 0 | 696 | 0 27 11 | 1,073 | 8,840 | 58 | 8,898 | 10 0 0 | 88,990 | 0 30 0 | 1,18,640 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,19,713 |
| Barley | 344 | 116 | 460 | 15 0 0 | 6,900 | 0 34 6 | 8,004 | 1,181 | 167 | 1,348 | 11 0 0 | 14,828 | 0 32 0 | 18,535 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 26,579 |
| Javi | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 86 | 31 | 117 | 15 0 0 | 1,755 | 0 20 0 | 3,510 | 3,510 |
| Pulses—Masúr | 55 | 2 | 57 | 10 0 0 | 570 | 0 30 8 | 747 | 634 | 18 | 652 | 5 0 0 | 3,260 | 0 30 0 | 4,347 | 193 | 14 | 207 | 10 0 0 | 2,070 | 0 15 0 | 5,520 | 10,614 |
| Peas | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 8 0 0 | 8 | 0 20 0 | 16 | 4 | ... | 4 | 20 0 0 | 80 | 0 25 0 | 120 | 144 |
| Oil-seeds—Sarson | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 29 | 13 | 42 | 4 0 0 | 168 | 0 20 0 | 336 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 336 |
| Karar | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 3 | 3 0 0 | 9 | 1 0 0 | 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 |
| Torí | 40 | 3 | 43 | 3 0 0 | 129 | 0 26 0 | 199 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 199 |
| Fodder—Oats | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 354 | 68 | 422 | 9 0 0 | 3,798 | 4 0 0 | 950 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 950 |
| Fibres—Cotton | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 3 0 0 | 3 | 0 4 0 | 30 | 30 |
| TOTAL | 5,060 | 1,906 | 6,966 | ... | 84,577 | ... | 1,50,846 | 58,972 | 4,957 | 63,929 | ... | 532,876 | ... | 9,06,706 | 38,472 | 4,790 | 43,262 | ... | 862,568 | ... | 15,60,260 | 26,17,312 |
| **Class IV.—** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cereals—China | ... | 1 | 1 | 5 0 0 | 5 | 0 35 0 | 6 | 2 | | 2 | 4 0 0 | 8 | 0 20 0 | 16 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | 22 |
| Fodder—Country grass | 3 | 3 | 6 | 50 0 0 | 300 | 3 0 0 | 100 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | 100 |
| Lucerne „ | ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 230 | 104 | 334 | 320 0 0 | 106,880 | 10 0 0 | 10,688 | 54 | 1 | 55 | 50 0 0 | 2,750 | 2 0 0 | 1,375 | 12,063 |
| TOTAL | 3 | 4 | 7 | ... | 305 | ... | 106 | 232 | 104 | 336 | ... | 106,888 | | 10,704 | 54 | 1 | 55 | | 2,750 | ... | 1,375 | 12,185 |
| **Class V.—** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fallow land (Palewar) | 1,445 | 313 | 1,758 | | ... | ... | ... | 1,404 | 8 | 1,412 | | ... | ... | ... | 9,169 | 1,007 | 10,176 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| TOTAL | 1,445 | 313 | 1,758 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,404 | 8 | 1,412 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9,169 | 1,007 | 10,176 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| TOTAL RABBI, 1881-82 | 6,720 | 2,310 | 9,030 | ... | 88,191 | ... | 1,63,848 | 62,557 | 6,321 | 68,878 | ... | 712,133 | ... | 9,90,343 | 48,959 | 5,957 | 54,916 | ... | 870,732 | ... | 16,01,930 | 27,56,123 |
| TOTAL KHARIF, 1881 | 12,864 | 777 | 13,641 | ... | 168,869 | ... | 6,19,588 | 82,539 | 3,388 | 85,927 | ... | 804,425 | ... | 19,35,954 | 66,303 | 1,850 | 68,153 | ... | 1,494,817 | | 42,47,314 | 68,02,858 |
| GRAND TOTAL, 1881-82 | 19,84 | 3,087 | 22,671 | ... | 257,060 | ... | 7,83,436 | 145,096 | 9,709 | 154,805 | ... | 1,516,558 | ... | 29,26,299 | 115,262 | 7,807 | 123,069 | ... | 2,365,549 | .. | 58,49,244 | 95,58,979 |
| GRAND TOTAL, 1880-81 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 90,46,039 |

## BÁRI DOÁB CANAL.

22. There was an expenditure of R6,939 on Works; R1,741 on Establishment and Tools and Plant; and R369 on account of Indirect charges against the Capital Account; but there was a decrease of R23,462 in the suspense balances and receipts which reduced the Capital Account by R14,413. The Capital invested at the end of the year amounted to R1,55,52,072.

23. The Revenue Account is as follows:—

| EXPENDITURE. | | R |
|---|---|---|
| Extensions and Impprovements | | 37,108 |
| Maintenance and Repairs | | 1,80,879 |
| Compensation | | 5,889 |
| Establishment— | | |
| | R | |
| Direction | 22,202 | |
| Executive | 1,11,491 | |
| Medical | 1,557 | |
| Revenue | 50,144 | |
| Fees on collection | 43,732 | |
| Special Field Survey | 52 | |
| | | 2,29,178 |
| Tools and Plant | | 5,069 |
| Refunds | | 3,015 |
| TOTAL | | 4,61,138 |
| Book Charges— | | |
| Leave and Pension allowances | | 49,427 |
| Total Working Expenses | | 5,10,565 |
| Balance Profit (being 5·87 on Capital invested) | | 9,13,348 |
| TOTAL | | 14,23,913 |

| RECEIPTS. | R |
|---|---|
| Water-rates | 10,13,421 |
| Miscellaneous | 1,15,265 |
| TOTAL DIRECT RECEIPTS | 11,28,686 |
| Water-advantage rate | 2,95,227 |
| TOTAL | 14,23,913 |

24. This shows a balance profit of R9,13,348, or R5·87 on the Capital invested, against R8·71 in the previons year; but the latter profit included R2,24,138 water-advantage rate for 1879-80, and R2,03,745 on account of arrears for jágír lands.

25. The interest charge for the year is R5,97,890, so that the net revenue, after paying all charges, is R2·03 per cent., against 4·39 in the previous year according to the year's account, but deducting the arrears 1·64 per cent. The balance of unpaid charges and interest at the end of the year was R60,79,691.

26. The sum of R37,108 spent on extensions and improvements includes R7,807 for improving inspecting bungalows; R14,236 for construction and improvement of mills; R6,893 on an inlet and outlet for Egerton Woollen Mill channel; R3,859 on drainage syphons; R1,344 on water-course heads; R2,396 on improvement of cross communications; R505 on Mádhopur Station roads; and R68 on petty items.

27. In maintenance and repairs there is an increase of R29,837, due principally to heavy repairs on the falls and weirs; rebuilding the Luliáni weir; extensive silt-clearances on the lower part of the Main Branch Lower; demarcating canal lands, and to cost of bunds and cuts in connection with the Chakki torrent.

28. There is an apparent increase of R14,559 in Establishment charges, which is due to the Direction charges being abnormally low in the last year, owing to an adjustment of the charges for the previous year.

29. The following table shows the detailed cost of Establishment for five years :—

| | 1881-82. | 1880-81. | 1879-80. | 1878-79. | 1877-78. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ENGINEERING. | R | R | R | R | R |
| Direction | 22,202 | 1,834 | 49,806 | 54,205 | 58,420 |
| Executive | 1,11,491 | 1,14,103 | 1,28,079 | 1,16,543 | 1,24,866 |
| Medical | 1,557 | 2,260 | 2,026 | 2,065 | 4,549 |
| | 1,35,250 | 1,18,197 | 1,79,911 | 1,72,813 | 1,87,835 |
| REVENUE. | | | | | |
| Collection and Police | 50,144 | 51,446 | 56,485 | 49,607 | 44,377 |
| Lambardárs and Patwáris' fees | 43,732 | 43,627 | 43,596 | 28,242 | 23,350 |
| | 93,876 | 95,073 | 1,00,081 | 77,849 | 67,727 |
| Plantations | ... | 1,349 | 2,497 | 2,643 | 2,500 |
| Special Field Survey | 52 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| GRAND TOTAL | 2,29,178 | 2,14,619 | 2,82,489 | 2,53,305 | 2,58,062 |
| Area irrigated in acres | 3,68,002 | 4,33,080 | 3,93,317 | 3,27,558 | 2,66,995 |
| Rate per acre for Establishment. | ·623 | ·496 | ·718 | ·773 | ·966 |
| Ditto excluding the adjustments of 1880-81 | ... | ·526 | ·684 | ... | ... |

The rate for Establishment, as compared with acres irrigated, compares very favorably with that of previous years ; even neglecting the costs for Direction which are always liable to fluctuation, the remaining items are the lowest of the five years entered in the table.

30. The following table shows the results of the operations for five years according to both collections and assessments of the year :—

| PARTICULARS. | 1881-82. | 1880-81. | 1879-80. | 1878-79. | 1877-78. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| INCOME—COLLECTIONS. | R | R | R | R | R |
| Water-rate | 10,13,421 | 9,54,003 | 8,90,367 | 7,33,976 | 5,07,855 |
| Miscellaneous | 1,15,265 | 1,20,916 | 76,786 | 71,857 | 61,182 |
| Land Revenue | 2,95,227 | 7,04,000 | 2,24,138 | 1,77,380 | 1,19,028 |
| TOTAL | 14,23,913 | 17,78,919 | 11,91,291 | 9,83,213 | 6,88,065 |
| INCOME—ASSESSMENTS. | | | | | |
| Water rates | 9,22,067 | 10,70,859 | 9,69,021 | 8,22,524 | 6,28,451 |
| Miscellaneous | 1,15,265 | 1,20,916 | 76,786 | 71,857 | 61,182 |
| Land Revenue | 3,16,258 | 3,27,293 | 3,39,647 | 2,54,502 | 2,14,277 |
| TOTAL | 13,53,590 | 15,19,068 | 13,85,454 | 11,48,883 | 9,03,910 |
| Capital invested | 1,55,52,072 | 1,55,66,485 | 1,49,61,778 | 1,49,54,430 | 1,48,36,496 |
| Working expenses | 5,10,565 | 4,22,718 | 5,02,288 | 5,14,358 | 5,23,987 |
| Area irrigated | 368,002 | 433,080 | 393,317 | 327,558 | 266,995 |
| PROFIT ON CAPITAL. | | | | | |
| Collections | 9,13,348 | 13,56,201 | 6,89,003 | 4,68,855 | 1,64,078 |
| Per cent. | 5·87 | 8·71 | 4·60 | 3·16 | 1·12 |
| Assessments | 8,43,025 | 10,96,305 | 8,83,166 | 6,34,525 | 3,79,923 |
| Per cent. | 5·42 | 7·04 | 5·90 | 4·28 | 2·58 |
| Interest charges for the year | 5,97,890 | 6,72,850 | 6,72,646 | 6,70,077 | 6,64,980 |

| | 1881-82. | 1880-81. | 1879-80. | 1878-79. | 1877-78. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | R | R | R | R | R |
| Working expenses, excluding book charges . . . | 1·25 | 0·90 | 1·18 | 1·57 | 1·96 |
| Ditto ditto including ditto | 1·39 | 0·98 | 1·27 | ... | ... |
| Omitting the adjustments of the year 1880-81 for Establishment . . . . . | ... | 1·01 | 1·24 | ... | ... |

The profit on assessments of the year under review are less than those calculated on either collections or assessments of the previous year. The collections of 1880-81 were swollen by arrears of land revenue, and the assessments were for a year very favorable for irrigation operations. The Superintending Engineer reports that during the current year the seasons were most unfavorable to the spread of canal irrigation. The total rain-fall of the year was about 60 per cent. in excess of the average, and moreover the distribution of the rain was such as to exactly suit the wants of the cultivators. There were good spring rains; and the monsoons set in early in June and continued without long breaks till the middle of September; and there was also a copious and well distributed rain-fall in January and February at the only time of the whole year when there appeared any good hope of increasing the irrigated area, *viz.*, towards the close of the kharíf, when there was a partial cessation of the rains, a failure of supply occurred and put all extensions out of the question, and even endangered the crops already irrigated. The failure of the supply was due to the river at Mádhopur having set over to the Kashmir side. This necessitated the construction of a bund, which involved a heavy expenditure both of money and of time. It is to be hoped that the system of sunken bars (which was commenced last cold weather, and will now be vigorously pushed on) will, when completed, obviate any repetition of the failure above adverted to.

31. The owner's rate or land revenue dependent on the canal for the year is as follows:—

| Area in each Class. | | R | R |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1,605 | Acres @ 1-8 . . . = | 2,159 | |
| | „ „ half rates . . = | 124 | |
| | | | 2,283 |
| 4,582 | „ „ 1-4 . . . = | 5,569 | |
| | „ „ half rates . . = | 80 | |
| | | | 5,649 |
| 25,944 | „ „ 1-2 . . . = | 26,237 | |
| | „ „ half rates . . = | 1,466 | |
| | | | 27,703 |
| 179,797 | „ „ 1 . . . = | 1,60,896 | |
| | „ „ half rates . . = | 9,450 | |
| | | | 1,70,346 |
| 156,074 | „ „ 12 annas . . = | 1,03,499 | |
| | „ „ half rates . . = | 6,778 | |
| | | | 1,10,277 |
| 368,002 | Average rate 0·86, or 13 annas 9 pieces per acre . . . . . ... | | 3,16,258 |

32. There is a decease in the water-rate assessed of R1,48,792, and in the land revenue of R11,035, due to a less area having been irrigated, as explained in para. 30. Under Miscellaneous revenue the decrease has been R5,651, due mainly to less receipts from Plantations, Fines and Miscellaneous. The decrease in Plantations to a smaller demand for fuel during the year; that under Fines to a change of nomenclature, as much of what used to be credited under this head is now classed as water-rates. The decrease under Sundry collections is due to the abnormal inflation of that item in the previous year by the sale of land and material to the Egerton Woollen Mills Company. There is a satisfactory increase in the receipts from water-power; the receipts during the present exceed those of the previous year by R 7,640.

33. The following table compares the several items for five years :—

| | Items. | 1881-82. | 1880-81. | 1879-80. | 1878-79 | 1877-78 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | R | R | R | R | R |
| III. | Miscellaneous receipts from sale of water . . . . | 10,040 | 11,901 | 9,813 | 8,747 | 8,074 |
| V. | Receipts from plantations . . | 14,293 | 18,138 | 14,069 | 14,831 | 15,075 |
| VI. | Ditto other produce . . | 122 | 85 | 162 | 114 | 115 |
| VII. | Ditto water-power . . | 71,669 | 64,029 | 45,759 | 45,504 | 35,290 |
| VIII. | Ditto navigation rent . | . | ... | ... | .... | 167 |
| IX. | Ditto rent of buildings . | 1,285 | 1,328 | 867 | 586 | 666 |
| X. | Ditto fines . . . | 15,729 | 17,693 | 5,519 | 1,761 | 1,563 |
| XI. | Ditto sundry collections . | 2,127 | 7,742 | 597 | 311 | 232 |
| | | 1,15,265 | 1,20,916 | 76,786 | 71,857 | 61,182 |

34. The following table gives information on various points connected with the working of the canal for the same period :—

| Area Irrigated | 1881-82. | 1880-81. | 1879 80 | 1878-79 | 1877-78 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Acres. | Acres. | Acres | Acres | Acres. |
| Kharif . . . | 126,872 | 151,104 | 149,436 | 116,463 | 85,664 |
| Per cent. . . | 34 4 | 34 9 | 38·0 | 35 6 | 32·1 |
| Rabbi . . . | 241,130 | 281,976 | 243,881 | 211,095 | 181,331 |
| Per cent . . | 65 6 | 65 1 | 62·0 | 64 4 | 67·9 |
| | 368,002 | 433,080 | 393,317 | 327,558 | 266,995 |
| Double-cropped land | 45,473 | 56,836 | 53,437 | 33,436 | 28,062 |
| Per cent . . | 12·4 | 13·1 | 13 6 | 10·2 | 10·5 |
| Rain-fall . | 21·80—58 70 | 10 40—41·29 | 16 30—38·93 | 17 85—31 78 | 17 12—31 89 |

35. The causes of the falling-off in area irrigated, as compared with 1880-81 have already been explained in para 30. The decrease is most noticeable in the kharif, and is due to the unfortunate change in the course of the river at a critical time. The works now in hand will, it is believed, be sufficient to prevent a recurrence of a failure of supply. Notwithstanding seasonable winter rains, the rabbi area compares not unfavorably with the average of previous years. It is believed that when the river is brought under control, the irrigation of this canal will become more uniform, and that even in bad seasons it may be expected to reach 350,000 acres. Considerable

attention is therefore now paid to the construction of works for ihe control of the river and to the strengthening of the rapids on the upper part of the canal.

| | 1881-82. | | 1880-81. | | 1879-80. | | 1878-79. | | 1877-78. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SUPPLY ENTERING CHANNEL. | Cubic feet. | | Cubic feet. | | Cubic feet. | | Cubic feet. | | Cubic feet. | |
| Kharíf . . | 1,954 | | 2,759 | | 2,501 | | 2,001 | | 1,823 | |
| Rabbi . . | 1,681 | | 1,950 | | 2,073 | | 1,958 | | 1,130 | |
| SUPPLY UTILIZED. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kharíf . . | 1,784 | | 2,695 | | 2,396 | | 1,821 | | 1,552 | |
| Rabbi . . | 1,669 | | 1,919 | | 2,056 | | 1,926 | | 972 | |
| LOSS OF WATER. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kharíf . . | 170 | | 64 | | 105 | | 180 | | 271 | |
| Rabbi . . | 12 | | 31 | | 17 | | 32 | | 158 | |
| DUTY OF WATER PER CUBIC FOOT. ENTERING CANAL. | Acres. | *R* | Acres. | *R* | Acres. | *R* | Acres. | *R* | Acres. | *R* |
| Kharíf . . | 64·9 | 196·2 | 54 8 | 161·8 | 59·7 | 172·5 | 58·20 | 181·13 | 46·99 | 134·46 |
| Rabbi . . | 143·4 | 320·4 | 144·6 | 320·2 | 117·7 | 259·3 | 107·81 | 234·96 | 160·47 | 339·22 |
| UTILIZED. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kharíf . . | 71·1 | 215·0 | 56·0 | 165 6 | 62·37 | 180·09 | 63·95 | 199·04 | 55·20 | 157·94 |
| Rabbi . . | 144·5 | 322·7 | 146·9 | 325·4 | 118·62 | 261·43 | 109·60 | 238·87 | 186·56 | 394·37 |
| NUMBER OF VILLAGES IRRIGATED. | No. | | No. | | No. | | No. | | No. | |
| Kharíf . . | 1,167 | | 1,160 | | 1,113 | | 1,042 | | 951 | |
| Rabbi . . | 1,133 | | 1,133 | | 1,087 | | 1,053 | | 975 | |
| AVERAGE WATER-RATE PER ACRE IRRIGATED. | *R* | | *R* | | *R* | | *R* | | R | |
| Kharíf . . | 3·02 | | 2·95 | | 2·89 | | 3·11 | | 2·86 | |
| Rabbi . . | 2·23 | | 2·21 | | 2·20 | | 2·18 | | 2·12 | |

36. The following table shows the cost of maintenance per mile of both canal and distributaries for five years :—

| | 1881-82 | | 1880-81. | | 1879-80 | | 1878-79. | | 1877-78. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Miles | Cost. | Miles | Cost | Miles. | Cost | Miles | Cost | Miles | Cost |
| | | R | | R | | R | | R | | R |
| Canal . . | 388 5 | 113 | 388·5 | 56 | 388 5 | 90 | 199·5 | 164 | 199 5 | 652 |
| Rájbaha . . | 862 0 | 37·3 | 862 0 | 41·4 | 862·0 | 46 | 706 | 37 | 706 | 61 |

The increased cost of maintenance of canal channel was explained in paragraph 27.

37. The percentage of each class of crop is given below :—

| Class. | 1881-82 | | 1880-81. | | 1879-80 | | 1878-79. | | 1877-78 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Area. | Per cent. | Area | Per cent | Area | Per cent | Area. | Per cent | Area. | Per cent |
| Class I . . | 12,707 | 3 5 | 12,397 | 2·8 | 10,718 | 2 7 | 8,746 | 2 6 | 6,339 | 2·3 |
| „ II. . . | 33,261 | 9·0 | 45,093 | 10·4 | 43,166 | 11·0 | 37,114 | 11·4 | 24,705 | 9 3 |
| „ III. . . | 228,646 | 62·1 | 265,858 | 61·4 | 239,052 | 60·8 | 217,065 | 66·3 | 156,884 | 58 8 |
| „ IV. . . | 91,855 | 25·0 | 107,268 | 24·8 | 98,502 | 25 0 | 62,515 | 19·1 | 72,536 | 27·2 |
| „ V. . . | 1,533 | 0 4 | 2,164 | 0·6 | 1,879 | 0·5 | 2,118 | 0·6 | 6,531 | 2·4 |
| Total . | 368,002 | 100 | 433,080 | 100 | 393,317 | 100 | 327,558 | 100 | 266,995 | 100 |

The Superintending Engineer justly remarks that in classes III., IV. and V. the proportion has remained nearly the same, that there has been a considerable increase in class I., and a corresponding decrease in class II. This is only what might have been expected, as the cultivation of class I. (sugar-cane) extends over so long a period that it is almost certain to require canal irrigation at some period or other of its growth, whereas in the case of class II. (rice) there will necessarily be much less need for canal-water in a year of such heavy monsoon rains as that under review.

38. The proportion of flow to lift irrigation for the last five years is shown in the following table, which shows that the percentage is practically constant :—

| Crops | 1881-82. | 1880-81 | 1879-80 | 1878-79 | 1877-78. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kharif . . . . . | 92·97 | 92 10 | 91·70 | 91·87 | 91·90 | Flow. |
| Rabbi . . . . . | 85·91 | 86 04 | 85·90 | 81·94 | 85·78 | Do. |

39. The area of the principal crops grown is shown below for the last five years :—

| Crops. | 1881-82. | 1880-81. | 1879-80. | 1878-79. | 1877-78. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rice . . . . . | 32,582 | 44,594 | 42,772 | 36,719 | 24,245 |
| Cotton . . . . . | 28,712 | 23,314 | 25,913 | 23,036 | 10,545 |
| Sugar-cane . . . . . | 12,707 | 12,397 | 10,718 | 8,746 | 6,339 |
| Wheat . . . . . | 178,743 | 219,838 | 197,865 | 171,936 | 136,279 |

The decrease in rice and wheat is due to favorable rains; the increase in cotton to the state of the market. Sugar-cane shows a very slight increase; this last crop remains so long in the ground that when once planted it can hardly escape being watered at some time or other during the year.

40. The cost of measurements and preparation of demand statements was as follows :—

| | COST AND AREA MEASURED. | | | | DEMAND STATEMENTS. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Kharif. | | Rabbi. | | Last batch submitted. | | Kharif. | | Rabbi. | |
| | Area and amount. | Rate per 100 acres. | Area and amount. | Rate per 100 acres. | Kharif. | Rabbi. | Cost. | Rate per 100 acres. | Cost. | Rate per 100 acres. |
| | | R | | R | | | | R | | R |
| 1st Division . . | 659·79<br>31,789 | 2·07 | 666·33<br>45,795 | 1·45 | 18 Nov. | 12 May | 709·56 | 2·22 | 963·01 | 2·10 |
| 2nd „ . . . . | 1,280·32<br>95,083 | 1·35 | 1,748·34<br>195,835 | ·89 | 14 Dec. | 24 May | 1,683·59 | 1·77 | 3,139·73 | 1·60 |
| Whole Canal . . | 1,940·11<br>126,872 | 1·53 | 2,414·67<br>241,180 | 1·00 | ... | ... | 2,393·15 | 1·88 | 4,102·74 | 1·70 |
| Average for five years . | 1,598<br>125,90[illegible] | 1·27 | 2,144<br>231,882 | ·92 | ... | ... | 2,334 | 1·85 | 3,733 | 1·61 |

The cost of measurements and of the subsequent preparation of demand statements for the year under reriew was nearly R3 per cent. on the acreage. This small increase on the figures for the previous year is due to the irrigation of an unfavorable year being always more difficult to bring to book; the percentage is higher owing to the area measured being smaller. The subject of the cost of measurements is receiving attention, and it may be expected that some economy will be effected.

41. The balance outstanding on 1st April was R35,387, as against R43,204 in the previous year.

42. The value of the crops grown under irrigation is estimated at R1,02,91,555.

43. The following table shows a comparison between the rain-fall of the last two years, and shows how very unfavorable the seasons were for canal irrigation :—

| | Gurdaspur. | | | | | Amritsar. | | Lahore. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Madhopur. | Bhimpur. | Tibri. | Kalair. | Aliwal. | Amritsar. | Bhuchar. | Mean Meer. | Vahn. |
| **Kharif, 1881-82.** | | | | | | | | | |
| April 1881 . . | 1·55 | 1·00 | 0·48 | 0·80 | 0·70 | 0·20 | 0·20 | 1·10 | 0·70 |
| May " . . | 0·79 | 0·87 | 0·95 | 0·90 | 0·95 | 1·90 | 1·10 | 0·95 | 1·40 |
| June " . . | 6·81 | 7·19 | 7·63 | 10·70 | 8·95 | 13·20 | 7·80 | 0·60 | 1·50 |
| July " . . | 22·93 | 20·73 | 19·26 | 18·40 | 15·70 | 23·60 | 10·60 | 12·20 | 5·30 |
| August " . . | 31·76 | 19·79 | 15·33 | 14·40 | 6·00 | 25·30 | 13·25 | 6·35 | 9·00 |
| September " . . | 6·45 | 2·42 | 1·60 | 2·80 | 0·50 | 4·90 | ... | ... | 0·60 |
| Total . | 70·29 | 52·00 | 45·25 | 48·00 | 32·80 | 69·10 | 32·95 | 21·20 | 18·50 |
| **Rabbi, 1881-82.** | | | | | | | | | |
| October 1881 . . | ... | ... | 0·30 | 0·30 | 0·45 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| November " . . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| December " . . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| January 1882 . . | 6·41 | 3·90 | 2·98 | 2·83 | 2·35 | 2·57 | 1·30 | 1·70 | 1·80 |
| February " . . | 3·21 | 2·60 | 1·31 | 0·79 | 1·05 | 1·83 | 0·55 | 1·30 | 1·50 |
| March " . . | 0·45 | 0·20 | 0·11 | 0·16 | 0·05 | 0·12 | ... | ... | ... |
| Total . | 10·07 | 6·70 | 4·70 | 4·08 | 3·90 | 4·52 | 1·85 | 3·00 | 3·30 |
| Grand Total . | 80·36 | 58·70 | 49·95 | 52·08 | 36·70 | 73·62 | 34·80 | 24·20 | 21·80 |
| Compared with 1880-81 . | 44·15 | 46·31 | 40·40 | 23·42 | 25·60 | 25·75 | 18·83 | 21·14 | 14·10 |
| Difference { More . . | 36·21 | 12·39 | 9·55 | 28·66 | 11·10 | 47·87 | 15·97 | 3·06 | 7·70 |
| Difference { Less . . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

44. The following table shows the area of crops irrigated and estimated value of produce during 1881-82 :—

*Statement of the areas and crops irrigated and estimated value of produce, 1881-82.*

| Names of Crops. | 1st Division. | | 2nd Division. | | Total. | | Grand Total. | Produce per acre. | Estimated produce. | Average rate in bazár per rupee. | Total value of produce. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Flow. | Lift. | Flow. | Lift. | Flow. | Lift. | | | | | |
| | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Mds. S. C. | Mds. | Mds. S. C. | R |
| KHARIF, 1881-82— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Class I— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sugar-cane | 5,691·30 | 37·07 | 6,448·77 | 522·18 | 12,140·07 | 559·25 | 12,699·32 | 25 0 0 | 3,17.483·0 | 0 12 0 | 10,58,277 |
| Class II— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rice | 11,552·55 | 2·31 | 20,383·82 | 135·11 | 31,936·37 | 137·42 | 32,073·79 | 20 0 0 | 6,41,476·0 | 0 30 0 | 8,55,301 |
| Gardens | 93·93 | 5·41 | 171·55 | 20·90 | 265·48 | 26·31 | 291·79 | R66 per acre. | ... | ... | 19,258 |
| Total Class II | 11,646·48 | 7·72 | 20,555·37 | 156·01 | 32,201·85 | 163·73 | 32,365·58 | ... | ... | ... | 8,74,559 |
| Class III— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fibres—Cotton | 5,729·92 | 93·96 | 19,987·27 | 2,900·83 | 25,717·19 | 2,994·79 | 28,711·98 | 9 0 0 | 2,58,407·8 | 0 12 0 | 8,61,359 |
| Hemp | 44·17 | ·50 | 156·51 | 16·76 | 200·68 | 17·26 | 217·94 | 5 0 0 | 1,089·7 | 0 10 0 | 4,359 |
| Dyes—Drugs and Turmeric | 8·36 | ... | ... | ... | 8·36 | ... | 8·36 | 12 0 0 | 100·3 | 0 8 0 | 501 |
| Tobacco | 13·79 | 6·96 | 151·81 | 62·45 | 165·60 | 69·41 | 235·01 | 25 0 0 | 5,875·25 | 0 10 0 | 23,501 |
| Oil seeds—Till (Sesamum) | 128·89 | 0·51 | 560·14 | 45·73 | 689·03 | 46·24 | 735·27 | 2 0 0 | 1,470·5 | 0 14 0 | 4,201 |
| Indigo | ... | ... | 8·75 | ... | 8·75 | ... | 8·75 | 0 5 0 | 1·1 | R3 per seer. | 131 |
| Toria | 8·99 | 0·37 | ... | ... | 8·99 | 0·37 | 9·36 | 7 0 0 | 63·5 | 0 10 0 | 262 |
| Vegetables | 129·17 | 8·17 | 806·87 | 166·64 | 936·04 | 174·81 | 1,110·85 | R36 per acre. | ... | ... | 39.991 |
| Orchards | 23·24 | 11·93 | 1,071·57 | 75·95 | 1,094·81 | 87·88 | 1,182·69 | „ 66 „ „ | ... | ... | 78,058 |
| Miscellaneous—Wheat, &c. | 21·04 | ... | ... | ... | 21·04 | ... | 21·04 | 19 0 0 | 399·8 | 0 30 0 | 533 |
| Total Class III | 6,107·57 | 122·40 | 22,742·92 | 3,268·36 | 28,850·49 | 3,390·76 | 32,241·25 | ... | ... | ... | 10,12,896 |
| Class IV— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jowár (great millet) | 5,542·27 | 133·74 | 12,241·44 | 1,505·10 | 17,783·71 | 1,638·84 | 19,422·55 | 16 0 0 | 3,10,760·8 | 0 35 0 | 3,55,155 |
| Kangni (Italian millet) | 77·85 | 4·45 | 471·52 | 136·93 | 549·37 | 141·38 | 690·75 | 20 0 0 | 13,815·0 | 1 0 0 | 13,815 |
| Maize (Indian-corn) | ... | ... | 16,045·84 | 2,851·40 | 16,045·84 | 2,851·40 | 18,897·24 | 28 0 0 | 5,29,122·7 | 0 32 0 | 6,61,403 |
| Fodder and grass | 1,994·77 | 19·59 | 472·46 | 15·20 | 2,467·23 | 34·79 | 2,502·02 | R5 per acre. | ... | ... | 12,510 |
| Miscellaneous | ... | ... | 5,507·64 | 118·09 | 5,507·64 | 118·09 | 5,625·73 | „ 10 „ | ... | 1 0 0 | 56,757 |
| Fallow land | 144·27 | 0·56 | 1,415·67 | 9·27 | 1,559·94 | 9·83 | 1,569·77 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total Class IV | 7,759·16 | 158·34 | 36,154·57 | 4,635·99 | 43,913·73 | 4,794·33 | 48,708·06 | ... | ... | ... | 10,99,640 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CLASS V— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Single watering | 259·34 | 0·11 | 598·75 | ... | 858·09 | 0·11 | 858·20 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| TOTAL KHARIF | 31,463·85 | 325·64 | 86,500·38 | 8,582·54 | 1,17,964·23 | 8,908·18 | 126,872·41 | ... | ... | ... | 40,45,372 |
| RABBI, 1881-82— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CLASS I— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sugar-cane | 1·09 | ... | 7·17 | ... | 8·26 | ... | 8·26 | 25 0 0 | 206·5 | 0 12 0 | 688 |
| CLASS II— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gardens | 69·67 | 7·61 | 249·01 | 61·49 | 318·68 | 69·10 | 387·78 | R66 per acre. | | ... | 25,593 |
| Rice | 5·65 | ... | 496·51 | 5·72 | 502·16 | 5·72 | 507·88 | 20 0 0 | 10,157·6 | 0 50 0 | 13,543 |
| TOTAL CLASS II | 75·32 | 7·61 | 745·52 | 67·21 | 820·84 | 74·82 | 895·66 | ... | ... | ... | 39,136 |
| CLASS III— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cereals—Wheat | 34,389·78 | 845·01 | 1,16,202·51 | 27,305·81 | 150,592·29 | 28,150·82 | 178,743·11 | 19 0 0 | 33.96,119·0 | 0 26 0 | 52,24,798 |
| Barley | 525·03 | 4·72 | 4,549·95 | 432·15 | 5,074·98 | 436·87 | 5,511·85 | 14 0 0 | 77,165·9 | 1 0 0 | 77,166 |
| Mixed grain | 1,011·04 | 1·47 | 4,336·78 | 1,005·47 | 5,347·82 | 1,006·94 | 6,354·76 | 14 0 0 | 88,966·6 | 1 0 0 | 88,967 |
| Oil seeds—Linseed | 6·50 | ... | 56·10 | 4·32 | 62·60 | 4·32 | 66·92 | 2 0 0 | 133·8 | 0 13 0 | 411 |
| Sarson | 304·25 | 7·62 | 389·61 | 203·09 | 693·86 | 210·71 | 904·57 | 9 0 0 | 8,141·13 | 0 17 0 | 19,155 |
| Toria | ... | ... | 38·46 | 2·05 | 38·46 | 2·05 | 40·51 | 8 0 0 | 324·0 | 0 18 0 | 721 |
| Dyes, &c.—Poppies | 113·02 | 6·32 | 537·35 | 10·92 | 650·37 | 17·24 | 667·61 | 4 0 0 | 2,670·44 | 0 8 0 | 13,352 |
| Tobacco | 40·93 | 3·36 | 277·39 | 132·17 | 318·32 | 135·53 | 453·85 | 25 0 0 | 11,346·25 | 0 10 0 | 45,385 |
| Miscellaneous—Safflower | 1·24 | ... | ... | ... | 1·24 | ... | 1·24 | 1 3 0 | 1·3 | 0 1 12 | 30 |
| Vegetables | 44·81 | 6·29 | 1,806·83 | 310·22 | 1,851·64 | 316·51 | 2,168·15 | R36 per acre. | | | 78,053 |
| Orchards | 60·76 | 12·71 | 1,379·18 | 39·62 | 1,439·94 | 52·33 | 1,492·27 | „ 66 „ „ | | ... | 98,490 |
| TOTAL CLASS III | 36,497·36 | 887·50 | 1,29,574·16 | 29,445·82 | 166,071·52 | 30,333·32 | 196,404·84 | ... | ... | ... | 56,46,528 |
| CLASS IV— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pulses—Gram | 3,181·20 | 29·0 | 9,296·93 | 915·07 | 12,478·13 | 944·07 | 13,422·20 | 17 0 0 | 228,177·4 | 0 34 0 | 2,67,266 |
| Masúr | 52·39 | ... | 151·68 | 28·75 | 204·07 | 28·75 | 232·82 | 6 0 0 | 1,396·9 | 0 34 0 | 1,631 |
| Chína | 8·59 | ... | 615·54 | 82·28 | 624·13 | 82·28 | 706·41 | 15 0 0 | 10,596·15 | 0 32 0 | 13,261 |
| Fodder—Grass | ... | ... | 464·07 | 2·25 | 464·07 | 2·25 | 466·32 | R 5 per acre. | ... | ... | 2,332 |
| Sinji | 4,656·78 | 53·88 | 20,439·86 | 2,383·63 | 25,096·64 | 2,437·51 | 27,534·15 | „ 10 „ „ | ... | ... | 2,75,341 |
| Fallow land | ... | ... | 717·25 | 67·38 | 717·25 | 67·38 | 784·63 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| TOTAL CLASS IV | 7,898·96 | 82·88 | 31,685·33 | 3,479·36 | 39,584·29 | 3,562·24 | 43,146·53 | ... | ... | ... | 5,59,831 |
| CLASS V— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Single watering | 342·12 | 1·73 | 329·08 | 1·62 | 671·20 | 3·35 | 674·55 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| TOTAL RABBI | 44,814·85 | 979·72 | 162,341·26 | 32,994·01 | 207,156·11 | 33,973·73 | 241,129·84 | ... | ... | ... | 62,46,183 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 76,278·70 | 1,305·36 | 248,841·64 | 41,576·55 | 325,120·34 | 42,881·91 | 368,002·25 | ... | ... | ... | 1,02,91,555 |

## UPPER SUTLEJ DIVISION INUNDATION CANALS.

45. The Capital at the end of the year amounted to ₹5,78,400, being less than that of the previous year by ₹98. This was caused by a reduction of suspense balances.

46. The Revenue Account for the year is as follows :—

| EXPENDITURE. | | | RECEIPTS. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | R | R | | R |
| Extensions and Improvements | | 1,815 | Water-rates | 15,710 |
| Maintenance and Repairs | | 45,168 | Owners' ,, | 5,140 |
| Establishment, Direction | 4,631 | | Miscellaneous | 4,230 |
| Ditto Executive | 22,213 | | TOTAL | 25,080 |
| Ditto Medical | 657 | | Fluctuating Land Revenue | 1,24,004 |
| Ditto Revenue | 7,641 | | | |
| Fees on collection | 612 | | | |
| | | 35,784 | | |
| Tools and Plant | | 347 | | |
| TOTAL | | 83,114 | | |
| Book charges— Leave and pension allowances | | 7,689 | | |
| Total Working Expenses | | 90,803 | | |
| Balance profit (being 10·07 per cent. on Capital) | | 58,281 | | |
| TOTAL | | 1,49,084 | TOTAL | 1,49,084 |

47. The interest charge amounts to ₹20,892, so that the profit of the year is 6·46 in excess of all charges, including interest. The balance of interest unpaid is ₹6,20,114.

48. The working expenses amounted to ₹83,114 exclusive of the book charges. This is ₹2,614 less than the charges for the provious year, and is due to the scarcity of labor for the clearances at the head of the Khánwah Canal; the work was consequently unfinished at the close of the official year.

49. Including the book charges the working expenses amounted to ₹90,803, against ₹90,426 in the previous year.

50. The above statements are based on the collections of the year. If the assessments be taken as the basis of calculation, there is a great improvement, as they amount to ₹2,55,731, an increase of ₹1,06,647. The profit would then be ₹28·51 per cent. excluding and ₹24·90 per cent. including interest.

51. A comparison between the assessments of the two last years is given in the following table :—

| | 1881-82. | | | Amount. | 1880-81. | Difference. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Area Irrigated. | | | | | More. | Less. |
| | Flow. | Lift. | Total. | | | | |
| Direct Water-rates, Lahore District. | | | | | | | |
| Class I | 1,725 | 101 | 1,826 | 929 | | | |
| ,, II | 2,891 | 1,031 | 3,922 | 1,968 | | | |
| ,, III | 9,270 | 3,617 | 12,887 | 6,511 | | | |
| ,, IV | 37,554 | 1,507 | 39,061 | 19,531 | | | |
| ,, V | 366 | 21 | 387 | 193 | | | |
| Total | 51,806 | 6,277 | 58,083 | 29,132 | 24,233 | 4,899 | |

| | Amount. | 1880-81. | Difference. More. | Difference. Less. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *I. Fixed water-rate, Montgomery District | 149 | 149 | ... | |
| II. Owner's or water-advantage rates | 21,319 | 6,272 | 15,047 | |
| | 50,600 | 30,654 | 19,946 | |
| V. Receipts from plantations | ... | .. | ... | |
| VI. „ other canal produce | 2,374 | 1,942 | 432 | |
| IX. „ rent of buildings | 180 | 180 | ... | |
| X. „ fines | 426 | 162 | 264 | |
| XI. Miscellaneous | 1,250 | 1,084 | 166 | |
| Total V to XI | 4,230 | 3,368 | 862 | |
| Fluctuating Land Revenue | 2,00,901 | 1,46,621 | 54,280 | |
| Grand Total | 2,55,731 | 1,80,643 | 75,088 | |

52. From the above table it appears that there was an increase of R4,899 in the water-rate; R15,047 in the water-advantage rate; and R54,280 in the fluctuating land revenue of the Montgomery District, which was due to the river having been favorable to the extension of irrigation from the Katora Canal, and to the excellent working of the Upper Sohag Canal.

The charges in miscellaneous revenue are so small as to call for no special remarks.

53. The area irrigated during the last five years is shown in the following table:—

| Years. | Lahore. Kharif. | Lahore. Rabbi. | Lahore. Total. | Montgomery. Kharif. | Montgomery. Rabbi. | Montgomery. Total. | Grand Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1881-82 | 18,830 | 39,253 | 58,083 | 62,352 | 101,547 | 163,899 | 221,982 |
| 1880-81 | 20,295 | 28,192 | 48,487 | 59,951 | 46,098 | 106,049 | 154,536 |
| 1879-80 | 10,621 | 15,233 | 25,854 | 46,368 | 27,255 | 73,623 | 99,477 |
| 1878-79 | 16,355 | 18,380 | 34,735 | 67,902 | 30,324 | 98,226 | 132,961 |
| 1877-78 | 6,380 | 10,738 | 17,118 | 38,244 | 25,823 | 64,067 | 81,185 |

The area irrigated in 1880-81 was described in the report for that year as the largest then on record; it is again exceeded by that of the year under review. Remissions from various causes have reduced the area finally assessed to 179,578 acres, which is still largely in excess of the gross measurements of any previous year. The large increase during this year is mainly due to the water from the canals at times of high flood in the river reaching many villages which do not ordinarily obtain water.

54. The statement below compares the areas of the principal crops grown in the last five years:—

| Crops. | 1881-82. | 1880-81. | 1879-80 | 1878-79. | 1877-78. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rice | 14,825 | 20,701 | 18,220 | 17,471 | 7,380 |
| Cotton | 16,829 | 8,441 | 5,716 | 31,835 | 15,906 |
| Sugar-cane | 129 | 109 | 96 | 155 | 129 |
| Jowár | 6,350 | 5,868 | 5,908 | 1,955 | 4,925 |
| Wheat | 93,098 | 47,519 | 19,952 | 25,714 | 18,934 |

The decrease in area under rice is said to be due to the cultivators fearing a repetition of the losses which accrued through the failure of supply in the

previous year. The early rise of the river was favorable for the cultivation of cotton. The principal increase is, as in the previous year, in the area under wheat.

55. The incidence on the area of the fluctuating land revenue in the Montgomery District during the last five years has been as follows :—

| | | 1881-82. | 1880-81. | 1879-80. | 1878-79. | 1877-78. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kharif | R / Acres | 1,13,788 / 62,352 = 1·8 | 1,06,957 / 59,951 = 1·8 | 87,603 / 46,366 = 1·8 | 1,26,767 / 67,902 = 1·9 | 65,096 / 38,244 = 1·7 |
| Rabbi | R / Acres | 87,113 / 1,01,547 = 0·9 | 39,664 / 46,098 = 0·9 | 23,540 / 27,255 = 0·8 | 24,792 / 30,324 = 0·8 | 20,798 / 25,823 = 0·8 |
| Whole year | R / Acres | 2,00,901 / 1,63,899 = 1·2 | 1,46,621 / 1,06,049 = 1·4 | 1,10,603 / 73,623 = 1·5 | 1,51,559 / 98,226 = 1·5 | 85,894 / 64,067 = 1·3 |

56. The following table shows the area of each class of crop for three years :—

| | 1881-82. | 1880-81. | 1879-80. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Class I. | 14,939 | 20,795 | 18,269 |
| „ II. | 22,848 | 13,406 | 8,336 |
| „ III. | 42,591 | 45,434 | 39,564 |
| „ IV. | 138,422 | 73,256 | 31,646 |
| „ V. | 3,182 | 1,645 | 1,662 |
| TOTAL | 221,982 | 154,536 | 99,477 |

57. The following table gives some details of the working of these canals for the last four years :—

| | | 1881-82. | 1880-81. | 1879-80. | 1878-79. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Duty per cubic foot of supply | Kharíf | 66·2 | 62·7 | 31·4 | 45·7 |
| | Rabbi | 189·0 | 165·4 | 162·8 | 116·8 |
| | Year | 209·8 | 138·7 | 69·2 | 90·4 |
| Income per cubic foot of supply. | Kharíf | 100·7 | 91·5 | 50·9 | 73·3 |
| | Rabbi | 143·4 | 119·9 | 119·3 | 81·5 |
| | Year | 217·5 | 153·5 | 85·9 | 114·8 |
| Cost of Maintenance | Per cubic foot of supply | 73·7 | 75·3 | 76·1 | 64·1 |
| | „ acre irrigated | 0·35 | 0·54 | 1·09 | 0·7 |
| | „ mile of canal | 173·6 | 225·3 | 233·5 | 192·5 |
| | „ „ of Rájbaha | 35·1 | 30·4 | 73·38 | 70·79 |

58. The duty per cubic foot of mean supply shown in the table attached to the last para. is based on the assumption that kharíf irrigation has ceased at the end of August. The date is an arbitrary one, but is as good as any other that can be assumed, the fact being that irrigation for both crops is to a great extent simultaneous. A large rabbi crop, owing to its taking less water than an equal area of kharíf sowings, swells the duty and the income per cubic foot of discharge. The cost of maintenance is low for reasons which have been stated in a previous para.

59. Cost of measurements and preparing demand statements :—

| Districts. | Measurements. | | | | | | Demand statements. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Kharíf. | | | Rabbi. | | | Kharíf. | | | Rabbi. | | |
| | Area | Cost. | Per cent. | Area | Cost. | Per cent. | Area | Cost | Per cent. | Area | Cost. | Per cent. |
| | | R | | | R | | | R | | | R | |
| Lahore & Montgomery . | 81,182 | 590 12 | 0·72 | 140,800 | 886·12 | 0 63 | 81,182 | 539 63 | 0·66 | 140,800 | 711·37 | 0·50 |

The increase in cost of preparing demand statements for the kharíf is due to the large number of objections to the measurements and to separate returns having been prepared of unauthorized irrigation. Both these subjects have received attention, and measures have been taken to obviate their recurrence to the same extent in future.

60. The dates on which measurements were commenced, completed and announced are given below :—

| | Lahore. | | Montgomery. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Kharíf. | Rabbi. | Kharíf. | Rabbi. |
| Commenced . . . | 1st Sep. 1881 | 1st Dec. 1881 | 1st Sep. 1881 | 19th Dec. 1881 |
| Completed . . . | 26th Nov. 1881 | 10th Mar. 1882 | 6th Dec. 1881 | 25th Mar 1881 |
| Announcement completed | ... | ... | 27th Jany. 1882 | 28th May 1882 |

61. The Superintending Engineer reports that the causes of delay in completing the irrigation assessments of this year were as follows :—

The very large area to be measured and assessed; the enormous number of *tanázahs* or objections to assessment put in by the irrigators, and which needed to be enquired into in detail; a more careful mode of measuring than heretofore used was insisted upon this year; additional irrigation occurring after the kharíf measurements had been commenced; the temporary Amins employed in the Lahore District were with one exception new men without experience of the work; and lastly, a prominent cause of delay in completing the assessments was the very inadequate strength of the Revenue staff consisting of one Dárogha and two Náib-Zilahdárs. The Local Government has now (September 1882) sanctioned a very considerable increase to the temporary establishment, and although the value of this increase will very probably not become apparent during the year 1882-83, which, so far as irrigation is concerned, is practically closed, it is hoped that the benefit will be apparent in 1883-84, and the strain on the establishment will, at any rate, be sensibly lightened.

62. The following are the dates on which demand statements were submitted to the Deputy Commissioners :—

| Canal Division. | British Territory. | | Kharíf. | Rabbi. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Zilah. | Tahsil. | | |
| Upper Sutlej Division Inundation Canals. | Lahore | Kasúr .. Chumán . | 16th Feby 1882 | 16th May 1882. |
| | Montgomery | Dipálpur . Pákpattan | 29th Jany. 1882 | 30th May 1882. |

63. The value of crops grown under irrigation is estimated at R 34,38,002.

64. The following statement shows the rain-fall at some of the principal stations :—

| | Lahore District. | Montgomery District. | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | At Mámoki. | At Dipálpur. | At Pákpattan. | |
| | Inches. | Inches. | Inches. | |
| April 1881 | 1·10 | ... | ... | |
| May „ | 0·45 | ... | 0·60 | |
| June „ | 1·01 | 0·60 | ... | |
| July „ | 7·77 | 10·20 | 6·80 | |
| August „ | 3·68 | 2·90 | 4·90 | |
| September „ | 0·41 | ... | ... | |
| Total | 14·42 | 13·70 | 12·30 | |
| October 1881 | ... | ... | ... | |
| November „ | ... | ... | ... | |
| December „ | ... | ... | ... | |
| January 1882 | 1·55 | 1·50 | 1·10 | |
| February „ | 0·60 | 1·40 | 0·50 | |
| March „ | ... | ... | ... | |
| Total | 2·15 | 2·90 | 1·60 | |
| Grand Total, 1881-82 | 16·57 | 16·60 | 13·90 | |
| „ 1880-81 | 12·22 | 5·40 | 7·20 | |
| Difference { More | 4·35 | 11·20 | 6·70 | |
| Difference { Less | ... | ... | ... | |

65. The following are the areas irrigated and estimated value of produce: —

| Class. | Crops. | Area irrigated in Acres. Flow. | Lift. | Total. | Produce per acre. | Estimated produce. | Rate in bazár per rupee. | Estimated value of produce. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Mds. S. C. | Mds. | Mds. S. C. | R |
| | Kharif. | | | | | | | |
| I | Rice | 14,731 | 94 | 14,825 | 16 0 0 | 237,200 | 0 14 0 | 6,77,714 |
| | Gardens | 43 | 7 | 50 | R36 per acre. | | ... | 1,800 |
| | Chillies | 36 | 28 | 64 | 12 0 0 | 768 | 1 0 0 | 768 |
| | Total | 14,810 | 129 | 14,939 | ... | ... | ... | 6,80,282 |
| II | Cotton | 14,241 | 2,588 | 16,829 | 4 0 0 | 67,316 | 0 12 0 | 2,24,387 |
| | Melons | 16 | 17 | 33 | 7 0 0 | 231 | 0 36 0 | 257 |
| | Sugar-cane | 124 | 5 | 129 | R70 per acre. | ... | ... | 9,030 |
| | Til | 4,304 | 1,387 | 5,691 | 3 0 0 | 17,073 | 0 10 0 | 68,292 |
| | Hemp | 144 | 22 | 166 | 6 0 0 | 996 | 0 8 0 | 4,980 |
| | Total | 18,829 | 4,019 | 22,848 | ... | ... | ... | 3,06,944 |
| III | Makai | 3,584 | 1,577 | 5,161 | 5 0 0 | 25,805 | 0 32 0 | 32,256 |
| | Jowár | 4,691 | 1,659 | 6,350 | 5 0 0 | 31,750 | 0 32 0 | 39,688 |
| | Bájra | 172 | 117 | 289 | 5 0 0 | 1,445 | 0 34 0 | 1,700 |
| | Kangni | 5,108 | 1,960 | 7,068 | 6 0 0 | 42,408 | 0 34 0 | 49,892 |
| | China | 198 | 54 | 252 | 6 0 0 | 1,512 | 0 35 0 | 1,728 |
| | Mung | 219 | 19 | 238 | 4 0 0 | 952 | 0 30 0 | 1,269 |
| | Másh | 681 | 32 | 713 | 4 0 0 | 2,852 | 0 25 0 | 4,563 |
| | Moth | 949 | 221 | 1,170 | 5 0 0 | 5,850 | 0 30 0 | 7,800 |
| | Charri | 17,728 | 3,322 | 21,050 | R19-4 per acre. | | ... | 4,05,212 |
| | Sawánk | 110 | 19 | 129 | 4 0 0 | 516 | 1 0 0 | 516 |
| | Miscellaneous | 82 | 89 | 171 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Total | 33,522 | 9,069 | 42,591 | ... | ... | ... | 5,44,624 |
| IV | Vegetables | 50 | 19 | 69 | R10 per acre. | ... | ... | 690 |
| | Plantations | 100 | ... | 100 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Total | 150 | 19 | 169 | ... | ... | ... | 690 |

| Class. | CROPS | Area irrigated in Acres | | | Produce per acre. | Estimated produce. | Rate in bazár per rupee. | Estimated value of produce. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Flow. | Lift. | Total | | | | |
| | | Acres. | Acres | Acres. | Mds S C. | Mds | Mds. S. C | R |
| V | Grass | 590 | 2 | 592 | R3 per acre | | | 1,776 |
| | Lands ploughed but not sown. | 8 | 35 | 43 | | | .. | ... |
| | Total | 598 | 37 | 635 | .. | | . | 1,776 |
| | Total Khárif | 67,909 | 13,273 | 81,182 | ... | ... | .. | 15,34,318 |
| | Rabbi. | | | | | | | |
| IV | Wheat | 90,265 | 2,838 | 93,098 | 10 0 0 | 930,980 | 0 27 0 | 13,79,230 |
| | Barley | 3,091 | 146 | 3,237 | 12 0 0 | 38,844 | 1 0 0 | 38,844 |
| | Gram | 20,454 | 42 | 20,496 | 12 0 0 | 245,952 | 1 0 0 | 2,45,952 |
| | Mixed grains | 14,474 | 70 | 14,544 | 13 0 0 | 189,072 | 1 0 0 | 1,89,072 |
| | Sarson | 5,555 | 486 | 6,041 | 4 0 0 | 24,164 | 0 24 0 | 40,273 |
| | Massar | 23 | | 23 | 4 0 0 | 92 | 0 36 0 | 102 |
| | Methra | 151 | 37 | 188 | 4 0 0 | 752 | 0 32 0 | 940 |
| | Sinji | 50 | 29 | 79 | 4 0 0 | 316 | 1 0 0 | 316 |
| | Cheral | 61 | | 61 | 4 0 0 | 244 | 1 0 0 | 244 |
| | Zira | 268 | 9 | 277 | 3 0 0 | 831 | 0 5 0 | 6,648 |
| | Vegetables | 67 | 5 | 72 | R10 per acre | | .. | 720 |
| | Poppy | 28 | 2 | 30 | 3 0 0 | 90 | 0 5 0 | 720 |
| | Táramíra | 48 | 18 | 66 | 3 0 0 | 198 | 0 30 0 | 264 |
| | China | 40 | 1 | 41 | 4 0 0 | 164 | 1 0 0 | 164 |
| | Total | 134,575 | 3,678 | 1,38,253 | ... | ... | | 19,03,489 |
| V | Grass | 61 | 4 | 65 | R3 per acre | | | 195 |
| | Lands ploughed but not sown | 2,411 | 71 | 2,482 | ... | .. | ... | ... |
| | Total | 2,472 | 75 | 2,547 | . | | | 195 |
| | Total Rabbi | 137,047 | 3,753 | 1,40,800 | | | .. | 19,03,684 |
| | GRAND TOTAL | 204,956 | 17,026 | 2,21,982 | | ... | | 34,38,002 |

## LOWER SUTLEJ AND CHENAB INUNDATION CANALS.

66. The amount of the Capital Account at the end of the year was R1,10,102, being R147 less than the previous year; this was due to a reduction of the suspense balances.

67. The Revenue Account is as follows :—

EXPENDITURE.

| | | R |
|---|---|---|
| Extensions and Improvements | | 235 |
| Maintenance and Repairs | | 76,131 |
| Establishment— | R | |
| Direction | 20,288 | |
| Executive | 37,946 | |
| Medical | 720 | |
| Revenue | 6,296 | |
| Fees on collection | 1,555 | |
| | | 66,805 |
| Tools and Plant | | 282 |
| Refunds of Revenue | | 70 |
| Statute labor | | 1,94,231 |
| Total | | 3,37,754 |
| Book Charges— | | |
| Leave and Pension allowances | | 13,519 |
| Total Working Expenses | | 351,273 |
| Balance profit, or 209·84 per cent. on Capital invested | | 2,31,046 |
| Grand Total | | 5,82,319 |

RECEIPTS.

| | R |
|---|---|
| Water-rates | 143 |
| Miscellaneous | 15,483 |
| Contribution from Zar-í-nágha | 64,625 |
| Value of statute labor | 194,231 |
| Total | 2,74,482 |
| Land Revenue | 3,07,837 |
| Grand Total | 5,82,319 |

68. From the above it will appear that the balance of profit was R2,31,046, or R209·84 per cent. on the Capital invested; or, after deducting the interest charges of R4,305, R205·93 per cent. The total sum at the credit of the canals, after paying all charges, is R12,83,575.

69. The Zar-i-nágha expenditure consisted of—extensions and improvements R235 for making maps of the canals; maintenance and repairs, R64,390, which is R10,270 less than the previous year; the decrease is due to the failure of contractors to complete their work in time for payment during the year under review.

70. The amount of Imperial repairs was R11,741, or R179 in excess of last year.

71. In the Establishment charges there is a decrease of R24,996 on the previous year, due principally to an adjustment of the Direction charges in the accounts of last year.

72. In the Miscellaneous revenue there is an increase of R9,100, which is due to large sales of wood, a large number of trees having been cut down in widening the Pakhtúwah Canal.

73. There is a decrease of R2,56,870 on the land revenue credited; this is due to arrears of revenue on account of land assigned to Jágírdárs having been included in the accounts of the previous year; omitting this sum the amount for the year is R3,07,837, as against R3,09,687 in the previous year, the decrease of R1,850 being due to the collection of arrears during the previous year. R3,353 were remitted during the year. The Superintending Engineer explains that the remissions were only due in part to the failure of a proper supply in the canals, and that many of them were made on account of "poverty of the owner," or because he had elected to cultivate some other part of his estate.

74. The following table compares the items of miscellaneous revenue for five years:—

| | 1881-82. | 1880-81. | 1879-80. | 1878-79. | 1877-78. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| V.—Receipts from plantations . | 30 | 55 | 136 | 35 | 13 |
| VI.— „ „ other canal produce . | 14,007 | 4,871 | 6,874 | 5,049 | 5,894 |
| IX.—Rent of buildings . . . | 171 | 174 | ... | ... | 45 |
| X.—Fines . . . . . | 714 | 432 | 16 | 105 | 344 |
| XI.—Miscellaneous . . . . | 561 | 851 | 367 | 847 | 272 |
| TOTAL . . | 15,483 | 6,383 | 7,393 | 6,036 | 6,568 |

75. The Zar-i-nágha account is as follows:—

| | R | R |
|---|---|---|
| Balance on 1st April 1880-81 . . . | 2,39,658 | |
| Realized during the year . . . . | 56,511 | |
| | | 296,169 |
| Deduct expenditure— | | |
| I A.—Extensions and Improvements . . | 235 | |
| I B.—Maintenance and Repairs . . . | 64,390 | |
| III.—Fees on collection . . . . | 1,642 | |
| | | 66,267 |
| BALANCE ON 1ST APRIL 1882 . | | 2,29,902 |

76. The following table shows in detail the attendance of laborers during the last two years :—

| Particulars. | 1881-82. | | | 1880-81 | | | Difference. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Sutlej | Chenab | TOTAL | Sutlej | Chenab | TOTAL. | More. | Less. |
| Called out | 343,364 | 168,205 | 511,569 | 392,680 | 181,979 | 574,659 | ..... | 63,090 |
| Present | 260,229 | 127,039 | 387,268 | 307,673 | 142,412 | 450,085 | ... ... | 62,817 |
| Remitted to Panchâyats | 19,424 | 11,574 | 30,998 | 16,797 | 10,828 | 27,625 | 3,373 | ..... |
| TOTAL | 279,653 | 138,613 | 418,266 | 324,470 | 153,240 | 477,710 | .. | 59,444 |
| Actual absentees | 63,711 | 29,592 | 93,303 | 68,210 | 28,739 | 96,949 | ... | 3,646 |

77. The number of chhers called out has been necessarily diminished by Rule 21 of the Revised Rules for the management of the Canals in the Mooltan District; and the actual number of absentees is therefore 3,646 less than in the previous year ; but the percentage of absentees, instead of decreasing as was expected under the operation of that rule, has increased from 16·9 to 18·2. The following table shows the percentages for the last five years :—

| | Present. | Remitted | Absent. | Fine in rupees | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1881-82 | 75 70 | 6·10 | 18 20 | 69,748 | |
| 1880-81 | 78·30 | 4·80 | 16·90 | 48,474 | |
| 1879-80 | 79 77 | 5·17 | 15·06 | 40,864 | |
| 1878-79 | 78·72 | 4·74 | 16 54 | 48,305 | |
| 1877-78 | 78·94 | 5 87 | 15 19 | 36,127 | |

The sum levied on absentees is high, but the increase in cash realizations over that of the previous year is mainly due to the working of Rule 21 under which R23,096 were received in commutation of labor at the rate of six annas per man. If this sum is deducted from the total, the sum received from fines proper at 8 annas per head amounts to only R46,652, which is R1,822 less than the corresponding amount of the previous year As this was the first year of the working of the new rule, no fair conclusion can be drawn of its effect; but in the opinion of the local officers the loss of labor which it involves in a country where few men work willingly is likely to delay the work of clearing the canals.

78. The value of labor supplied was—

| | | R |
|---|---|---|
| Sutlej Canals | | 97,586 |
| Chenab ,, | | 47,640 |
| | | 1,45,226 |
| Zar-i-nágha or fines on absentees | R 46,652 | |
| Commutation of labor | ,, 23,096 | |
| | | 69,748 |
| Share of land revenue | | 3,07,837 |
| Water-rates | | 143 |
| | | 5,22,954 |

or for 346,278 acres nearly R1·51 per acre, against 1·76 in last year and 1 71 in 1879-80.

79. The areas of the principal crops irrigated are given below for the last five years. Rice is the only crop in which there is a decrease compared with the last year. There is an extraordinary increase in millet and indigo, and a steady one in wheat. The area fit for the growth of sugar-cane is limited

to the vicinity of Shujabad, and varies but little from year to year. Turnips are chiefly grown for feeding cattle during the winter when forage is scarce and difficult to obtain.

| Crops. | Area in Acres. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1881-82. | 1880-81. | 1879-80. | 1878-79. | 1877-78. |
| Indigo | 65,569 | 34,612 | 6,891 | 41,474 | 69,322 |
| Cotton | 36,923 | 32,496 | 25,290 | 37,806 | 28,280 |
| Rice | 15,411 | 16,691 | 10,169 | 12,605 | 9,197 |
| Sugar-cane | 3,133 | 3,098 | 2,924 | 3,295 | 3,473 |
| Millet | 52,823 | 49,960 | 38,017 | 45,295 | 39,307 |
| Wheat | 104,935 | 98,678 | 80,898 | 89,188 | 51,686 |
| Turnips | 25,290 | 22,187 | 24,835 | 20,419 | 23,894 |

80. The areas irrigated and the proportion of flow to lift irrigation is shown in the following table for the last five years:—

| | 1881-82. | | 1880-81. | | 1879-80. | | 1878-79. | | 1877-78. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Area in acres. | Per cent. | Area in acres. | Per cent. | Area in acres. | Per cent. | Area in acres. | Per cent. | Area in acres. | Per cent. |
| Flow | 288,682 | 83·4 | 235,212 | 78·6 | 221,747 | 82·7 | 270,785 | 81·7 | 226,599 | 79·6 |
| Lift | 57,596 | 16·6 | 64,072 | 21·4 | 46,293 | 17·3 | 60,845 | 18·3 | 58,081 | 20 4 |
| Total | 346,278 | ... | 299,284 | ... | 268,040 | ... | 331,639 | ... | 284,680 | ... |

The total irrigation is 46,994 acres in excess of last year and 14,639 acres in excess of the largest previously recorded, that for 1878-79. The increase in area is due to the favorable rise of the rivers Sutlej and Chenab, which gave early waterings for the kharif and late ones to the rabbi. The high water not only continued longer, but the rise itself was greater than in the previous year.

81. The measurements for this year were again made by the Civil Establishment Patwáris; R1,555 was paid to them as fees, and the total cost, including check measurements, was R2,715, against R2,413 in the previous year, the increased cost being due to the increased area measured.

82. The following statement shows rain-fall at principal stations in the Mooltan District:—

| Name of Month. | Mooltan. | Shujabad. | Mailsi. | Lodhrán. | Sarai Sidhu. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Inches. | Inches. | Inches. | Inches. | Inches. | |
| April 1881 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| May " | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| June " | ... | ... | 0·4 | 0·6 | 0·7 | |
| July " | 1·0 | 0·3 | 4·8 | 2 8 | 0·8 | |
| August " | 1·5 | 1·3 | 2·7 | 0·5 | 1·7 | |
| September " | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Total | 2·5 | 1 6 | 7·9 | 3·9 | 3·2 | |

| NAME OF MONTH. | Mooltan. | Shujabad. | Mailsi. | Lodhrán. | Sarai Sidhu. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Inches. | Inches. | Inches. | Inches. | Inches. | |
| October 1881 . . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| November ,, . . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| December ,, . . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| January 1882 . . | 0·4 | ... | 0· | 0·3 | 0·3 | |
| February ,, . . | 0·2 | 0·3 | ... | 0·1 | 0·6 | |
| March ,, . . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| TOTAL . | 0·6 | 0·3 | 0·1 | 0·4 | 0·9 | |
| TOTAL, 1881-82 | 3·1 | 1·9 | 8·0 | 4·3 | 4·1 | |
| Compared with 1880-81 | 5·6 | 2·5 | 6·5 | 3·0 | 3·4 | |
| Difference . | —2·5 | —0·6 | 1·5 | 1·3 | 0·7 | |

83. The following statement shows the area irrigated and the value of crops grown, which was R1,06,11,692 :—

| NAME OF CROP. | AREA IRRIGATED. Flow. | Lift. | TOTAL. | Produce per acre. | Estimated produce. | Average rate in bazár per rupee. | Total Value. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Mds. S. C. | Mds. S. C. | Mds. S. C. | R a. p. |
| KHARIF— | | | | | | | |
| CLASS I— | | | | | | | |
| Sugar-cane . . | ... | ... | 3,133·2 | 22 22 0 | ... | ... | 3,14,045 9 7 |
| CLASS II— | | | | | | | |
| Rice . . . | ... | ... | 15,411·1 | 11 39 0 | 184,547 36 14 | 0 28 0 | 2,63,639 14 2 |
| Gardens . . . | ... | ... | 701·4 | ... | ... | ... | 14,803 3 2 |
| TOTAL CLASS II . | ... | ... | 16,112·5 | ... | ... | ... | 2,78,443 1 4 |
| CLASS III— | | | | | | | |
| Fibres—Cotton . . | ... | ... | 36,922·9 | 5 20 0 | 203,075 38 0 | 0 3 1 | 26,52,420 9 1 |
| Hemp . . | ... | ... | 7·2 | 6 0 0 | 43 8 0 | 0 14 0 | 123 6 10 |
| Dyes, Drugs & Spices. Indigo . | ... | ... | 65,569·4 | 0 13 8 | 22,129 26 14 | 0 0 4¾ | 29,81,682 1 8 |
| Chillies . | ... | ... | 72·7 | 5 28 0 | 414 15 9 | 0 5 0 | 3,315 1 9 |
| Mehndi . | ... | ... | 78·5 | 13 20 0 | 1,049 30 0 | 0 12 0 | 3,499 2 8 |
| Oil-seed—Til . . | ... | ... | 7,921·1 | 4 17 0 | 35,050 34 11 | 0 5 14 | 2,38,644 3 3 |
| Miscellaneous—Vegetable | ... | ... | 218·8 | ... | ... | ... | 14,867 0 0 |
| TOTAL CLASS III . | ... | ... | 110,790·6 | ... | ... | ... | 58,94,551 9 3 |
| CLASS IV— | | | | | | | |
| Cereals . Jowár (great millet) . | ... | ... | 52,823·3 | 5 30 0 | 303,733 39 0 | 0 23 2 | 5,25,377 10 11 |
| Bájra (spike millet) . | ... | ... | 11,567·8 | 9 0 0 | 104,110 8 0 | 0 21 14 | 1,90,372 15 0 |
| Sawánk . | ... | ... | 1,033·1 | 5 12 0 | 5,475 17 3 | 0 28 15 | 7,568 10 0 |
| Kangni . | ... | ... | 494·0 | 6 0 0 | 2,964 0 0 | 0 25 0 | 4,7[illegible] 6 5 |
| Maize (Indian corn) . | ... | ... | 235·2 | ... | ... | ... | 4,935 5 6 |
| Pulses . Chána . | ... | ... | 2,3[illegible]·3 | 8 36 0 | 21,327 2 12 | 0 29 4 | 29,165 3 7 |
| Másh . | ... | ... | 123·3 | 4 0 0 | 493 8 0 | 0 16 0 | 1,233 0 0 |
| Moth . | ... | ... | 456·1 | 5 0 0 | 2,280 20 0 | 0 21 0 | 4,343 12 11 |
| Mung . | ... | ... | 233·0 | 5 23 0 | 1,298 39 0 | 0 18 2 | 2,866 11 5 |
| Miscellaneous Crops . | ... | ... | 374·3 | ... | ... | ... | 1,895 13 4 |
| TOTAL CLASS IV . | ... | ... | 69,736·4 | ... | ... | ... | 7,72,501 9 1 |
| TOTAL KHARÍF . | ... | ... | 199,772·7 | ... | ... | ... | 72,59,541 13 3 |

| Name of Crop. | Area Irrigated. Flow. | Lift. | Total. | Produce per acre. | Estimated produce. | Average rate in bázar per rupee. | Total Value. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Mds. S. C. | Mds. S. C. | Mds. S. C. | R a. p. |
| RABI— | | | | | | | |
| Class II— | | | | | | | |
| Gardens | ... | ... | 13·6 | ... | ... | ... | 545 0 0 |
| Class III— | | | | | | | |
| Cereals: Wheat | ... | ... | 104,934·7 | 11 37 0 | 1,251,346 11 14 | 0 19 0 | 26 34,413 4 1 |
| Cereals: Barley | ... | ... | 2,624·7 | 13 33 0 | 36,286 19 1 | 0 25 0 | 58,058 5 10 |
| Drugs, &c.: Tobacco | ... | ... | 394·9 | 10 8 0 | 4,027 39 3 | 0 7 0 | 23,017 0 9 |
| Drugs, &c.: Chillies | ... | ... | 1·2 | 5 28 0 | 6 33 9 | 0 5 0 | 54 11 5 |
| Oil-seeds: Sarson | ... | ... | 34·7 | 10 34 0 | 376 19 12 | 0 16 0 | 941 3 9 |
| Oil-seeds: Ussun | ... | ... | 2,679·7 | 6 0 0 | 16,078 8 0 | 0 30 0 | 21,437 9 7 |
| Oil-seeds: Til | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Pulses—China | ... | ... | 199·4 | 8 36 0 | 1,774 26 6 | 0 29 4 | 2,426 14 2 |
| Miscellaneous: Turnips | ... | ... | 25,289·6 | R20 per acre. | ... | ... | 5,05,792 0 0 |
| Miscellaneous: Methra | ... | ... | 1,507·9 | Mds. S. C. 5 0 0 | 7,539 20 0 | 0 32 0 | 9,424 6 0 |
| Miscellaneous: Vegetables | ... | ... | 397·6 | ... | ... | ... | 11,057 0 0 |
| Miscellaneous: Carrots | ... | ... | 43·0 | 110 0 0 | 4,796 0 0 | 4 0 0 | 1,199 0 0 |
| Total Class III | ... | ... | 138,107·4 | ... | ... | ... | 32,67,821 7 7 |
| Class IV— | | | | | | | |
| Pulses: Gram | ... | ... | 3,751·2 | 7 9 0 | 27,102 16 12 | 0 21 8 | 50,423 1 8 |
| Pulses: Peas | ... | ... | 2,948·9 | 5 0 0 | 14,744 20 0 | 0 23 0 | 25,642 9 9 |
| Pulses: Massúr | ... | ... | 161·6 | 10 0 0 | 1,616 0 0 | 0 27 0 | 2,394 1 2 |
| Drugs, &c.—Dhaniah | ... | ... | 22·1 | 4 0 0 | 88 16 0 | 0 8 0 | 442 0 0 |
| Miscellaneous Crops | ... | ... | 1,500·1 | ... | ... | ... | 4,881 10 5 |
| Total Class IV | ... | ... | 8,383·9 | ... | ... | ... | 83,783 7 0 |
| Total Rabbi | ... | ... | 146,504·9 | ... | ... | ... | 33,52,149 14 7 |
| Grand Total | ... | ... | 346,277·6 | ... | ... | ... | 1,06,11,691 11 10 |

## INDUS INUNDATION CANALS.

84. The Capital Account at the end of the year was R7,07,822, being R3,524 less than at the end of the previous year owing to a reduction in the suspense balances.

85. The Revenue Account was as follows :—

### EXPENDITURE.

| | R | R |
|---|---|---|
| Extensions and improvements | | 4,591 |
| Maintenance and Repairs | | 99,591 |
| Establishment— | | |
| Direction | 10,265 | |
| Executive | 42,700 | |
| Medical | 704 | |
| Revenue | 11,608 | |
| Fees on collection | 2,523 | |
| | | 67,800 |
| Tools and Plant | | 539 |
| Total | | 1,72,521 |
| Book Charges— | | |
| Leave and Pension allowances | | 13,501 |
| Total Working Expenses | | 1,86,022 |
| Balance Revenue (being R9·75 per cent. on Capital expended) | | 1,39,859 |
| Grand Total | | 3,25,881 |

### RECEIPTS.

| | R | R |
|---|---|---|
| Clearance rates collected | | 57,113 |
| Miscellaneous | | 12,745 |
| Total | | 69,858 |
| Land Revenue for the year | 1,57,498 | |
| Arrears on account of land assigned to Jágírdárs | 98,525 | |
| | | 2,56,023 |
| Grand Total | | 3,25,881 |

86. The balance of profit from the above is R1,39,859, or R19·75 per cent. on the Capital invested; or, after deducting the interest charges, R27,594, 15·86 per cent. But this includes R98,525 on account of arrears of land revenue assigned to Jágírdárs; deducting this amount also the profit, after paying the interest charges, is R1·94 per cent. The unpaid balance of interest at the end of the year is R3,09,329.

87. The sum expended on extensions and improvements during the year consisted of the purchase of the Fazalwah Canal for R5,000, petty item of R6, and a writeback on account of the regulator on the Gámúnwála Canal of R415.

88. The expenditure on repairs was R4,591 in excess of last year, and is due to a larger expenditue on silt-clearances, and to the necessity for prolonged watch and ward on account of the greater height of the river on the embankment; on this last item R7,643 was expended, against R4,779 in the previous year.

89. The cost of the establishment was R17,415 more than in the previous year, due to the adjustment of Direction charges in that year. There was a reductiom of R1,671 in the cost of Executive establishment.

90. The clearance rate for the year was . . . R 54,000

The expenditure was on—

| | R | R |
|---|---|---|
| I —Half cost of clearance . . . . | 40,560 | |
| II — ,, of establishment for supervising work | 1,123 | |
| III.— ,, of repairs to banks . . . | 968 | |
| IV.—Whole cost of water distribution establishment | 1,983 | |
| V.—Half cost of measuring establishment . . | 1,768 | |
| | | 46,402 |
| Balance profit to Government . . . | | 7,598 |

against R13,126 in the previous year; this reduces the loss to Government up to date to R30,194, but there is still a balance uncollected of R51,552.

91. There is an increase in the miscellaneous revenue of R5,838 over the previous year, due principally to the share of produce of the Massúwah Canal being R5,410, and of the Dhundi Canal R4,187, against R3,039 and 458 in the previous year.

92. The share of land revenue for the year is R1,57,498, against R1,57,953 in the previous year.

93. The area irrigated during the last five years has been as follows :—

| 1881-82. | 1880-81 | 1879-80 | 1878-79 | 1877-78 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 190,802 | 164,385 | 144,337 | 208,888 | 171,604 |

94. The comparison between the irrigated area of the year and that in previous year is given below :—

| Crop. | 1881-82. | 1880-81. | Difference. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Kharíf . . . . . | 128,782 | 121,075 | + 7,707 |
| Rabbi . . . . . | 62,020 | 43,310 | + 18,717 |
| Total . | 190,802 | 164,385 | + 26,417 |

In addition to the area shown above as irrigated, an area of 10,811 acres was flooded with waste water during the kharíf, and this brings the total up to 201,613 acres. This is the best on record, with the exception of the year of

great floods, 1878-79, but a larger area came to maturity during 1881-82, as no damage was done by the floods and inundation which in 1878-79 destroyed a large proportion of the crops. The area flooded by waste water for the growth of grass is very nearly the same as in the previous year, being only 20 acres less. It will be seen from the table that the increase in area was chiefly in the rabbi, when the river was far more favorable than in the beginning of the season. On the whole, this was a most favorable year for these canals. There were few such changes in the river as necessitate the construction of new heads. The floods were high but not dangerous, and there was no damage to crops by inundation either from the river or from the hill torrents.

95. The rain-fall was more than in the previous year at Dera Ghází Khan and Rájanpur. A comparison for the last five years is given below of the principal stations :—

| Name of Station. | 1881-82. | 1880-81. | 1879-80 | 1878-79. | 1877-78. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sanghar . . . . | 2·3 | 4·2 | 4·0 | 12·8 | 7·0 |
| Dera Ghází Khan . . . | 7·1 | 5·5 | 2·95 | 9·37 | 6·1 |
| Rájanpur . . . . | 1·9 | 1·7 | 0·5 | 4·8 | 2·3 |

96. The area of the principal crops grown is shown below for the last five years :—

| Crops. | 1881-82. | 1880-81. | 1879-80. | 1878-79. | 1877-78. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jowár and Bájra (millets) . | 49,591 | 44,738 | 33,460 | 33,117 | 24,203 |
| Wheat . . . . | 57,759 | 41,451 | 45,876 | 62,402 | 37,479 |
| Cotton . . . . | 32,492 | 30,103 | 24,250 | 22,643 | 35,158 |
| Indigo . . . . | 17,317 | 10,815 | 5,598 | 6,697 | 28,711 |
| Rice . . . . | 12,284 | 12,976 | 11,197 | 10,143 | 11,245 |

From this it will be seen that there was a large increase in all the crops, except rice, in which there was a slight decrease of 692 acres.

97. The following table shows the area watered by each canal during the last four years :—

| No. | Name of Canal. | 1881-82. | 1880-81. | 1879-80. | 1878-79. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Massúwah . . . . . | 3,628 | 2,842 | 2,305 | 2,588 |
| 2 | Mánka . . . . . | 35,811 | 27,710 | 19,880 | 29,824 |
| 3 | Kot Dáúd . . . . . | 3,762 | 3,936 | 3,728 | 3,165 |
| 4 | Shoria . . . . . | 29,771 | 33,138 | 29,667 | 27,487 |
| 5 | Kastúri . . . . . | 20,181 | 17,633 | 15,610 | 15,250 |
| 6 | Dhingána . . . . . | 18,811 | 20,407 | 19,120 | 19,025 |
| 7 | Chibri . . . . . | 7,545 | 4,210 | 5,640 | 7,290 |
| 8 | Sahiba . . . . . | 14,389 | 10,927 | 8,812 | 11,571 |
| 9 | Gámúnwála . . . . . | 4,542 | 3,664 | 2,721 | 2,892 |
| 10 | Sohan . . . . . | 9,368 | 7,824 | 7,156 | 7,534 |
| 11 | Núr . . . . . | 13,334 | 7,186 | 4,623 | 10,243 |
| 12 | Dhundi . . . . . | 17,053 | 13,134 | 14,806 | 20,432 |
| 13 | Kutab . . . . . | 7,211 | 7,046 | 5,692 | 5,916 |
| 14 | Kádra . . . . . | 5,308 | 4,728 | 4,567 | 3,307 |
| | Total . | 190,802 | 164,385 | 144,337 | 166,524 |

There is a falling-off in the area under the Kot Dáúd, Shoria and Dhingána Canals, which was due to the unsatisfactory state of the river at their heads. The Mánka and Núr ran for nearly the whole year to the great benefit of the cultivators, as no charge is made for the additional waterings which they thus obtain.

98. The percentage of flow to lift irrigation for the last four years is given below :—

| Years. | Kharif. | | | Percentage. | | Rabbi. | | | Percentage. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Flow. | Lift. | Total. | Flow. | Lift. | Flow. | Lift. | Total. | Flow. | Lift. |
| 1881-82 . . | 114,157 | 14,625 | 128,782 | 88·6 | 11·4 | 55,957 | 6,063 | 62,020 | 90·2 | 9·8 |
| 1880-81 . . | 108,834 | 12,241 | 121,075 | 89·9 | 10·1 | 39,702 | 3,608 | 43,310 | 91·6 | 8·4 |
| 1879-80 . . | 87,718 | 8,893 | 96,611 | 90·8 | 9·2 | 45,786 | 1,940 | 47,726 | 95·9 | 4·1 |
| 1878-79 . . | 125,635 | 11,810 | 137,445 | 91·4 | 8·6 | 69,056 | 2,387 | 71,443 | 96·7 | 3·3 |

99. The measurements were conducted by the District Patwáris, and the rates per acre for the last eight years were—

| Years. | Percentage. |
|---|---|
| 1881-82 . . . . . | 1·63 |
| 1880-81 . . . . . | 2·48 |
| 1879-80 . . . . . | 2·62 |
| 1878-79 . . . . . | 2·23 |
| 1877-78 . . . . . | 2·18 |
| 1876-77 . . . . . | 2·49 |
| 1875-76 . . . . . | 2 54 |
| 1874-75 . . . . . | 2·34 |

The measurements were commenced on 5th October 1881 and finished on 11th March 1882, the time occupied being 158 days, against 120 in last year; the actual area measured was 201,614 acres, against 175,217 in the last year; the reduced cost was due to the measurements having been made wholly by map instead of almost entirely by chain as in previous year.

100. The cost of preparing the revenue papers during the year was 0·16 per 100 acres, against 0·19 in the previous years.

101. The following statement shows the rain-fall at the principal stations in the Dera Ghází Khan district :—

| Name of Month. | Sanghar. | Dera Ghází Khan. | Jámpur. | Rájanpur. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Inches. | Inches. | Inches. | Inches. |
| April 1881 . . . . . | 1·8 | 0·50 | 0·1 | ... |
| May ,, . . . . . | ... | 0·60 | 0·1 | ... |
| June ,, . . . . . | 0·1 | ... | 0·2 | 0·3 |
| July ,, . . . . . | 0·2 | 2·15 | 1·4 | 0·9 |
| August ,, . . . . . | 0·2 | 3·20 | 0·9 | 0·7 |
| September ,, . . . . . | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total . | 2·3 | 6·45 | 2·7 | 1·9 |
| October 1881 . . . . . | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| November ,, . . . . . | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| December ,, . . . . . | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| January 1882 . . . . . | ... | 0·05 | ... | ... |
| February ,, . . . . . | ... | 0·60 | ... | ... |
| March ,, . . . . . | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total . | ... | 0·65 | ... | ... |
| Grand Total . | 2·3 | 7·10 | 2·7 | 1·9 |

102. The following are the areas irrigated, and estimated value of the produce, which amounted to R71,27,242.

| Names of Crops. | Area Irrigated. Flow. | Area Irrigated. Lift | Total. | Produce per acre. | Total Produce. | Average rate per rupee | Total value of produce. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Mds. S. C. | Mds. S. C. | Mds. S C. | R a. p. |
| KHARIF— | | | | | | | |
| Class I— | | | | | | | |
| Sugar-cane . . . . | 46 00 | ... | 46·00 | 80 0 0 | 3,680 0 0 | 1 0 0 | 3,680 0 0 |
| Class II— | | | | | | | |
| Gardens . . . . . | 376·24 | 11·52 | 387·76 | 30 0 0 | 11,632 32 0 | 0 6 0 | 77,552 0 0 |
| Rice . . . . . | 12,165·22 | 119·02 | 12,284·24 | 12 0 6 | 1,47,410 35 3 | 0 6 0 | 9,82,739 3 2 |
| Total II . | 12,541·46 | 130 54 | 12,672·00 | | 1,59,043 27 3 | .. | 10,60,291 3 2 |
| Class III— | | | | | | | |
| Fibres—Cotton . . | 29,223·48 | 3,268·39 | 32,491·87 | 2 0 0 | 64,983 29 9½ | 0 2 4 | 11,55,266 2 5 |
| Dyes, Drugs and Spices— | | | | | | | |
| Indigo . . | 17,075 21 | 242 17 | 17,317·38 | 0 20 0 | 8,658 27 9½ | 0 0 5⅛ | 10,39,042 12 6 |
| Mehndi . . | 28·81 | ·28 | 29·09 | 1 0 0 | 29 3 9½ | 0 5 8 | 211 9 0 |
| Chillies . . | 136·90 | 26 44 | 163·34 | 4 0 0 | 653 14 6 | 0 3 0 | 8,711 7 4 |
| Oil seed—(Til) . . | 758·47 | 78 66 | 837·13 | 5 0 0 | 4,185 26 0 | 0 8 0 | 20,928 4 0 |
| Miscellaneous—Vegetables . . . . | 320 35 | 37·68 | 358·03 | 30 0 0 | 10,740 36 0 | 2 0 0 | 5,370 7 2 |
| Total . | 47,543·22 | 3,653·62 | 51,196·84 | ... | 89,251 17 2½ | . | 22,29,530 10 5 |
| Class IV— | | | | | | | |
| Cereals—Jowár . . | 33,328 42 | 8,511 34 | 41,839·76 | 10 0 0 | 4,18,397 24 0 | 0 18 8 | 9,04,643 7 2 |
| Bájra . . | 6,306·72 | 1,444·35 | 7,751 07 | 10 0 0 | 77,510 28 0 | 0 14 8 | 2,13,822 9 11 |
| Sawánk . . | 1,201·37 | 113·39 | 1,314·76 | 10 0 0 | 13,147 24 0 | 0 20 0 | 26,295 3 2 |
| Pulses—China, &c. . | 1 59 | 62 | 2·21 | 5 0 0 | 11 2 0 | 0 24 0 | 18 6 6 |
| Moth . . | 326 34 | 7·80 | 334 14 | 6 0 0 | 2,004 33 9½ | 0 11 12 | 6,824 15 8 |
| Mung . . | 59·08 | ·52 | 59 60 | 6 0 0 | 357 24 0 | 0 10 12 | 1,330 9 8 |
| Fodder—Grass . . | 4,409 88 | 150·55 | 4,560·43 | 100 0 0 | 456,043 0 0 | 2 0 0 | 2,28,021 8 0 |
| Miscellaneous—Nabud (barren) . . . | 8,393 68 | 612 06 | 9,005·74 | ... | .. | ... | ... |
| Total IV. . | 54,027 08 | 10,840·63 | 64,867·71 | ... | 9,67,472 15 9½ | ... | 13,80,956 12 1 |
| Total Kharif | 114,157 76 | 14,624·79 | 128,782·55 | ... | 12,19,447 19 15 | | 46,74,458 9 8 |
| RABI— | | | | | | | |
| Class III— | | | | | | | |
| Cereals—Wheat . . | 52,116·76 | 5,642·55 | 57,759·31 | 16 0 0 | 924,148 38 6 | 0 16 0 | 23,10,372 6 4 |
| Oil-seed—(Sarson) . . | 2,207·88 | 26·77 | 2,234·65 | 8 0 0 | 17,877 8 0 | 0 10 0 | 71,508 12 10 |
| Drugs and Spices-(Poppy) | 29·98 | 8 02 | 38 00 | 5 0 0 | 190 0 0 | 0 1 0 | 7,600 0 0 |
| Tobacco | 75·14 | 10·51 | 85 65 | 10 0 0 | 856 20 0 | 0 4 0 | 8,565 0 0 |
| Miscellaneous—Turnips . | 1,263 38 | 371·87 | 1,635·25 | 50 0 0 | 81,762 20 0 | 2 0 0 | 40,881 4 0 |
| Total III . | 55,693·14 | 6,059·72 | 61,752·86 | | 10,24,835 6 6 | ... | 24,38,927 0 2 |
| Class V— | | | | | | | |
| Pulses—Gram . . | 222·47 | 1·92 | 224·39 | 20 0 0 | 4,487 32 0 | 0 15 0 | 11,967 7 5 |
| Mattar . . | 41·22 | 1·27 | 42·49 | 20 0 0 | 849 32 0 | 0 18 0 | 1,888 7 1 |
| Total V. . | 263·69 | 3·19 | 266·88 | ... | 5,337 24 0 | . | 13,855 14 6 |
| Total Rabbi . | 55,956·83 | 6062·91 | 62,019·74 | ... | 10,30,172 30 6 | ... | 24,52,783 5 8 |
| Total both crops . | 170,114·59 | 20,687·70 | 190,802·29 | ... | 22,49,620 10 5 | ... | 71,27,241 15 4 |
| Land inundated by waste water | 10,811 00 | ... | 10,811·00 | ... | ... | .. | .. |
| Grand Total . | 180,925·59 | 20,687·70 | 201,613·29 | ... | 22,49,620 10 5 | . | 71,27,241 15 4 |

## MUZAFFARGARH INUNDATION CANALS.

103. This is only the second regular report on these Canals which were taken over by this Department at the commencement of last year; and the information is consequently not so complete as that available for the other Inundation Canals.

104. The following is the Revenue Account :—

| EXPENDITURE. | | | R | RECEIPTS | | | R |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Maintenance and Repairs | | | 22,685 | Miscellaneous | | | 196 |
| ESTABLISHMENT— | | | | Contributions from Zar-i-nágha | | | 15,902 |
| Direction | R | 9,287 | | Value of Statute labor | | | 92,150 |
| Executive | ,, | 18,890 | | | TOTAL | | 1,08,248 |
| Revenue | ,, | 13,552 | | LAND REVENUE— | | | |
| | | | 41,729 | For current year | R | 2,38,483 | |
| Tools and Plant | | | 488 | Do. 1880-81 | ,, | 2,29,046 | |
| Statute labor | | | 92,150 | | | | 4,67,529 |
| TOTAL | | | 1,57,052 | | | | |
| Book Charges— | | | | | | | |
| Leave and pension allowances | | | 10,712 | | | | |
| Total Working Expenses | | | 1,67,764 | | | | |
| Balance profit | | | 4,08,013 | | | | |
| GRAND TOTAL | | | 5,75,777 | GRAND TOTAL | | | 5,75,777 |

105. In the balance profit is included R2,29,046 on account of Land Revenue for previous year; deducting this sum the net profit for the year is R1,78,967, and the total profit to date R3,64,968. Of the expenditure on Maintenance and Repairs, R6,783 is from Imperial Funds, and is principally on account of the establishment for supervising statute labor; the balance R15,902 is from the Zar-i-nágha Fund, of which R4,735 is on account of expenditure during last year, which was adjusted in the accounts of this year.

There is an increase of R5,098 in the Establishment charges as compared with the previous year. Of this sum R857 is on account of Direction, due to an increased expenditure on Maintenance and Repairs; R1,558 to variations in the Executive Establishment; and R2,683 under Revenue is due to the employment of 12 additional Mírábs, and to an increase of travelling allowances.

106. The following table compares the different items of Miscellaneous Revenue for two years :—

| | 1881-82. | 1880-81. |
|---|---|---|
| VI.—Receipts from other canal produce | 62 | ... |
| XI —Miscellaneous | 134 | 25 |
| TOTAL | 196 | 25 |

107. The Zar-i-nágha account is as follows :—

| | R | R |
|---|---|---|
| Balance transferred from Civil Department in February 1882 | 51,832 | |
| Realized during March 1882 | 1,684 | |
| | | 53,516 |
| *Deduct*— | | |
| Expenditure during the year | | 15,902 |
| Balance on 1st April 1882 | | 37,614 |

108. The following gives a detail of the attendance of laborers for two years :—

| Particulars. | 1881-82. | | | 1880-81. | | | Difference. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Indus. | Chenab | Total. | Indus. | Chenal | Total. | More. | Less. |
| Called out | 323,544 | 69,643 | 393,187 | 323,379 | 68,511 | 391,890 | 1,297 | ... |
| Present | 254,753 | 54,622 | 309,375 | 292,798 | 55,751 | 348,549 | | 39,174 |
| Task-work | 38,147 | 6,640 | 44,787 | ... | ... | ... | 44,787 | ... |
| | 292,900 | 61,262 | 354,162 | 292,798 | 55,751 | 348,549 | 5,613 | ... |
| Remitted on Maáfi | 126 | 47 | 173 | .. | ... | ... | 173 | ... |
| Ditto to Panchâyats | 8,308 | 3,802 | 12,110 | 8,517 | 3,433 | 11,950 | 160 | ... |
| | 301,334 | 65,111 | 366,445 | 309,315 | 59,184 | 360,199 | 5,946 | ... |
| Actually absent | 22,210 | 4,532 | 26,742 | 22,064 | 9,327 | 31,391 | ... | 4,649 |

109. The following table compares the percentages of statute labor present and absent, and the fines levied for the same period :—

| Years | Present. | Remitted. | Absent | Fines. in rupees. | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | | |
| 1880-81 | 88·94 | 3 05 | 8·01 | 15,696 | |
| 1881-82 | 90 08 | 3·12 | 6 80 | 13,371 | |

The value of labor supplied, and the cost of irrigation to cultivators, taking the rate of 4 annas per man, was—

| | R | R |
|---|---|---|
| Indus Canals | 73,225 | |
| Chenab Canals | 15,315 | |
| | | 88,540 |
| Zar-i-nágha fines on absentees, at 8 annas per man | | 13,371 |
| Share of land revenue for the year | | 2,38,483 |
| Actual cost to cultivators | | 3,40,394 |

or for 248,593 acres at 1·37 per acre.

110. The areas of the principal crops irrigated are given below for two years :—

| Name of Crop. | 1881-82. | 1880-81. |
|---|---|---|
| Sugarcane | 5,163 | 4,618 |
| Rice | 35,491 | 37,128 |
| Cotton | 23,741 | 25,638 |
| Wheat | 66,562 | 69,449 |

111. The following table compares the area irrigated for two years :—

| Crops. | 1881-82. | 1880-81 |
|---|---|---|
| Kharíf | 134,350 | 123,380 |
| Rabbi | 114,243 | 116,526 |
| | 248,593 | 239,906 |

The increased area is due to the better state of the rivers, and to extension of irrigation to new lands.

112. The following table shows the rain-fall at the three principal stations in the district :—

| Name of Month. | Muzaffargarh. | Alipur. | Sanáwan. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| April 1881 | 0·2 | 0·4 | 0·5 | |
| May ,, | ... | 1·9 | ... | |
| June ,, | ... | ... | 0·4 | |
| July ,, | 0·8 | 1·1 | 0·6 | |
| August ,, | 2·0 | 5·0 | 0·5 | |
| September ,, | ... | ... | 0·8 | |
| October ,, | ... | ... | ... | |
| November ,, | ... | ... | ... | |
| December ,, | ... | ... | ... | |
| January 1882 | 0·1 | ... | ... | |
| February ,, | 0·2 | ... | 0·2 | |
| March ,, | 0·1 | ... | ... | |
| Total for 1881-82 | 3·4 | 8·4 | 3·0 | |
| As compared with 1880-81 | 2·7 | 4·3 | 2·8 | |
| Difference + or — | +0·7 | +4·1 | +0·2 | |

113. The following are the areas irrigated and estimated value of produce, which amounts to R43,67,329 :—

| 1 | 2 | | | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Name of Crop. | Area irrigated. | | | Produce per acre. | Estimated produce. | Average rate in bazár per rupee. | Total Value. |
| | Flow. | Lift. | Total. | | | | |
| | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Mds. S.C | Mds. S. C. | Mds. S.C. | R a. p. |
| KHARIF— | | | | | | | |
| Class I— | | | | | | | |
| Sugarcane | ... | ... | 5,163 | 21 26 10 | 111,859 24 14 | 0 8 14 | 5,04,156 0 0 |
| Total I | ... | ... | 5,163 | ... | ... | ... | 5,04,156 0 0 |
| Class II— | | | | | | | |
| Rice | ... | ... | 35,491 | 8 20 0 | 301,673 20 0 | 0 16 0 | 7,54,183 12 0 |
| Gardens | ... | ... | 440 | R200 per acre. | | ... | 88,000 0 0 |
| Total II | ... | ... | 35,931 | .. | ... | ... | 8,42,183 12 0 |
| Class III— | | | | | | | |
| Fibres—Cotton | ... | ... | 23,741 | 1 5 5 | 26,894 4 1 | 0 3 4 | 3,31,004 4 11 |
| Dyes, Drugs and Spices— | | | | | | | |
| Indigo | ... | ... | 34,603 | 0 17 5 | 14,976 24 7 | 0 8 0½ | 74,591 10 9 |
| Chillies | ... | ... | 217 | 4 0 0 | 868 0 0 | 0 7 0 | 4,960 0 0 |
| Oil-seed (Til) | ... | ... | 1,251 | 5 20 8 | 6,896 5 8 | 0 11 0 | 25,076 13 10 |
| Miscellaneous—Vegetables | ... | ... | 119 | 25 0 0 | 2,975 0 0 | 0 32 0 | 3,718 12 0 |
| Total III | ... | ... | 59,931 | ... | ... | ... | 4,39,351 9 6 |
| Class IV— | | | | | | | |
| Cereals—Jowár (great millet) | ... | ... | 13,975 | 7 0 0 | 97,825 0 0 | 0 20 0 | 1,95,650 0 0 |
| Bájra (spiked millet) | ... | ... | 1,414 | 9 13 5 | 106,524 28 14 | 0 20 0 | 2,13,049 6 4 |
| Kangni | ... | ... | 82 | 10 0 0 | 820 0 0 | 0 12 0 | 2,733 5 4 |
| Maize (Indian corn) | ... | ... | 4 | 40 0 0 | 160 0 0 | 0 8 0 | 800 0 0 |
| Sawánk | ... | ... | 1,766 | 10 0 0 | 17,660 0 0 | 0 26 0 | 27,169 3 8 |
| Pulses—Másh | ... | ... | 37 | 7 0 0 | 259 0 0 | 0 12 0 | 863 5 4 |
| Moth | ... | ... | 4,679 | 4 0 0 | 18,716 0 0 | 0 16 0 | 46,790 0 0 |
| Mung | ... | ... | 24 | 7 0 0 | 168 0 0 | 0 16 0 | 420 0 0 |
| Miscellaneous | ... | ... | 1,344 | 8 20 0 | 11,424 0 0 | 0 20 0 | 22,848 0 0 |
| Total IV | ... | ... | 33,325 | ... | ... | ... | 5,19,323 4 8 |
| Total Kharif | ... | ... | 134,350 | ... | ... | ... | 22,96,014 10 2 |

| 1 | 2 | | | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Name of Crop. | Area irrigated. | | | Produce per acre. | Estimated produce. | Average rate in bazâr per rupee. | Total Value |
| | Flow | Lift. | Total. | | | | |
| | Acres | Acres. | Acres. | Mds. S. C | Mds S. C. | Mds S.C. | R a p. |
| RABBI— | | | | | | | |
| Class III— | | | | | | | |
| Cereals—Wheat | .. | | 66,562 | 12 26 10 | 8,43,049 13 4 | 0 20 0 | 16,86,098 10 7 |
| Barley | ... | .. | 1,483 | 12 0 0 | 17,796 0 0 | 0 28 0 | 25,422 13 8 |
| Drugs, &c —Tobacoo | ... | | 121 | 11 13 5 | 1,371 10 13 | 0 10 0 | 5,485 1 4 |
| Oil-seed—Sarson | ... | ... | 7 | 5 20 10 | 38 24 6 | 0 11 0 | 140 6 4 |
| Drugs, &c —Poppy | ... | | 5 | 0 3 0 | 0 15 0 | 0 1 0 | 15 0 0 |
| Miscellaneous—Turnips | | ... | 6,327 | 5 20 0 | 34,798 20 0 | 0 20 0 | 69,597 0 0 |
| Carrots | ... | .. | 24 | 10 0 0 | 240 0 0 | 0 32 0 | 300 0 0 |
| Methia | .. | | 32 | 6 0 0 | 192 0 0 | 0 16 0 | 480 0 0 |
| Ussun | . | | 1,318 | 5 0 0 | 6,590 0 0 | 0 16 0 | 16,475 0 0 |
| Vegetables | . | ... | 71 | 15 0 0 | 1,065 0 0 | 0 2 4 | 18,933 5 4 |
| Total III | ... | ... | 75,950 | ... | ... | ... | 18,22 947 5 3 |
| Class IV— | | | | | | | |
| Pulses—Gram | ... | . | 3,582 | 8 0 0 | 28,656 0 0 | 0 20 0 | 57,312 0 0 |
| Masur | ... | ... | 79 | 7 0 0 | 553 0 0 | 0 23 0 | 961 11 10 |
| Mattar | ... | .. | 12,417 | 7 0 0 | 86,919 0 0 | 0 23 0 | 1,51,163 7 7 |
| Fallow lands | .. | .. | 21,070 | | | | .. |
| Miscellaneous | .. | | 1,145 | 8 20 0 | 9,732 20 0 | 0 10 0 | 38,930 0 0 |
| Total IV | ... | ... | 38,293 | ... | .. | ... | 2,48,367 3 5 |
| Total Rabbi | .. | ... | 1,14,242 | .. | | ... | 20,71,314 8 8 |
| Total of both | ... | ... | 248,593 | ... | ... | .. | 43,67,329 2 10 |

## SHAHPUR INUNDATION CANALS.

114. There was no change in the Capital Account during the year; the amount is R40,739.

115. The Revenue Account is as follows :—

| EXPENDITURE. | R | RECEIPTS. | R |
|---|---|---|---|
| Maintenance and Repairs | 9,057 | Water-rates | 25,003 |
| Establishment, Direction | 499 | | |
| Tools and Plant | 4 | | |
| Total | 9,560 | | |
| Book Charges— | | | |
| Leave and Pension allowances | 95 | | |
| Total Working Expenses | 9,655 | | |
| Balance Revenue | 15,348 | | |
| Grand Total | 25,003 | Grand Total | 2003,5 |

The balance of Revenue was R15,348, or 37·67 per cent. on a Capital of R40,739; deducting the interest charge of R1,555, the net profit is R33·85 per cent.

116. The balance at credit of the canals at the end of the year was R34,010.

117. The area irrigated was 11,523 acres, against 9,135 in the previous year, this was due to better silt-clearances, and to the frequency of floods in the Jhelum river.

118. An officer was deputed during the cold season of 1881-82 to these canals who saw the clearances carried out and effected some necessary improvements in their channels; he also investigated the state of some of the district canals and suggested extensions and improvements of several of them.

119. The annexed statement gives the result of the past five years for the canals under the charge of this Department :—

| | 1881-82. | 1880-81. | 1879-80. | 1878-79. | 1877-78. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WATER-RATE. | R | R | R | R | R |
| Station Canals . . . | 17,727 | 14,807 | 8,550 | 12,914 | 11,173 |
| Sahiwal . . . . | 2,676 | 2,712 | 1,224 | 2,272 | 894 |
| MacNab . . . . | 1,393 | 917 | 311 | 354 | ... |
| TOTAL . | 21,796 | 18,436 | 10,085 | 15,540 | 12,067 |
| AREA IRRIGATED. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. |
| Station Canals . . . . | 7,835 | 6,298 | 3,465 | 6,818 | 4,051 |
| Sahiwal . . . . | 2,451 | 2,132 | 822 | 1,572 | 1,527 |
| MacNab . . . . | 1,237 | 705 | 200 | 774 | ... |
| TOTAL . | 11,523 | 9,135 | 4,487 | 9,198 | 5,578 |
| WATER-RATE PER ACRE. | R a. p. | R a. p. | R a. p. | R a. p. | R a. p. |
| Station Canals . . . | 2 4 3 | 2 5 7 | 2 7 6 | 1 14 2 | 2 12 1 |
| Sahiwal . . . . | 1 1 5 | 1 4 4 | 1 7 10 | 1 7 1 | 0 9 5 |
| MacNab . . . . | 1 2 0 | 1 4 9 | 1 8 10 | 0 7 3 | ... |

120. The principal crops grown for the past five years have been—

| | 1881-82. | 1880-81. | 1879-80. | 1878-79. | 1877-78. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. |
| Cotton . . . . . | 3,637 | 2,498 | 521 | 5,453 | 3,667 |
| Jowár . . . . . | 1,396 | 1,584 | 518 | 1,087 | 659 |
| Wheat . . . . . | 3,426 | 2,756 | 1,849 | 1,728 | 916 |
| Gram . . . . . | 116 | 518 | 670 | 361 | 59 |
| Sugarcane . . . . . | 130 | 31 | 8 | 12 | .. |
| Total area irrigated . | 11,523 | 9,135 | 4,487 | 9,189 | 5,578 |
| | R | R | R | R | R |
| Value of crops . . . | 1,89,660 | 1,47,695 | 57,965 | 66,785 | 53,711 |

121. The following is a table of the area irrigated and the value of crops grown :—

| Name of Crop. | Area irrigated by | | | | | | | | | Probable value of the harvest produced. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Station Canal. | | | Sahiwál Canal (old & new). | | | MacNabb Canal. | | | Total. | | | |
| **Kharif.** | Acres. | R. | P. | Acres | R. | P. | Acres. | R. | P. | Acres. | R. | P. | R |
| Bájra . . . | 530 | 1 | 1 | 140 | 2 | 18 | 349 | 3 | 25 | 1,020 | 3 | 4 | 11,220 |
| Jowár . . . | 702 | 0 | 2 | 504 | 2 | 23 | 189 | 0 | 12 | 1,395 | 2 | 37 | 13,590 |
| Cotton . . . | 2,741 | 3 | 22 | 545 | 1 | 25 | 349 | 2 | 10 | 3,636 | 3 | 17 | 72,720 |
| Sugarcane . . | 86 | 1 | 39 | 43 | 0 | 17 | ... | | | 129 | 2 | 16 | 12,900 |
| Sesamum . . | 28 | 0 | 17 | 5 | 1 | 29 | 15 | 1 | 3 | 48 | 3 | 9 | 2,880 |
| Moth . . . | 20 | 2 | 39 | 67 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 3 | 38 | 93 | 2 | 37 | 1,860 |
| Makki . . . | 1 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 1 | 2 | ... | | | 21 | 1 | 2 | 315 |
| Grass . . . | 92 | 3 | 13 | 569 | 2 | 37 | 44 | 3 | 4 | 707 | 1 | 14 | 707 |
| Mung . . . | 27 | 0 | 24 | 19 | 3 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 7 | 47 | 0 | 37 | 940 |
| Sawánk . . | 8 | 1 | 20 | 9 | 2 | 16 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 19 | 1 | 0 | 190 |
| Rice . . . | 1 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 2 | 9 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 13 | 0 | 12 | 325 |
| Vegetables . . | 0 | 1 | 20 | 2 | 3 | 29 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 9 | 138 |
| Total . | 4,240 | 0 | 37 | 1,939 | 3 | 11 | 957 | 3 | 26 | 7,137 | 3 | 34 | 1,17,785 |
| **Rabbi.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wheat . . . | 3,068 | 2 | 11 | 262 | 2 | 16 | 94 | 3 | 15 | 3,426 | 0 | 2 | 68,520 |
| Barley . . . | 110 | 3 | 32 | ... | | | ... | | | 110 | 3 | 32 | 777 |
| Gram . . . | 42 | 2 | 27 | 22 | 1 | 26 | 51 | 1 | 5 | 116 | 1 | 18 | 1,160 |
| Tobacco . . . | 0 | 0 | 34 | 0 | 2 | 7 | ... | | | 0 | 3 | 1 | 20 |
| Vegetables, &c. . | 22 | 3 | 34 | 22 | 1 | 23 | ... | | | 45 | 1 | 17 | 677 |
| China . . | 5 | 2 | 13 | 3 | 3 | 9 | ... | | | 9 | 1 | 22 | 45 |
| Grass . . . | 343 | 0 | 38 | 199 | 3 | 32 | 132 | 3 | 28 | 676 | 0 | 18 | 676 |
| Total . | 3,594 | 0 | 29 | 511 | 2 | 33 | 279 | 0 | 8 | 4,384 | 3 | 30 | 71,875 |
| Grand Total . | 7,834 | 1 | 26 | 2,451 | 2 | 4 | 1,236 | 3 | 34 | 11,522 | 3 | 24 | 1,89,660 |

R. HOME, Lieut.-Col., R.E.,
*Chief Engineer, Irrigation Works, Punjab.*

*Dated 10th March 1883.*

| CANALS. | CAPITAL OUTLAY. During 1881-82. Direct. | Indirect. | Total. | To end of 1881-82. Direct. | Indirect. | Total. | GROSS REVENUE. During 1881-82. Direct. | Indirect. | Total. | To end of 1881-82. Direct. | Indirect. | Total. | WORKING EXPENSES. During 1881-82. | To end of 1881-82. | NET REVENUE. During 1881-82. | To end of 1881-82. | CHARGES FOR INTEREST. During 1881-82. | To end of 1881-82. | PROFIT. During 1881-82. | To end of 1881-82. | PERCENTAGE OF PROFIT ON CAPITAL OUTLAY. During Year. Excluding interest. | Including interest. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| **WORKS FOR WHICH CAPITAL AND REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bári Doáb Canal | [illegible] | 369 | −14,413 | 1,49,39,849 | 6,12,223 | 1,55,52,072 | 11,28,696 | 2,95,227 | 14,23,913 | 1,34,77,183 | 46,29,402 | 1,81,06,585 | 5,10,565 | 95,94,190 | 9,13,348 | 85,12,395 | 5,97,890 | 1,45,92,066 | 3,15,458 | −60,79,691 | 5·87 | 2·63 |
| Western Jumna Canal | [illegible] | 21,568 | 4,57,657 | 78,52,468 | 4,40,509 | 82,92,972 | 12,01,250 | A 58,391 | 12,59,641 | 2,66,44,993 | 1,69,46,448 | 4,35,91,441 | 4,31,163 | 1,20,36,180 | 8,28,478 | 3,15,55,261 | 3,06,377 | 55,01,829 | 5,22,101 | 4,60,53,432 | 9·99 | 6 31 |
| TOTAL | 4,21,307 | 21,937 | 4,43,244 | 2,27,92,312 | 10,52,732 | 2,38,45,044 | 23,29,946 | 3,53,618 | 26,83,564 | 4,01,22,176 | 2,15,75,850 | 6,16,98,026 | 9,41,728 | 2,16,30,370 | 17,41,826 | 4,00,67,656 | 9,03,267 | 2,00,93,915 | 8,38,559 | 1,99,73,741 | 7·30 | 3·51 |
| IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Upper Sutlej Inundation Canals | − 98 | ... | − 98 | 5,22,252 | 56,148 | 5,78,400 | 25,080 | 1,24,904 | 1,49,984 | 7,99,357 | 12,35,310 | 20,34,667 | 90,883 | 21,47,117 | 58,281 | −1,12,450 | 20,898 | 5,07,664 | 37,389 | −6,20,114 | 10·67 | 6·46 |
| L. S & Chenab Inundation Canals | − 149 | ... | − 147 | 1,0 ,561 | 2,541 | 1,10,102 | 2,74,482 | 3,07,837 | 5,82,319 | 31,29,599 | 56,08,777 | 87,38,376 | 3,51,273 | 43,54,787 | 2,31,046 | 43,83,589 | 4,305 | 1,00,014 | 2,26,741 | 42,83,575 | 209·84 | 205·93 |
| Indus Inundation Canals | − 3,524 | ... | − 3,524 | 6,88,093 | 19,729 | 7,07,822 | 69 958 | B 1,57,498 | 2,27,356 | 9,37,256 | 29,46,466 | 38,83,722 | 1,86,022 | 37,57,653 | 41, 34 | 1,26,070 | 27,594 | 4,35,399 | 13,740 | −3,09,329 | 5·34 | 1·94 |
| Shahpur ditto | ... | ... | ... | 38,968 | 1,871 | 40,739 | 25,009 | ... | 25,008 | 1,21,538 | — | 1,21,538 | 9,655 | 73,025 | 15,348 | 48,513 | 1,555 | 14,503 | 13,793 | 34,010 | 37·67 | 33·85 |
| Madhopur Workshops | 29,677 | ... | −29,677 | 4,83,974 | ... | 4,83,974 | .. | ... | ... | 36,584 | .. | 36,584 | ... | 4,49,456 | ... | − 4,12,672 | 19,953 | 4,11,704 | − 19,953 | −8,24,576 | ... | −4,12 |
| TOTAL | −33,446 | ... | −33,446 | 18,4 ,748 | 80,289 | 19,21,037 | 3,94,423 | 5,89,339 | 9,83,762 | 50,24,334 | 97,90,553 | 1,48,14,887 | 6,37,763 | 1,07,82,037 | 3,46,009 | 40,32,850 | 74,299 | 14,69,284 | 2,71,710 | 25,63,566 | 18 01 | 14 14 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 3,87,861 | 21,937 | 4,09,798 | 2,46,33,060 | 11,33,021 | 2,57,66,081 | 27,34,359 | 9,42,957 | 36,67,316 | 4,51,46,510 | 3,13,66,403 | 7,65,12,913 | 15,79,481 | 3,24,12,407 | 20,87,835 | 4,41,00,506 | 9,77,566 | 2,15,63,199 | 11,10,269 | 2,25,37,307 | 8 10 | 4 31 |
| **WORKS FOR WHICH ONLY CAPITAL ACCTS. ARE KEPT.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| WORKS UNDER CONSTRUCTION. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sirhind Canal { Imperial | 18,57,095 | 79,759 | 19,36,854 | 1,64,14,205 | 9,37,703 | 1,73,51,908 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6,19,426 | 40,91,504 | − 6,19,426 | −40,91,504 | ... | − 3·57 |
| Sirhind Canal { Contributions | 12,93,501 | .. | 12,93,501 | 97,79,178 | ... | 97,79,178 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Swát River Canal | 4,06,673 | 14,078 | 4,20,751 | 17,46,346 | 79,760 | 18,25,106 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 61,680 | 2,08,902 | − 61,680 | − 2,08,902 | ... | − 3 38 |
| TOTAL | 35,57,269 | 93,837 | 36,51,106 | 2,79,38,729 | 10,17,463 | 2,89,56,192 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | .. | ... | .. | | 6,81,106 | 43,00,406 | − 6,81,106 | −43.00,406 | ... | − *3 55 |
| WORKS UNDER SUSPENSION | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Abdul Rahmán Khan's Canal | ... | ... | | 35,096 | | 35,096 | ... | | .. | ... | ... | ... | . | ... | ... | . | 1,404 | 9,826 | − 1,404 | −9,826 | ... | − 4 00 |
| Total Works for which Capital and Revenue Accts and for which only Capital Accounts are kept | 39,45,130 | 1,15,774 | 40,60,904 | 5,26,06,884 | 21,50,484 | 5,47,57,368 | 27,34,359 | 9,42,957 | 36,67,316 | 4,51,46,510 | 3,13,66,403 | 7,65,12,913 | 15,79,481 | 3,24,12,407 | 20,87,835 | 4,41,00,506 | 16,60,076 | 2,58,73,431 | 4,27,759 | 1,82,27,075 | *4 64 | *6 95 |
| **WORKS FOR WHICH ONLY REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Muzaffargarh Canals | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | 1,06,248 | C 2,38,483 | 3,46,731 | 2,00,423 | 4,67,529 | 6,67,952 | 1,67,764 | 3,62,984 | 1,78,967 | 3,64,968 | ... | ... | 1,78,967 | 3,64,968 | ... | |
| GRAND TOTAL | 39,45 130 | 1,15,774 | 40,60,904 | 5,26,06,884 | 21,50,484 | 5,47,57,368 | 28,32,607 | 11,81,440 | 40,14,047 | 4,53,46,933 | 3,18,33,932 | 7,71,80,865 | 17,47,245 | 3,27,15,391 | 22,66,802 | 4,44,65,474 | 16,60,076 | 2,58,73,431 | 6,06,726 | 1,85,92,042 | *5·04 | *1·35 |

| | R | R | R |
|---|---|---|---|
| Amount for the year | A 58,391 | B 1,57,498 | C 2,38,483 |
| Written back on account of excess credit taken in 1880-81 | − 20,303 | .. | ... |
| Arrears on account of land assigned to Jágírdárs | ... | 98,525 | ... |
| Ditto ditto 1881-82 | ... | ... | 2,29,046 |
| Total as shown by Examiner, Public Works Accounts | 38,088 | 2,56,023 | 4,67,529 |

* NOTE.—The amount of contributions has been excluded from the Capital outlay in calculating the percentage of profits marked with asterisks.

*Statement showing the Financial Results of Irrigation Works in the Punjab for and to the end of the Year 1881-82,—the Revenue Accounts being based on the Assessments of the Year 1881-82.*

| Canals. | Capital Outlay | | | | | | Gross Assessments. | | | Working Expenses. | | | Net Revenue. | Charges for interest. | Profit. | Percentage of Profit on Capital Account. | | Area Irrigated. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | During 1881-82. | | | To end of 1881-82. | | | | | | | | | | | | Excluding interest. | Including interest. | |
| | Direct. | Indirect. | Total. | Direct. | Indirect. | Total. | Direct. | Indirect. | Total. | Direct. | Indirect. | Total. | | | | | | |
| | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | |
| **WORKS FOR WHICH CAPITAL AND REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Productive Public Works.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bári Doáb Canal | —14,782 | 369 | —14,413 | 1,49,39,849 | 6,12,223 | 1,55,52,072 | 10,37,332 | 3,16,258 | 13,53,590 | 4,61,138 | 49,427 | 5,10,565 | 8,43,025 | 5,97,890 | 2,45,135 | 5·42 | 1·58 | 368,802 |
| Western Jumna Canal | 4,36,089 | 21,568 | 4,57,657 | 78,52,463 | 4,40,509 | 82,92,972 | 10,93,996 | 50,444 | 11,44,440 | 3,91,430 | 39,733 | 4,31,163 | 7,13,277 | 3,05,377 | 4,07,900 | 8·60 | 4·92 | 300,545 |
| Total | 4,21,307 | 21,937 | 4,43,244 | 2,27,92,312 | 10,52,732 | 2,38,45,044 | 21,31,328 | 3,66,702 | 24,98,030 | 8,52,568 | 89,160 | 9,41,728 | 15,56,302 | 9,03,267 | 6,53,035 | 6·52 | 2·74 | 668,547 |
| **Irrigation and Navigation.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Upper Sutlej Inundation Canals | —98 | .. | —98 | 5,22,252 | 56,148 | 5,78,400 | 54,830 | 2,00,901 | 2,55,731 | 83,114 | 7,689 | 90,803 | 1,64,928 | 20,892 | 1,44,036 | 28·51 | 24·90 | 221,982 |
| Lower Sutlej and Chenab Inundation Canals | —147 | ... | —147 | 1,07,561 | 2,541 | 1,10,102 | 2,74,532 | 3,19,064 | 5,93,596 | 3,37,754 | 13,519 | 3,51,273 | 2,42,323 | 4,305 | 2,38,018 | 220·08 | 216·18 | 346,278 |
| Indus Inundation Canals | —3,524 | ... | 3,524 | 6,88,093 | 19,729 | 7,07,822 | 66,745 | 1,48,936 | 2,15,681 | 1,72,521 | 13,501 | 1,86,022 | 29,659 | 27,594 | 2,065 | 4·19 | 0·29 | 190,803 |
| Shahpur Inundation Canals | ... | ... | ... | 38,868 | 1,871 | 40,739 | 21,796 | ... | 21,796 | 9,560 | 95 | 9,655 | 12,141 | 1,555 | 10,586 | 29·80 | 25·98 | 11,52[illegible] |
| Mádhopur Workshops | —29,677 | ... | —29,677 | 4,83,974 | ... | 4,83,974 | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19,935 | —19,953 | | —4·12 | .. |
| Total | —33,446 | ... | —33,446 | 18,40,748 | 80,289 | 19,21,037 | 4,17,903 | 6,68,801 | 10,86,804 | 6,02,949 | 34,804 | 6,37,753 | 4,49,051 | 74,299 | 3,74,752 | 23·38 | 19·51 | 770,585 |
| Grand Total | 3,87,861 | 21,937 | 4,09,798 | 2,46,33,060 | 11,33,021 | 2 57,66,081 | 25,49,231 | 10,35,603 | 35,84 834 | 14,55,517 | 1,23,964 | 15,79,481 | 20,05,353 | 9,77,566 | 10,27,787 | 7·78 | 3·99 | 1,439,132 |
| **WORKS FOR WHICH ONLY CAPITAL ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Works under Construction.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sirhind Canal — Imperial | 18,57,095 | 79,759 | 19,36,854 | 1,64,14,205 | 9,37,703 | 1,73,51,908 | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | 6,19,426 | —6,19,426 | ... | —3·57 | ... |
| Sirhind Canal — Contributions | 12,93,501 | .. | 12,93,501 | 97,79,178 | ... | 97,79,178 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... |
| Swát River Canal | 4,06,673 | 14,078 | 4,20,751 | 17,45,346 | 79,760 | 18,25,106 | ... | ... | ... | . | | ... | ... | 61,880 | —61,880 | ... | —3·38 | ... |
| Total | 35,57,269 | 93,837 | 36,51,106 | 2,79,38,729 | 10,17,463 | 2,89,56,192 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6,81,306 | —6,81,306 | ... | —3·55* | ... |
| **Works under Suspension.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Abdul Rahmán Khán's Canal | ... | | ... | 35,095 | ... | 35,095 | ... | ... | . | ... | ... | ... | .. | 1,404 | —1,404 | ... | —4·00 | ... |
| Total Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts and for which only Capital Accounts are kept | 39,45,130 | 1,15,774 | 40,60,904 | 5,26,06,884 | 21,50,484 | 5,47,57,368 | 25,49,231 | 10,35,603 | 35,84,834 | 14,55,517 | 1,23,964 | 15,79,481 | 20,05,353 | 16,60,276 | 3,45,077 | 4·[illegible]* | 0·77* | 1,439,132 |
| **WORKS FOR WHICH ONLY REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Muzaffargarh Canals | ... | ... | .. | | ... | ... | 1,08,248 | 2,38,483 | 3,46,731 | 1,57,052 | 10,712 | 1,67,764 | 1,78,967 | ... | 1,78,967 | ... | ... | 248,593 |
| Grand Total | 39,45,130 | 1,15,774 | 40,60,904 | 5,26,06,884 | 21,50,484 | 5,47,57,368 | 26,57,479 | 12,74,086 | 39,31,565 | 16,12,569 | 1,34,676 | 17,47,245 | 21,84,320 | 16,60,276 | 5,24,044 | 4·86* | 1·17* | 1,687,725 |

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

## RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

### OFFICERS BY WHOM THE PERIODICAL INSPECTIONS OF THE SEVERAL RAILWAYS ARE TO BE MADE.

Circular No. X Railway, dated Simla, May 4, 1883.

Read again—

Public Works Department Circular No. 16 Railway, dated the 19th June 1878.
" " " " No. XV Railway, dated the 2nd February 1881.
" " " " No. XXXVII Railway, dated the 6th September 1881.
" " " letter No. 500 R.E., dated the 18th July 1882.

OBSERVATIONS.—Owing to the rapid expansion of railways, a redistribution of the charges of the several Consulting Engineers as regards inspection of new lines previous to their being opened for traffic, the half-yearly inspection of open lines, and the investigation into accidents, has been rendered desirable.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is accordingly pleased to rule, in supersession of all previous orders, that from the 1st July 1883, the circles of inspection shall be formed as follows, the Consulting Engineers performing the abovementioned duties on all those railways stated against their names :—

| | *Railways on which inspections are to be made.* | *New lines to be inspected previous to opening.* |
|---|---|---|
| (*a*) Consulting Engineer for Railways, Madras (subject to the concurrence of the Government of Madras). | Madras<br>South Indian<br>Mysore<br>Nizam's | All railways in the Madras Presidency, Mysore, and districts to the south of the Tongabhadra river, and all the branches and extensions of the lines enumerated in previous column. |
| (*b*) Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay (subject to the concurrence of the Government of Bombay). | Great Indian Peninsula<br>Dhond and Manmad<br>Berar Branches<br>Bhopal<br>Wardha Coal<br>Bombay, Baroda and Central India<br>Patri Salt Branch.<br>Gaekwar of Baroda's<br>Bhavnagar-Gondal<br>Rajputana-Malwa including sections of the Rewari-Ferozepore as opened<br>Jodhpore<br>Nagpur-Chhattisgarh<br>Southern Mahratta | All railways in the Bombay Presidency excepting Sind and all branches and extensions of lines enumerated in the previous column, and also all new lines forming junctions with the same. |
| (*c*) Consulting Engineer for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta. | East Indian<br>Patna-Gya<br>Dildarnagar-Ghazipur<br>Sindia<br>Eastern Bengal<br>Calcutta and South-Eastern<br>Northern Bengal<br>Nalhati<br>Tirhoot<br>Dacca-Mymensing<br>Assam*<br>Kokilamukh<br>Darjeeling-Himalayan<br>Bengal Central<br>Deoghur<br>Bengal and North-Western<br>Tarkessur | All railways in Bengal, British Burma,* and Assam,* and all branches and extensions of the lines enumerated in previous column, and also all new lines forming junctions with the same. |

Investigation of accidents to be specially arranged for (see paragraph 3).

| | *Railways on which inspections are to be made.* | *New lines to be inspected previous to opening.* |
|---|---|---|
| (*d*) Consulting Engineer for Guaranteed Railways, Lahore. | Sind, Punjab and Delhi<br>Amritsar-Pathankot<br>Indus Valley and Kandahar<br>Punjab Northern<br>Pindi-Murree<br>Rewari-Ferozepore (first inspection previous to opening only). | All railways in the Punjab and Sind, and all branches and extensions of the lines enumerated in previous column, and also all new lines forming junctions with the same. |
| (*e*) Consulting Engineer for Guaranteed Railways, Lucknow. | Oudh and Rohilkhand<br>Bareilly-Pilibhit<br>Rohilkhand-Kumaon<br>Cawnpore-Farakhabad<br>Hathras-Muttra-Achneyra<br>Bengal and North-Western | All branches and extensions of the lines enumerated in previous column, and also all new lines forming junctions with the same. |

2. Railways which are opened subsequent to the issue of these orders will come within the circle of the officer who makes the inspection previous to opening, unless special orders are passed to the contrary.

3. As regards railways in British Burma and Assam, the Chief Commissioners of those provinces will each nominate an officer independent of the Railway Department of the province to perform the duties of Government Inspector for the investigation of accidents, and the periodical inspections in Burma will be conducted under the orders of the Chief Commissioner.

4. The Consulting Engineers are also empowered to depute the powers with which they are vested by this Resolution to any of their Deputies who have been duly appointed by Government to act as Deputy Consulting Engineers.

5. In special cases where it may be deemed inexpedient by the Local Administration to adhere strictly to these orders, such as the inspection of small additions to the railway in Burma, the orders of the Government of India should be taken in each instance.

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ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be forwarded to the Governments, Administrations and Officers marginally noted for information and guidance.

Ordered also, that this Resolution be forwarded to the Home Department for information, and that it be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.
The Chief Commissioners, Central Provinces, British Burma, and Assam.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Agents to the Governor General for Rajputana, Central India, and Beluchistan.
The Director General of Railways.
The Consulting Engineers for Guaranteed Railways.

W. S. TREVOR, *Colonel, R.E.*,
*Secretary.*

# PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

## IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI, N.-W. PROVINCES, 1882-83, UP TO 31st MARCH 1883.

| Canal Division. | Water distributed during March 1883. Depth in canal at regulating gauge in feet. Full supply. | Actual average throughout. | Gross consumption, cubic feet per second. Allotted discharge. | Actual average throughout. | Total area of irrigation during current fasl. | Total area for the corresponding period of last year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Upper Ganges. Northern | 10·00 | 7·64 | 950 | 49 | 43.684 | 49,257 |
| Upper Ganges. Anúpshahr | 7·00 | 4·91 | 1,100 | 462 | 75,462 | 68.645 |
| Upper Ganges. Meerut | 8·10 | 5·95 | 925 | 1,105 | 95,541 | 91 323 |
| Upper Ganges. Bulandshahr | 7·20 | 5·75 | 925 | 352 | 114,250 | 102.177 |
| Upper Ganges. Aligarh | 5 50 | 4·80 | 1,300 | 519 | 155,444 | 138,007 |
| Lower Ganges. Narora | 9·00 | 5·50 | 975 | 168 | 22,009 | 21.921 |
| Lower Ganges. Mainpuri | 7·00 | 4·03 | 600 | 277 | 61,200 | 62.263 |
| Lower Ganges. Cawnpore | 8·20 | 5·87 | 825 | 300 | 103.812 | 107,017 |
| Lower Ganges. Etáwah | 5·80 | 3·42 | 975 | 839* | 141,815 | 154 942 |
| Lower Ganges. Bhognipur | 7·00 | 5·66 | 950 | 299 | 53,763 | 49.801 |
| Total. Upper and Lower Ganges Canals | ... | ... | 9.525 | 4,370 | 866,980 | 845,353 |
| Eastern Jumna Canal | 4·74 | 2·83 | 1,300 | 613 | 142.030 | 149,861 |
| Agra Canal | 8·50 | 7·56 | 1,300 | 735 | 85.524 | 78.924 |
| Rohilkhand | ... | ... | ... | ... | 43,750 | 56,711 |
| Bijnor | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2.871 | 2,600 |
| Dún | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7,768 | 7,566 |
| Jhánsi | ... | ... | ... | ... | 589 | 522 |
| Hamírpur | ... | ... | ... | ... | 824 | 94 |
| Total | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,150,336 | 1,141,631 |

| Land irrigated (approximate). Zila. | Wheat. | Barley. | Gram. | Other food-grains. | Miscellaneous. | Total. | Rainfall. Total from 1st October 1882 to 31st March 1883. | Average of ten previous years for the same period. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Saháranpur | 46,702 | 1,851 | 1,116 | 1,906 | 2,192 | 53,767 | 5·5 | 5·1 |
| Muzaffarnagar | 81,459 | 2,025 | 2,223 | 7,535 | 2,040 | 95,282 | 5·1 | 3·6 |
| Meerut | 150,971 | 9,793 | 4,337 | 16,806 | 2,781 | 184.688 | 3·5 | 3·6 |
| Bulandshahr | 86,498 | 24.172 | 4,021 | 17.494 | 2,358 | 134,543 | 3·8 | 2·6 |
| Aligarh | 57.599 | 44,167 | 989 | 4,467 | 4,521 | 111,743 | 3·3 | 1·9 |
| Muttra | 8,971 | 4.936 | 8,563 | 6.668 | 5,655 | 34.793 | 2·9 | 1·7 |
| Agra | 10.444 | 2,492 | 2,491 | 8.584 | 1,388 | 25.399 | 1·4 | 1·2 |
| Etah | 35.766 | 16.319 | 599 | 4,859 | 8.062 | 65.605 | 2·5 | 1·8 |
| Mainpuri | 55,577 | 25,192 | 471 | 2,744 | 9,844 | 93,828 | 2·9 | 1·7 |
| Fatehgarh | 27,901 | 11,430 | 490 | 2,719 | 1,186 | 43,726 | 1·7 | 2·3 |
| Etáwah | 60,961 | 37,668 | 1,529 | 508 | 6.015 | 106,681 | 2·5 | 1·8 |
| Cawnpore | 41,713 | 64,049 | 2,746 | 3,217 | 3,373 | 115,098 | 5·0 | 2·1 |
| Delhi | 24 | 36 | 26 | 41 | .. | 127 | 3·6 | 3·2 |
| Gurgaon | 8,342 | 4,445 | 5,791 | 9,950 | 726 | 29,254 | 2·0 | 3 2 |
| Debra Dún | 6,992 | 147 | 17 | 197 | 415 | 7,768 | 6·4 | 6·7 |
| Bijnor | 2.737 | 30 | 6 | 25 | 73 | 2,871 | 3·6 | 3·7 |
| Taráí | 4,125 | 562 | ... | 563 | ... | 5,250 | 5·5 | 3·7 |
| Pilibhit | 2,937 | 625 | ... | 625 | ... | 4,187 | 5·5 | 4·0 |
| Bareilly | 27,438 | 3,750 | ... | 3,125 | ... | 34,313 | 4·4 | 2·8 |
| Jhánsi | 212 | 5 | 180 | 174 | 18 | 589 | 1·4 | 1·0 |
| Hamírpur | ... | ... | ... | 229 | 595 | 824 | 2·0 | 1 2 |
| Total | 717,369 | 253,694 | 35,595 | 92,436 | 51.242 | 1,150,336 | ... | .. |
| Total for the same period last year | 717,011 | 247,313 | 36,829 | 88,636 | 51,842 | 1,141,631 | ... | ... |
| Increase | 358 | 6,381 | ... | 3,800 | ... | 8,705 | ... | ... |
| Decrease | ... | ... | 1,234 | ... | 600 | ... | ... | ... |

Remarks.

| | | Cubic feet per second. |
|---|---|---|
| *Supply—* | | |
| Entering head of Ganges Canal | | 4,602 |
| " Lower Ganges Canal | | 1,305 |
| | | 5,907 |
| *Expended—* | | |
| Ganges Canal | 2,487 | |
| Lower Ganges Canal | 1,883 | |
| | | 4,370 |
| *Escaped—* | | |
| Anupshahr Division, Ganges Canal | 199 | |
| Meerut ditto | 124 | |
| Bulandshahr ditto | 62 | |
| Narora ditto Lower Ganges Canal | 43 | |
| Mainpuri ditto | 100 | |
| Cawnpore ditto | 321 | |
| Etawah ditto | 101 | |
| Bhognipur ditto | 393 | |
| Percolation from Narora and Mainpuri Divisions Lower Ganges Canal | 194 | |
| | | 1,537 |
| | | 5,907 |

Executive Engineer, Northern Division, Ganges Canal, reports that owing to a fair rainfall in the early part of March all rabi irrigation ceased. The total area irrigated is less than that brought in last rabi, owing to the heavy crop of sugar which had to be maintained.

Executive Engineer, Meerut Division, Ganges Canal, reports that there was no irrigation of rabi crops effected during the month, the increase being an arrear of February. The rajbahas were run three-fourths supply mostly into escapes, to ease off the Jani escape, to allow the people on the banks to carry on their agricultural operations more readily.

Executive Engineer, Bulandshahr Division, Ganges Canal, reports that there has been no rabi irrigation during the month; the 7,084 acres increase are differences between actual measurements and assumed area by shudkar. Indigo paleo commenced on the 22nd.

Executive Engineer, Narora Division, Lower Ganges Canal, reports that rain fell on several days and all over the Division up to the 12th. After that there was a high west wind, but that the weather looked unsettled, and that these causes prevented demand from being anything but trifling in amount.

Executive Engineer, Mainpuri Division, Lower Ganges Canal, reports that the new irrigation done this month is nearly exactly the same as that done in March 1882, the falling off in the total area irrigated is apparently due to the more favourable cold-weather rains this year.

Executive Engineer, Cawnpore Division, Lower Ganges Canal, reports that a heavy rain fell throughout the Division during the first 10 days of the month, which practically closed rabi irrigation. Kharif paleo was carried on towards the end of the month to a very moderate extent.

Executive Engineer, Etawah Division, Lower Ganges Canal, reports that the decrease, viz., 13,127 acres, on the area irrigated during the corresponding period of last year is principally due to a large area having been sown with light crops in the kharif which was not cultivated in rabi. The chief crop hindering rabi cultivation was arhar, of which an unusually large area was sown.

Executive Engineer, Bhognipur Division, Lower Ganges Canal, reports that no new rabi irrigation was effected and that alterations are due to more correct estimates, that about 1,000 acres paleo for sugarcane and indigo were also done during the month, and that showers, accompanied by slight hail, were reported from several stations in the beginning of the month.

Executive Engineer, Eastern Jumna Canal, reports that wheat is 18,000 acres short of last year. Every other crop has increased. The falling off of wheat was explained last month. Practically there has been no new irrigation this month. Regarding the *kharif* area irrigated during this month Executive Engineer remarks that patrols and amins had been kept busy over the early completion of the measurements, and that the reported area is believed to be far short of the actual area watered for cane-planting.

Executive Engineer, Agra Canal, reports that demand continued up to the end of March, a considerable area of late sown gram requiring water very late in the season, and that generally there is slight increase over last rabi.

Executive Engineer, Rohilkhand Canal, reports that there was no demand whatever for water, except very slightly on the Pafna Canal. The heavy rain on 12th March enabled the cultivators to sow their sugarcane without any assistance from the canals. Last year about 10,000 acres of sugarcane paleo had been reported by the end of March; this year canal water was not required for paleo.

* Most of this was escaped through distributaries.
[Note.—For kharif area see separate statement.]

ALLAHABAD,
*The 21st April 1883.*

W. P. V. HORST,
*Offg. Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh,*
*P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.*

*The following areas under Kharif crops were also irrigated during March 1883:—*

| | Saháranpur. | Muzaffarnagar. | Meerut. | Etah. | Farukhabad. | Bareilly. | Pilibhit. | Tarai. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sugarcane | 1,360 | 807 | 411 | 31 | 7 | 1,894 | 350 | 413 | 5,273 |
| Indigo | 9 | ... | ... | 51 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 60 |
| Other food-grains | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Fodder crops | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| Miscellaneous | 153 | 1,463 | 1,081 | 67 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 2,765 |
| TOTAL | 1,525 | 2,271 | 1,492 | 149 | 8 | 1,894 | 350 | 413 | 8,102 |

REMARKS.

*Abstract.*

| | ACRES. |
|---|---|
| Eastern Jumna Canal | 5,288 |
| Narora Division, Lower Ganges Canal | 157 |
| Rohilkhand Canals | 2,657 |
| TOTAL | 8,102 |

AGRA CANAL.

| Total | 1,525 | 2,271 | 1,492 | 149 | 8 | 1,894 | 350 | 413 | 8,102 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

## AGRA CANAL.

| Nature of Traffic. | Principal items of Traffic. Up. Mds. | Up. No. | Down. Mds. | Down. No. | Total up and down. Mds. | Total up and down. No. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Grains—** | | | | | | |
| Wheat | ... | ... | 3,950 | ... | 3,950 | ... |
| Gram | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Rice | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Paddy or dhán | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bejhar or mixed grain | ... | ... | 200 | ... | 200 | ... |
| **Dál—** | | | | | | |
| Urd | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Múng | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Arhar | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Masúri | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Juár | ... | ... | 5 | ... | 5 | ... |
| Bájra | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Maize or Indian-corn | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Barley | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total | ... | ... | 4,155 | ... | 4,155 | ... |
| Cotton | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Oil-seeds | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Salt | ... | ... | 30 | ... | 30 | ... |
| Metals | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Building materials | 13,133 | ... | 494 | ... | 13,627 | ... |
| Miscellaneous goods | 400 | ... | 3,681 | ... | 4,081 | ... |
| Firewood | 1,500 | ... | ... | ... | 1,500 | ... |
| Bamboos | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **Timber—** | | | | | | |
| Poles and unsquared timber | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Karis and squared timber | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Logs | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Miscellaneous timber | ... | ... | 8 | ... | 8 | ... |
| Live-stock | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Grand Total | 15,033 | ... | 8,368 | ... | 23,401 | ... |
| Total during corresponding period of last year | 16,201 | ... | 14,358 | ... | 30,559 | ... |
| Increase | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Decrease | 1,168 | ... | 5,990 | ... | 7,158 | ... |

### Remarks.

| Particulars. | Agra Canal. 1883. | Agra Canal. 1882. |
|---|---|---|
| Tonnage, including weight of timber and bamboos | 860 | 1,122 |
| Ton mileage | 96,753 | 128,363 |
| Value of goods . . . . . R | 29,087 | 44,431 |
| Number of passengers | *Nil.* | *Nil.* |

Weeds bad in Agra Navigation Channel. It will be closed for clearance in April.

Allahabad,
*The 7th April 1883.*

W. P. V. HORST,
*Offg. Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh,*
*P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.*

## STATEMENT OF TRAFFIC ON UPPER AND LOWER GANGES CANALS FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH 1883.

| | UPPER GANGES CANAL. Principal items of Local Traffic. | | | | | | LOWER GANGES CANAL. Principal items of Local Traffic. | | | | | | UPPER AND LOWER GANGES CANALS. Principal items of Through Traffic. | | | | | | UPPER AND LOWER GANGES CANALS. Principal items of Local and Through Traffic. | | | | | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Up. | | Down. | | Total up and down. | | Up. | | Down. | | Total up and down. | | Up. | | Down. | | Total up and down. | | Up. | | Down. | | Total up and down | | |
| Grains. | Mds. | Nos. | Mds. | Nos. | Mds. | Nos. | Mds. | Nos. | Mds. | Nos. | Mds | Nos. | Mds. | Nos. | Mds. | Nos. | Mds. | Nos. | Mds | Nos. | Mds. | Nos. | Mds. | Nos. | |
| Wheat | 3,668 | ... | 4,327 | ... | 7,995 | ... | .. | ... | 3,847 | ... | 3,847 | ... | 50 | ... | 8,837 | ... | 8,887 | ... | 3,718 | ... | 17,011 | ... | 20,729 | ... | |
| Gram | 500 | ... | ... | ... | 500 | ... | 150 | ... | ... | ... | 150 | ... | 537 | ... | ... | ... | 537 | ... | 1,187 | ... | ... | ... | 1,187 | .. | |
| Rice | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 255 | ... | ... | ... | 255 | ... | 819 | ... | ... | ... | 819 | ... | 1,074 | ... | .. | ... | 1,074 | ... | |
| Paddy or dhán | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Bejhar or mixed grain | ... | ... | 400 | ... | 409 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 400 | ... | 400 | ... | |
| Dál ... Urd | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . . | ... | |
| Dál ... Múng | 150 | ... | ... | ... | 150 | ... | 32 | ... | ... | ... | 32 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 182 | ... | .. | ... | 182 | ... | |
| Dál ... Arhar | 130 | ... | ... | ... | 130 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 574 | ... | ... | ... | 574 | ... | 704 | ... | ... | ... | 704 | ... | |
| Dál ... Masúri | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | ... | ... | ... | . . | ... | ... | ... | |
| Jnár | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 866 | ... | ... | ... | 866 | ... | 297 | ... | 550 | .. | 847 | ... | 1,163 | ... | 550 | ... | 1,713 | ... | |
| Bájra | ... | ... | ... | ... | . . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | 13 | ... | ... | ... | 13 | ... | 13 | ... | ... | ... | 13 | ... | |
| Maize or Indian-corn | ... | ... | . . | ... | ... | ... | 993 | ... | ... | ... | 993 | ... | 844 | ... | | ... | 844 | ... | 1,837 | ... | ... | ... | 1,837 | ... | |
| Barley | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Total | 4,448 | ... | 4,727 | ... | 9,175 | ... | 2,296 | ... | 3.847 | ... | 6,143 | ... | 3,134 | ... | 9,387 | ... | 12.521 | ... | 9,878 | ... | 17,961 | ... | 27,839 | ... | |
| Cotton | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,299 | ... | 2,299 | .. | ... | ... | 5,150 | ... | 5,150 | ... | ... | ... | 7,449 | ... | 7,449 | ... | |
| Oil-seeds | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | . . | ... | 227 | ... | 227 | ... | ... | . . | 117 | ... | 117 | ... | ... | ... | 344 | ... | 344 | ... | |
| Salt | 1,249 | ... | ... | ... | 1,249 | ... | 50 | ... | . | ... | 50 | ... | ... | ... | 33,291 | ... | 33,291 | ... | 1,299 | ... | 33,291 | ... | 34,590 | ... | |
| Metals | 557 | ... | 621 | ... | 1,178 | ... | 733 | ... | ... | ... | 733 | ... | 3,610 | ... | 970 | ... | 4,580 | ... | 4,900 | ... | 1,591 | ... | 6,491 | ... | |
| Building materials | 45,866 | ... | 2.375 | ... | 48.241 | ... | 3.191 | ... | 527,589 | ... | 530,780 | ... | 50 | ... | 426 | ... | 476 | ... | 49,107 | ... | 530.390 | ... | 579.497 | ... | |
| Miscellaneous goods | 1,330 | ... | 1,715 | ... | 3.045 | ... | 23 | ... | 1,433 | ... | 1,456 | ... | 14,499 | ... | 7,265 | ... | 21,764 | ... | 15,852 | ... | 10,413 | ... | 26,265 | ... | |
| Firewood | 2,500 | ... | 26.087 | ... | 28,587 | .. | 10,120 | ... | 15,450 | ... | 25,570 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12,620 | ... | 41,537 | ... | 54,157 | ... | |
| Bamboos | ... | ... | 34,270 | 685,400 | 34,270 | 685,400 | 20 | 400 | 600 | 12,000 | 620 | 12,400 | 6 | 120 | ... | ... | 6 | 120 | 26 | 520 | 34,870 | 697,400 | 34,896 | 697,920 | |
| Timber. Poles and unsquared timber. | ... | ... | 2,667 | 2,667 | 2,667 | 2,667 | 50 | 50 | | ... | 50 | 50 | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | 50 | 5 | 2 667 | 2,667 | 2,717 | 2.717 | |
| Timber. Karis and squared timber. | . | ... | 15,303 | 15,303 | 15,303 | 15,303 | 50 | 50 | 730 | 730 | 780 | 780 | ... | ... | 12,600 | 12,600 | 12,600 | 12,600 | 50 | 50 | 28,633 | 28,633 | 28,683 | 28,683 | |
| Timber. Logs | 700 | 35 | 85 | 4 | 785 | 39 | ... | ... | .. | ... | .. | ... | .. | . | ... | . | .. | ... | 700 | 35 | 85 | 4 | 785 | 39 | |
| Miscellaneous timber | .. | ... | 25 | 50 | 25 | 50 | 3 | 6 | 300 | 600 | 303 | 606 | | ... | ... | ... | | ... | 3 | 6 | 325 | 650 | 328 | 656 | |
| Live-stock | ... | . . | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | .. | .. | ... | . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Grand Total | 56,650 | 35 | 87,875 | 703,424 | 144,525 | 703,459 | 16,536 | 506 | 552,475 | 13,330 | 569,011 | 13.836 | 21,299 | 120 | 69,206 | 12,600 | 90.505 | 12,720 | 94,485 | 661 | 709.556 | 729,354 | 804,041 | 730,015 | |
| Total during corresponding period of last year. | 32.957 | 23 | 68,810 | 755,675 | 101,767 | 755,698 | 19,510 | 526 | 30,209 | 3,780 | 49.719 | 4.306 | 24,554 | 267 | 41,175 | ... | 65,729 | 267 | 77,021 | 816 | 140,194 | 759,455 | 217,215 | 760,271 | |
| Increase | 23,693 | 12 | 19,065 | .. | 42,758 | ... | ... | | 523,266 | 9,550 | 519,293 | 9,530 | ... | . | 28,021 | 12,600 | 24,776 | 12,453 | 17,464 | .. | 569,362 | .. | 586,826 | ... | |
| Decrease | ... | ... | ... | 52,251 | ... | 52,239 | 2,974 | 20 | ... | .. | ... | ... | 3,255 | 147 | ... . | . | | ... | ... | 155 | ... | 30,101 | ... | 30,256 | |

| Particulars. | Upper Ganges Canal (local). | | Lower Ganges Canal (local). | | Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through). | | Total, Upper and Lower Ganges Canals. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1882. | 1883. | 1882. | 1883. | 1882. | 1883. | 1882. | 1883. |
| Tonnage, including weight of timber and bamboos | 3,739 | 5,309 | 1,827 | 20,902 | 2,415 | 3,324 | 7,981 | 29,535 |
| Ton mileage | 199,368 | 238.265 | 165,339 | 163.423 | 604,669 | 691,189 | 969,376 | 1,092,877 |
| Value of goods R | 90,446 | 93.784 | 69,181 | 76,150 | 2,35,680 | 2,16,046 | 3,95,307 | 3,85,980 |
| Number of passengers | 12 | 72 | . | . | 57 | 14 | 69 | 86 |

ALLAHABAD

W. P. V. HÖRST,
Offg Asst Secy to Govt, N-W P.
& Oudh, P. W. D. Irrigation Branch

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

# DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

## SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1st HALF OF APRIL 1883, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1004, 1005, 1006 AND 1007 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 12th MAY 1883.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

| Provinces. | Districts. | Wheat. Present fortnight. | Wheat. Past fortnight. | Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of last year. | Barley. Present fortnight. | Barley. Past fortnight. | Barley. Corresponding fortnight of last year. | Rice. Best sort. Present fortnight. | Rice. Best sort. Past fortnight. | Rice. Best sort. Corresponding fortnight of last year. | Rice. Common. Present fortnight. | Rice. Common. Past fortnight. | Rice. Common. Corresponding fortnight of last year. | Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight. | Great Millet. Past fortnight. | Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of last year. | Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata* Present fortnight. | Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight. | Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of last year. | Lesser Milleta, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracana, &c.* Present fortnight. | Lesser Milleta. Past fortnight. | Lesser Milleta. Corresponding fortnight of last year. | Gram. Present fortnight. | Gram. Past fortnight. | Gram. Corresponding fortnight of last year. | Firewood. Present fortnight. | Firewood. Past fortnight. | Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of last year. | Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight. | Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight. | Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of last year. | Salt. Retail. Present fortnight. | Salt. Retail. Past fortnight. | Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of last year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. |
| Hyderabad Assigned Districts. | Secunderabad | 16 12 | 17 12 | 17 4 | ... | ... | ... | 7 8 | 7 14 | 7 2 | 9 13 | 10 3 | 9 13 | 24 14 | 23 0 | 23 14 | 29 9 | 29 9 | 27 0 | 28 4 | 29 9 | 27 0 | 17 8 | 18 13 | 18 13 | 130 0 | 130 0 | 130 0 | 11 1 | 11 1 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 10 0 |
| | Bolarum | 18 15 | 19 15 | 20 4 | ... | ... | ... | 7 11 | 8 1 | 7 12 | 9 9 | 9 10 | 9 9 | 25 11 | 24 7 | 25 11 | 18 3 | 23 2 | 22 10 | ... | ... | ... | 18 3 | 23 2 | 22 10 | 116 14 | 116 14 | 116 14 | ... | ... | ... | 10 12 | 10 15 | 10 12 |
| | Chudderghat | 14 0 | 14 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | 7 8 | 7 8 | 6 8 | 9 8 | 9 8 | 8 8 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 33 0 | 33 0 | 33 0 | ... | ... | ... | 18 0 | 19 8 | 23 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | ... | ... | ... | 9 12 | 9 12 | 9 8 |
| | Amráoti | 17 0 | 17 0 | 19 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 28 0 | 29 0 | 29 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 26 0 | ... | ... | ... | 21 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 64 0 | 64 0 | 70 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 11 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 8 |
| | Akola | 17 0 | 17 0 | 19 0 | ... | ... | ... | 7 0 | 7 0 | 8 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 27 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 7 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 22 0 | 64 0 | 64 0 | 64 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 9 0 |
| | Ellichpur | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 12 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 6 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 8 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 22 0 | 23 0 | 24 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | 19 0 | 19 0 | 17 0 | 64 0 | 64 0 | 64 0 | ... | ... | . | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 |
| | Buldána | 20 0 | 20 0 | 25 0 | . | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 28 0 | 26 0 | 32 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 30 0 | ... | .. | ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 30 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 9 0 |
| | Wún | 21 8 | 19 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 7 8 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 10 8 | 34 0 | 31 8 | 32 0 | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | 23 8 | 23 0 | 22 0 | 300 0 | 300 0 | 100 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 8 | 11 8 | 8 0 |
| | Básim | 21 8 | 22 0 | 23 0 | .. | ... | ... | 5 4 | 5 4 | 5 0 | 13 8 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 25 0 | 25 0 | 30 0 | 64 0 | 64 0 | 64 0 | 10 0 | 11 0 | 9 8 | 9 8 | 9 8 | 9 0 |
| Coorg | Coorg | 9 5 | 9 4 | 8 10 | 10 3 | 10 3 | 9 9 | 16 13 | 16 2 | 11 8 | 20 10 | 19 13 | 14 8 | | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | 28 0 | 27 14 | 22 4 | 31 8 | 29 7 | 25 11 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 11 10 | 10 15 | 10 10 | 11 11 | 11 1 | 9 4 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Rap. per* | *Rap. maund.* | *Rap.* | | | |
| Raj-Pootana | Erinpura | 17 1¼ | 17 1¼ | 17 2 | 28 2 | 28 2 | 31 3 | .. | ... | .. | 9 0 | 9 0 | 8 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 25 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 26 0 | ... | ... | ... | 21 6 | 21 6 | 20 2 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 170 0 | 2 13 | 9 2 13 | 9 3 1 2 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 |
| | Sirohee | 16 0 | 16 0 | 20 0 | 28 0 | 26 0 | 27 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 4 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 8 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 20 0 | 21 0 | 20 0 | 23 0 | ... | ... | ... | 18 0 | 18 0 | 20 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 3 0 | 0 3 | 0 0 3 5 4 | 12 5 | 12 5 | 11 7 |
| | Abu | 14 0 | 13 8 | 15 14 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 25 12 | 7 0 | 6 14 | 6 0 | 8 0 | 8 4 | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 18 4 | ... | ... | ... | 16 8 | 16 4 | 19 8 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 3 8 | 0 3 | 8 0 3 12 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 10 8 |
| | Anadra | 15 8 | 15 6 | 18 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 28 0 | 8 0 | 7 12 | 6 8 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 8 8 | ... | .. | ... | 18 0 | 18 0 | 21 0 | ... | ... | ... | 17 8 | 17 12 | 22 0 | ... | ... | ... | 3 4 | 0 3 | 4 0 3 8 0 | 12 4 | 12 4 | 11 8 |
| | Marwar (Jodhpore) | 15 12½ | 16 4 | 15 10 | 21 4 | 21 4 | 22 8 | 6 4 | 6 4 | 5 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 20 0 | 21 4 | 22 8 | 18 2 | 20 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | . | 20 10 | 21 4 | 21 4 | ... | .. | ... | 2 10 | 0 2 7 | 0 2 10 8 | 15 5 | 15 10 | 14 11 |

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
*Statistical Branch.*

D. BARBOUR,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

## ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC, CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House, Simla, on Thursday, the 10th May, 1883.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., *presiding*.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B., C.I.E.

Major the Hon'ble E. Baring, R.A., C.S.I., C.I.E.

Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble T. F. Wilson, C.B., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble C. P. Ilbert, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Sir S. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble W. W. Hunter, LL.D., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble J. W. Quinton.

## NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH LOCAL BOARDS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. QUINTON moved for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the constitution of Local Boards in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. He said :—

"My Lord—I have the honour to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the constitution of local bodies in each district of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, to administer the expenditure of that portion of the rates levied on land which is applicable to local purposes in that district, and of the income accruing from certain other sources of revenue which may from time to time be made applicable to like purposes.

"The object of the Bill is to give effect to the views of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh on the subject of local self-government as enunciated in the Resolution of that Government, dated Lucknow, 5th December 1882, and published, together with the letter of the Home Department conveying the general approval of the Government of India of Sir Alfred Lyall's proposals, in the Local and Imperial Gazettes during the same month.

"The law at present in force in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh does not admit of these proposals being fully carried out. The levy of rates in the united Provinces is authorised by Acts III and IV of 1878. Those Acts prescribe rigidly the proportions in which the rates levied under them are to be allotted by the Local Government to each district, and direct the appointment of district committees for the purpose of assisting in determining how the allotments shall be applied, and in the supervision and control of the expenditure of such allotments; but they leave the appointment of the district committees and the definition of their functions and authority altogether in the hands of the Local Government; they allow of the number of members of each committee being so small as six, and of half even of this small number being Government officers; and they enable the Local Government to divert to general provincial objects all balances of the annual allotments remaining unexpended at the close of each year.

"The duty, therefore, devolves on me of asking from the Council leave to introduce Bills which will remove these obstacles to giving effect to the Resolution interposed by the existing law, and substitute for it enactments under which the proposals of the Local Government can be brought into operation.

"With a few exceptions, on which I need not dwell, as there will be ample opportunity for discussing them in Committee, the Bill embodies and throws into legislative form the recommendations of the Resolution.

"Those proposals have been the subject of long and careful deliberation with the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. During the rainy season of last year, under instructions from His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner, District and Divisional Officers put themselves in communication with the leading non-official gentlemen of their respective charges, including the members of municipal and district committees. Meetings were held at tahsíls by Collectors or their Assistants, and at head-quarter stations by Commissioners. The points on which the Government wished for information were fully discussed at these meetings and elsewhere, and the outcome of the meetings and discussions was a mass of reports filling more than 300 closely printed pages. In August, the Lieutenant-Governor convened a large committee at Naini Tal, presided over by the Senior Member of the Board of Revenue, and having on it as members three Commissioners of Divisions, four District Officers, the heads of the Police and Educational Departments, two officers of the Secretariat, one of whom—Mr. Woodburn—had been a Deputy Commissioner of long experience and great efficiency in Oudh, and four distinguished Native gentlemen, one of them—the Hon'ble Rájá Sivá Prasád—a Member of this Council.

"To this Committee were referred for consideration and report the Resolutions of the Government of India on the subject of local self-government and the orders of the Local Government on the subject of those Resolutions, the reports of Divisional and District Officers to which I have above alluded, and a draft Bill embodying such provisions of Acts III and IV of 1878, and Act XV of 1873, as seemed *primâ facie* applicable to the new arrangements.

"The report of this Committee is dated the 30th September, and its labours are thus characterised by the Local Government :—

'To this Committee Sir Alfred Lyall is much indebted for clear and well-reasoned conclusions upon all the principal matters referred for deliberation, especially upon the methods best adapted in the present circumstances of the country for carrying out the policy of local self-government as declared by His Excellency the Governor General in Council.'

"Then followed the Resolution of the 5th December recorded by the Local Government, accepting, with certain modifications, most of the recommendations of the Committee. Bills were drafted to effect the necessary legislative changes, which when finally approved of were forwarded to the Government of India; but the Council towards the close of the Calcutta session was so much occupied with more pressing business, that there was no time available for the consideration of those measures; and I am only now in a position to introduce the Bills as revised by the Legislative Department.

"The North-Western Provinces and Oudh Local Boards Bill, as its preamble already quoted sets forth, provides for the constitution of local bodies, in supersession of the existing district committees, to administer the expenditure of that portion of the rates levied on land which is applicable to local purposes in that district, and of the income accruing from certain other sources of revenue which may, from time to time, be made applicable to the purposes.

"The first, and perhaps most important, point dealt with is the constitution of these boards.

"Power is given by section 3 to the Local Government to divide, for the purposes of the Act, each district into sub-districts, which will generally correspond with tahsíls; and section 4 establishes for each sub-district a local board having authority over that sub-district, and for each district a district board having authority over the entire district (cantonments and municipalities excepted); while sections 23 and 24 define the relations of local boards to district boards, and the mode in which control by the former is to be exercised

by the latter. The arguments in favour of this are stated by the Local Government in the following passage which I extract from the Resolution of December, 1882 :—

'But for the Provinces generally, the Lieutenant-Governor quite agrees with the arguments in favour of making the area of each subordinate board's jurisdiction conterminous with a tahsíl; and this plan has accordingly been adopted. On the one hand, the formation of representative boards for the chief subordinate divisions of each district will ensure better knowledge of, and attention to, local wants, more regular attendance at board meetings, closer supervision over the departments under local management, and prompter and more effective execution of local works, than is possible with a single district board meeting only at head-quarters. On the other hand, to make separate and independent units of local administration within each district would tend to break up piecemeal the organisation of the district; and while increasing the necessity for, would throw serious difficulty in the way of, the constant exercise of central direction and control. For it must be admitted that there is little or no prospect of obtaining for sub-divisional boards throughout the Provinces, or even in different parts of many districts, an equal standard, or anything like a level of general intelligence and working capacity. To set up all these boards as separate administrative bodies would be to accept the risk of great and confusing variety in the results of their administration—a risk that would be greatest in the remote and backward tracts where intelligence and energy are often most required, and where these qualities are of course least likely to be available on the spot. The business of settling matters of finance and adjusting public interests between the several sub-divisional boards concerned in them would cause much correspondence, and would lead to the multiplication of petty offices, with the probable consequence of wasting much money and time on establishments, and in the preparation, submission and scrutiny of returns and reports. The plan of making the central district board an aggregate of the sub-divisional boards is, on the contrary, in many ways favourable to the adjustment of the mutual relation between the various subordinate boards and between them and the central board; while it appears to be the best arrangement for maintaining a consistent and systematic administration of local affairs throughout the district. Moreover, upon no other system could the minor bodies generally rely upon securing the membership of the leading men within their jurisdiction; while lastly, the plan has the great advantage of reducing to a minimum the necessity for official superintendence and interference. If the sub-divisional boards were independent, the expedient of placing them in different classes for the purpose of graduating their powers according to the circumstances and conditions of different parts of the Provinces and of districts would in the beginning probably be unavoidable. But all such intermediate classifications are apt to affect the simplicity of the broad groundwork and fundamental principle of self-government; and the Lieutenant-Governor infinitely prefers that the district board, which will be by far the best judge of the claims and capabilities of each section of its own body, should delegate the proper degree of power and allot the requisite amount of funds to each interior circle. It will be for the district board, as composed of members representing all parts of the district, to act, after full consultation, upon the system thus sketched out, and to draw up a scheme explaining the arrangements made for distributing the work of local administration to its various subordinate boards, and adjusting their mutual relations.'

"I may add that the tahsíl is in the North-Western Provinces the smallest unit of revenue-administration; that its area is rarely altered; that it is well known to all residents within it; and that it corresponds generally with the boundaries of the topographical division of the country known as parganas.

"The constitution of local bodies being thus provided for, the next step was to determine the method of appointing the members of these boards. Sections 5 and 6 lay down the following broad rules:—At least three-fourths of the members of each local board must be persons residing or owning landed property, or carrying on trade or business, in the sub-district, and must be *chosen by election*. The remaining fourth may be appointed directly by the Local Government.

"As to the mode of election, Sir Alfred Lyall writes in paragraphs 7 and 8 of the Resolution :—

'Whether, and to what extent or proportion, the membership of the boards should be determined by election was specially referred for inquiry and opinion to all the districts of the Provinces; the point was discussed in every district with the result described in the district and divisional reports; and, as is shown in the Committee's report, it was closely debated by the Provincial Committee. The large towns are much alike everywhere; they are always centres of comparative wealth and intelligence; they form constituencies easily represented, and their administration is always open to public observation and criticism. But the ordinary Indian districts possess none of these characteristics, and, as far as can be judged from these papers, the balance of Native opinion preponderates decidedly against the unrestricted introduction into them of the elective system. Such a step certainly appears inadvisable at the present time, when the state of society varies so widely in different parts of the country, when the

whole principle of self-government is novel and imperfectly understood, and when the practice of general election is not only unknown outside the towns, but is apparently not in accord with the feelings and ideas of those classes of the community that have the largest interest in local self-government, and to whom we must look for its success. It is manifest that local self-government—meaning a system of administration by the gratuitous exertions of persons best acquainted with the characteristics of the neighbourhoods in which they are interested, and possessed of means, leisure and public spirit enabling and impelling them to devote themselves to that administration—cannot be initiated and developed into real independence except by the co-operation of these classes, represented by men who can lead and will be trusted by the community at large. This is how all systems of local representation have begun in all times and countries; so that it would be remarkable if in such a country as India the best way of beginning were found to be by popular suffrage. That the services of such men could be secured by open election, that they themselves would seek election or would generally allow their names to be submitted for the purpose, seems from all the information hitherto collected to be questionable. If, therefore, we find that the views and prepossessions, as far as they have been elicited, of persons qualified to form a judgment on the best mode of initiating local self-government in the extensive districts of these Provinces are largely in favour of leaving at the outset the constitution of the local boards more or less in the hands of the Government, there seems to be no sufficient reason for endeavouring, almost on the spur of the moment, to invent any such elective machinery as would necessarily raise numerous and various questions of franchise and voting rights, and all the practical difficulties inseparable from the attempt to adjust an arbitrary system to the diverse circumstances of the country. In short, the solid and universally recognized fact that local self-government depends absolutely for its success upon the character and ability of those to whom it is entrusted has led the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner to the conviction that, in inaugurating the policy in the districts, a system of careful and consultative nomination by Government of the electoral body is preferable to election by untried and unfamiliar methods. Sir Alfred Lyall believes that this conclusion is supported by the judgment, and conforms to the present wishes of a large majority of the people.

'Having regard, then, to the extreme importance of placing in competent hands the duties and responsibilities of district administration in the beginning of what is avowedly an experiment, and to maintain the continuity of existing arrangements which imply (in such matters as, for example, education and sanitation) a standard of civilisation in advance of the average intelligence and culture of Native society, the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner has decided to adopt in principle the recommendation formulated in the 9th paragraph of the Provincial Committee's report. The Committee proposed that the Government should nominate for each tahsíl an electoral body which should elect a certain number of its members to form the tahsíl of sub-divisional board. They advised also that a minimum qualification (on the basis of land-revenue or license-tax assessment) should be fixed, and that details might be left to be settled by local officers. But the differences in the distribution of the population, of wealth and of property in land between and within different districts are so large and manifold, that, after much examination of the question, it has been found impracticable to fix any comprehensive qualification for election purposes, much less to devise methods of canvassing and election that would be everywhere applicable or universally acceptable. The only comprehensive plan that can be laid down at the first introduction of the system is to determine, with reference to the area, revenue and tenures, population, wealth, and to other conditions and special features of each sub-division, how many persons, not being salaried officers of the Government, would fairly represent its inhabitants and interests. The district officer must then be empowered to prepare in each district the measures that may be most convenient and appropriate to its circumstances and peculiarities for ascertaining how many suitable persons are available in its sub-divisions and how they can best be chosen. The proceedings taken will be reported to the Government, and the lists of electors that are drawn up will be duly placed on record. As soon as the lists are complete, the electors will be asked to return from among their own body, by such method as may seem appropriate or necessary, the members of the sub-divisional board, who will hold office for a term of three years.'

"A section will be found in the Bill enabling the Local Government to introduce this system; and any abuse of the power conferred in the direction of limiting the number of electors is guarded against by the proviso that the persons entitled to vote at the election of a member of a local board shall not be less than twenty-five. In addition to the elected members, at least one-fourth may be directly appointed by Government. This principle, my Lord, has been already accepted by the Council in the case of the Central Provinces, and the reasons for it were put forth with great eloquence and force in the debate on the Local Self-Government Bill for those Provinces on the 12th of January last, by the Hon'ble Sayyad Ahmad Khán, a Native gentleman whose ripe experience, broad views, sympathy with his countrymen and disinterested and successful efforts for their enlightenment must always attach the highest weight to his

opinions. I shall read to the Council merely the concluding words of the hon'ble member's speech on the subject:—

'In a country like India, where caste-distinctions still flourish, where there is no fusion of the various races, where religious distinctions are still violent, where education in its modern sense has not made an equal or proportional progress among all sections of the population, I am convinced that the introduction of the principle of election, pure and simple, for representation of various interests on the local boards and the district councils, would be attended with evils of greater significance than purely economic considerations. So long as differences of race and creed and the distinctions of caste form an important element in the socio-political life of India, and influence her inhabitants in matters connected with the administration and welfare of the country at large, the system of election, pure and simple, cannot be adopted. The larger community would totally override the interests of the smaller community, and the ignorant public would hold Government responsible for introducing measures which might make the differences of race and creed more violent than ever.'

"Section 6 of the Bill provides that ordinarily the district board shall consist of *all* persons who for the time being are members of the local boards of the sub-districts comprised in that district. This provision is in accordance with the views of the Local Government and of the Provincial Committee, who consider that under any other system leading Native gentlemen would not consent to take office, and that any distinction drawn, or supposed to be drawn, in point of position and dignity between membership of the local board, on the one hand, and the district board on the other, would certainly occasion much unpleasantness, besides inducing an element of friction which is manifestly undesirable in the public interests. Power has, however, been reserved to the Local Government to direct that local boards shall elect delegates to represent them on the district board—a power to be exercised in cases when the district board constituted in the ordinary way would be too numerous a body for the efficient transaction of business.

"I need not detain the Council with the details of the arrangement made in sections 7 to 12 respecting the term of office, the resignation and removal of members of the boards, the filling of casual vacancies and such matters, which will doubtless be fully discussed in Committee, but pass on at once to the provisions for the appointment of chairmen of the local and district boards.

"It is quite clear that, in a board composed mainly of non-official members new to the work, much of its efficiency will depend on the choice of a chairman, whose functions will be to hold the balance among parties and to guide discussions, and with whom will practically rest the initiation and control of ordinary business. As regards local boards, the Bill is in accordance with the views of the Local Government, which allows them to elect one of their members to be chairman for one year. A majority of the Provincial Committee considered that it would be sufficient for boards to elect a chairman at each meeting, but His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor was of opinion that some element of permanency in the office of president of the local boards would be necessary at first for the proper transaction of business, and in order to preserve continuity of administration and uniformity of procedure. Fresh elections of chairmen at each meeting of the board would open a door to much change and contention, since any decided difference of opinion on matters before the board might lead to a contest at each meeting over the election of a chairman.

"The appointment of a chairman to a *district* board is, however, a matter of much greater importance, and has everywhere been warmly debated. The views of Sir Alfred Lyall have been expressed on it at some length, and I give them in his own words. They have been substantially thrown into legal form in the 14th section of the Bill:—

'Upon the third point of importance in the constitution of the district and sub-divisional boards, namely, the appointment of their chairman, the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner observes that the question of the chairmanship of the district board was the subject of prolonged discussion by the Provincial Committee. Their finding coincides in principle with the opinions and prepossessions generally elicited by the district inquiries, and recorded in the district and divisional reports. Of the four Native members of the Provincial Committee, three strenuously insisted upon the necessity for maintaining by law the chief District Officer as chairman of the district board. The fourth—a gentleman of large property and influence in his own district—held a different opinion; though it may be added that, while he is said to be exceedingly well fitted for the chairmanship, he had nevertheless declined the office in his

own district on the grounds of indifferent health, want of leisure and residence at a distance from head-quarters; and the district and divisional reports, which, in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion, evince on the part of the writers a most satisfactory disposition to interpret the genuine feeling and wishes of the people, indicate clearly that the main current of Native opinion runs decidedly toward maintaining the position of the chief District Officer at the head of local affairs, until some experience in the transaction of public business and the management of committees has been gained by leading members of the Native community. It is, beyond doubt, expedient that the district board should be exempt from official pressure and unnecessary interference; but the Lieutenant-Governor is confident that in these Provinces all District Officers are thoroughly prepared to give every facility and aid to the policy of the Supreme Government, and to promote whatever measures may be adopted for its introduction. There is accordingly, in Sir Alfred Lyall's opinion, no reason why due weight should not attach to the able and impartial reports of the officers best qualified to inform and advise their Government when they declare that the Native community, so far as it has been consulted, has expressed itself very widely in favour of retaining for the present the District Officer as chairman of the district board. It seems that the District Officer is preferred and trusted in the existing complexion of local affairs and feelings for sound and practical reasons. There can be no question that the experience and business habits of an official chairman will at first be of great assistance to the district boards; and there must also be borne in mind the strong probability that the boards will for a time need much direction and advice, possibly even admonition and control; especially where distinctions of creed or caste, or other differences, still keep alive the germs of antagonism among sections of the Native community.

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'But * * * the middle course recommended by the Committee in the 12th paragraph of their report, which course the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner has decided, with a slight amendment, to adopt, will further test the wishes of the country, and will allow time for opinion to form and show itself among the district boards themselves. The Committee recommend that the District Officer shall be *ex-officio* chairman of the district board, except when the board, on application made to the Government by a majority of the members, receives permission to elect a non-official chairman from their own body. The Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner agrees to the principle, with this modification, that, as soon as all the members of the district Boards shall have been chosen, or at some time before the end of the present official year, they shall be invited to assemble for the purpose of deciding whether they wish to proceed to the election of a non-official chairman, or whether they will leave their chairman's appointment in the hands of the Local Government.

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"This concludes all the remarks which it seems to me necessary at present to offer on the constitution of the district and local boards. Section 25 of the Bill provides for the appointment of joint committees of two or more district boards for any purposes in which they may be jointly interested—a provision necessary to secure the due consideration of projects which affect large tracts of country.

"The duties to be performed by district boards will be found enumerated in section 22 of the Bill. These principally consist of the management, construction, repair and maintenance of public roads, wells, tanks, ferries, cattle-pounds, schools, hospitals, dispensaries and other public institutions of a like nature. The district boards will delegate to the local boards authority to deal with all or any of these matters within their respective jurisdictions, and thereby, it is hoped, secure the application to such duties of that local knowledge and local interest which should prove the best guarantee for their efficient fulfilment, controlled by the wider experience of the larger body. I may mention here that section 60 of the Bill amends the Northern India Ferries Act of 1878 by inserting a new section enabling the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner to direct that any ferry shall be managed by the district board, and that its proceeds, in whole or in part, shall be paid into the district fund.

"For the performance of these duties, boards are authorised to appoint their own servants, under certain restrictions deemed necessary to guard against extravagance and inefficiency; and by section 35 of the Act they are placed in possession of funds to meet the charges which such duties involve.

"Immediately on their constitution they will receive the balances of all allotments made to the district which remain unexpended on that date; and in future such allotments, the amounts of which I would remind the Council

are prescribed by law, will be made over to them, and with the proceeds of the other sources of revenue enumerated in section 35 will constitute a district fund at the disposal of the district committee. Under the present system, there is practically no district fund, for all balances unexpended at the close of the year are swept into the general Provincial Exchequer, and the districts are left with empty treasuries until they receive fresh allotments. This will be no longer possible, and the district committees will be able to carry on their administration from year to year with an accurate knowledge of their financial condition. Their revenues will not at first be large, and an important part of them will consist of assignments made from the general provincial funds; but it will doubtless be in the power of the boards to augment them to some extent by closer supervision of the management of the other sources of income enumerated; and, as they prove their fitness to administer the funds at their disposal, the Local Government will not be backward in increasing its assignments.

"The next point of importance in the Bill is that of control, and on this, I am happy to say, there is no necessity for me to dwell. The principle has been adopted by the Council in the Central Provinces Local Self-government Bill, and the reasons for insisting on it were urged by my hon'ble friends Messrs. Ilbert and Crosthwaite with unanswerable force in the debate on that measure. Their speeches are fresh in the ears of the Council.

"In this Bill the powers of control reserved to the Local Government are almost identical with those conferred upon the Chief Commissioner by the Central Provinces Act, with the exception that, in case of any single resolution, order or act of the committee being in excess of the powers conferred upon it by law, we enable the Commissioner of the Division and the Local Government to deal with such in the same manner as with proceedings likely to lead to a serious breach of the peace, or to cause serious injury or annoyance to the public or to any class or body of persons; *i.e.*, the Commissioner may in such a case suspend action, and, if he does so, must forward the order, with a statement of his reasons for making it, to the Local Government, which may thereupon rescind the order, or direct that it continue in force with or without modification, permanently or for such period, as it thinks fit. I am aware that, under the general law of the land, an injunction might be obtained by any person interested to restrain such an excess of powers; and it is no doubt, true that section 42 of the Bill enables the Local Government, with the previous approval of the Governor General in Council, to supersede a board if it exceed its powers; but recourse to a Court of law is not a remedy likely to command itself to an ignorant and apathetic population, and superssesion is a penalty to which the Local Government would naturally wish to resort only as an extreme measure, and one the frequent application of which it would be reluctant to put in force.

"The last point with which I need trouble the Council refers to the provisions of section 50, which enable the Local Government to except a district or any part thereof from all or any of the provisions of this Bill to which it considers that they are unsuited. The North-Western Provinces and Oudh extend over an area of 100,111 square miles, nearly equal to, and contain a population of 4,400,000, far in excess of, that of the United Kingdom. They comprise 49 districts, with a mean density of population per square mile, varying from 894 in Banáras to 62 in Garhwal, inhabited by heterogeneous races characterised by differences of customs and religions and habits of thought, and stages of civilization ranging from the learned and accomplished Pandits of Banáras and Maulvís of Lucknow to the boors of Bundelkhund, the wild tribes of the Khadir and the barbarous Tharus of the Taráí.

"It is impossible to assume that for such various races any one form of self-government will be equally suited or that intelligent non-official agency can be found in every district of these broad Provinces; and for exceptional cases of this nature sections 50, 51 and 52 are meant to provide. They do not even in such cases deprive the residents of all voice in the management of their local affairs, and they require that even here district committees must be appointed; but, following the present law, they leave the nomination of members of such

committees altogether in the hands of Government, subject to the restriction that one-half shall be owners or occupiers of land or residents in the district; and they do not require, as elsewhere, the establishment of local boards. A similar power unaccompanied by the restriction I have pointed out is given to the Chief Commissioner by the Central Provinces Act."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. QUINTON introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble MR. QUINTON also moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the *Gazette of India*, and in the *North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government Gazette* in English and in such other languages as the Local Government might think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

## NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH MUNICIPALITIES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. QUINTON also moved for leave to introduce a Bill to make better provision for the Organization and Administration of Municipalities in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. He said :—

"My Lord, I have the honour to move for leave to introduce a Bill to make better provision for the Organisation and Administration of Municipalities in North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

"Municipalities in these Provinces are at present constituted, and guided in the performance of their duties, by the provisions of Act XV of 1873. That enactment confers upon the Local Government very full powers as to the appointment of ordinary and *ex officio* members. It leaves to the Government to determine absolutely in the case of every municipality in the united Provinces whether the members shall be chosen by election or nominated by Government; and it further enables the Government to appoint as *ex officio* members one-third of the whole committee. The manner of election, where elections are allowed, is under the Act regulated solely by the Local Government, without any obligation of consulting the persons most concerned, and casual vacancies among the members are filled up by the same authority, or are not filled up at all, at its pleasure.

"Further, the Local Government may appoint the president or vice-president of every committee (section 10), and may unconditionally cancel, suspend or limit any of the proceedings, bye-laws or rules of the committees, and abolish (section 29) any tax imposed by them. Section 34 of Act XV of 1873 imposes on the municipality the duty of providing for the maintenance of a police-establishment *without any limitation*, the effect of which has been to throw on municipalities a larger portion of the cost of police maintained within municipal boundaries for the preservation of the peace and the prevention and detection of crime.

"The Resolution of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, to which I have referred in my remarks on the Local Boards Bill, proposes an extension of local self-government in municipalities incompatible with these provisions of the present law, and this Bill has been drawn up to give effect to those proposals by substituting for Act XV of 1873 an enactment which will bestow upon the residents of areas in which it is in force a much larger measure of control over municipal administration than they now possess.

"The provisions of the Bill are the result of the same consultative and deliberative measures on the part of the Local Government as those which I have already described in my remarks on the Local Boards Bill. They are based on the inquiries of District and Divisional Officers, considered and weighed by the Provincial Committee, whose conclusions have been accepted with certain modifications by the Local Government.

"I proceed to notice some of the more important points of the Bill, premising that the substantive provisions of Act XV of 1873 have been rarely

departed from unless when it was necessary for the purpose of giving effect to the proposals of the Resolution of the 5th December, 1882, though opportunity has been taken to make the arrangement of the sections clearer, and to remedy what appeared to be defects in their wording.

"The first chapter, which is of a preliminary character and deals with the application of the Act to fresh places and to those in which Act XV of 1873 is already in force, need not detain us; but Chapter II, on the organisation of municipal boards, is of more importance. Municipal and local boards are to consist of members partly elected and partly nominated; and I need not repeat what I have already said when asking leave to introduce the Local Boards Bill as to the reasons for preferring this system to the more logically symmetrical one of election, pure and simple.

"The principal residents of the areas into which the Act is to be introduced are to be convened in public meeting by the Magistrate or the Deputy Commissioner, for the purpose of preparing and submitting within a definite time proposals for determining the system of representation and election to be established in the municipality. The points for their consideration are enumerated in section 9; and it is only after it has weighed the proposals of the residents on those points that the Local Government can exercise the power conferred upon it of making rules to regulate elections.

"The provisions for the term of office of members of the board, for their resignation and removal, for filling casual vacancies among them, for the incorporation of the boards and such matters are analogous to those of the Local Boards Bill, and call for no remarks from me on this occasion.

"The appointment of chairman is a subject which here also has given rise to considerable discussion. It must be borne in mind that, under the system of appointment of members introduced by this Act, the boards will no longer contain the strong *ex officio* element which has hitherto formed part of municipal committees, and that in the absence of this the appointment of an efficient chairman becomes a matter of the first importance. The Provincial Committee considered that it would be a mistake to insist on the universal chairmanship of the district officer, who has, they state, hitherto been always chairman of the board; but they went on to say "there is a strong feeling among those interested that in municipalities of the more important kind, where large funds are raised and spent, where the responsibilities are therefore onerous, and where there are considerable cantonment settlements, such as is the case in most of the larger municipalities in these Provinces, it is very necessary to have a thoroughly reliable president, vigilant, capable and unwearied in watching the great interests at stake, and that, so far as present experience goes, such a president can only be found in the person of the district officer. It was in this view that the Native members proposed that the district officer should be *ex officio* chairman of all municipal boards at the head-quarters of districts, leaving it to outlying municipalities to elect their own official or non-official chairmen as they pleased." The majority of the Committee, which included all the Native members, finally recommended that, except in certain cases to be specified by Government, in which the district officer should be *ex officio* chairman, every municipality should be permitted to elect its own chairman, who might be official or non-official, as the electors choose. This recommendation was accepted by the Lieutenant-Governor, and has been embodied in section 18 of the Bill, which allows of the election of any person as chairman, subject to the approval of the Local Government, except in municipalities exempted from the operation of this section by notification in the official Gazette.

"The rules for the appointment of vice-chairmen and for filling up casual vacancies in the offices of chairman and vice-chairman, for the appointment of joint committees, for the conduct of business, for the record of the board's proceedings, and the communication of those proceedings to the Magistrate of the district, are similar to those of the Local Boards Bill or to the present Municipal Act.

"Sections 33 and 34 give to municipal boards full powers as to the appointment of officers and servants, except the secretary, whose appointment, if an

outsider, is subject to the sanction of the Commissioner, and, if a Government servant, to that of Government. With boards consisting mainly of non-official members and presided over by a non-official chairman, the efficiency of their administration will depend very much on their possessing a capable secretary, and it is to provide an additional guarantee for this that the sanction of the Commissioner is required to the appointment. If the board wish for the services of a Government officer, they must, of course, obtain the sanction of Government to his being so employed.

"Chapter III—Taxation and municipal fund—is substantially the same as the corresponding sections of Act XV of 1873 The only addition made to the taxes leviable with the sanction of the local boards is a tax on boats moored within municipal limits, which seems to have been omitted by an oversight. The sections prescribing the procedure to be adopted in imposing taxes have been re-drafted and made, it is hoped, clearer.

"Chapter IV enumerates the powers and duties of municipal boards, and the opportunity has been taken of re-casting the provisions of Act XV on the subject, so as to exhibit the duties of the boards in their order of obligation.

"The primary charge on the municipal fund is a police-establishment. The law on this subject is very vague. Section 34 of Act XV of 1873 runs as follows: —

'Every committee shall provide in the first place from its funds, for the maintenance of the police-establishment in the municipality.

'The municipal police shall be appointed under such Act of the Governor General in Council as may be applicable to the town, and their number shall be fixed by the committee, in consultation with the Inspector-General of Police, subject to the final decision of the Local Government.'

"The effect of this section has been to throw upon municipalities the charges for police used not only for municipal purposes, but for the prevention and detection of crime. The conclusions of the Local Government on the subject are given in the 17th paragraph of the Resolution of the 5th of December, which runs as follows:—

'17. The first of the questions to be considered is the extent to which municipal funds may fairly be relieved of police-charges, and the method of adjusting the charges for which they are fairly liable. The question was discussed by the Provincial Committee, and the unanimous conclusion of the Committee is stated in the 27th paragraph of their report:—

'"The preservation of peace and the prosecution and detection of crime are duties for which municipal revenues can hardly be said to be fairly liable, as these duties seem to devolve more equitably on the central Government of the country than on the scattered municipal towns. But the cost of watch and ward, including under this term such additional duties of a miscellaneous kind (*e. g.*, the enforcement of sanitary rules and the regulation of intra-municipal traffic) as clearly appertain to municipal police, appears to be *the* one of all others that can with most fairness and propriety be debited to municipal funds, and paid for by the people whose interests and property are the immediate objects of the guardianship of the *chaukidárí* force."

'The conclusion is supported by the analogy of small towns under Act XX of 1856 and of rural villages, where the watchmen are paid, not from the general revenues of the country, but from funds raised locally,—in the former by a house-tax levied for the purpose under the Act, in the latter by the local cess levied from landholders along with the land-revenue under Act III of 1878. The principle stated by the Committee appears incontrovertible. For since the inhabitants of small towns and landholders in villages, in accordance with the long-established custom and law of the country, are required to pay for the services of the watchmen who remain on watch at night, who report crime, and who are empowered to challenge and arrest thieves and persons carrying suspicious property within their beats, there is no reason why the inhabitants of the larger towns (in many of which Act XX of 1856 was formerly in force) should, merely through the transformation of the town into a municipality, be altogether exempted from the charge. It is true that many municipalities have, in addition to the legitimate cost for watch and ward, been required to share the cost of the Provincial police employed within their limits; but this arrangement, which is manifestly unfair, will be cancelled; and it now remains only to determine how the legitimate charge for watch and ward is to be computed and adjusted. In a few municipalities, the town watchmen as a distinct body have been abolished, their places being taken by regular police, who form one force, and are paid on the same scale, with the district police stationed within the municipality; while in the majority of the municipalities the town watchmen form a separate body, wear a distinctive uniform, and, not being liable for service outside their own town, are paid, like the watchmen, in small

towns and villages, at lower rates than the regular police. The Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner prefers the latter system, because it marks off a separate body of men for municipal service; but he directs that the question be considered by municipal boards in consultation with the Magistrate of the district and the Inspector General of Police, and that each board be left to decide which system it will adopt.'

"These conclusions have been embodied in sections 44-48 of the Bill.

"The sections of Act XV of 1873 on nuisances have been re-cast so as to throw together all the provisions respecting the jurisdiction of the board, and to bring them into harmony with the Penal Code and the new Code of Criminal Procedure.

"The control sections in Chapter V are similar to those in the Local Boards Bill, and I need not weary the Council by repeating the reasons for their adoption. They fall short in some respects of the powers given by Act XV of 1873 to the Local Government to cancel, suspend or limit any of the acts, proceedings, bye-laws or rules of any committee, but provide otherwise for the occurrence of default, excess or abuse of powers, as, *e.g.*, by the supersession of the board in certain extreme cases—a penalty to which existing municipalities are not legally liable.

"Ample powers are given to the Local Government under section 60 to frame forms and to make rules on matters connected with their business, to which the boards will be bound to adhere.

"Chapter VI contains provisions on miscellaneous matters taken generally from the existing Act.

"Chapter VII empowers the Local Government to exempt municipalities from the operation of the provisions of the Act respecting election. The reasons for this latter provision will be found in those diversities of race, habits, modes of thought and civilization which are to be found in the wide territories and vast populations under the sway of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner on which I have touched in my observations on the Local Boards Bill.

"Section 68 finally enables the Local Government to withdraw any local area, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, from the operation of this Act or of Act XV of 1873. Experience has shown that the present Municipal Act has sometimes been put in force in small towns where there were no materials for local self-government, no intelligent non-official agency, and where municipal administration, with the taxation that necessarily follows in its train, was unpopular and uncalled for. It is not to be expected that such cases will not occasionally occur again, and changes of circumstances in the progress of years may, in respect of certain towns, bring about the same result. It is expedient to provide at once a remedy which may be legally applied when such conditions manifest themselves. The section has been framed with this object; but, as the withdrawal of a privilege once conferred is open to a more invidious construction than the withholding of that privilege in the first instance, the exercise of the power by the Local Government is made subject to the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council. By this limitation it is intended to secure for the proposal full consideration from more than one point of view."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. QUINTON also introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble MR. QUINTON also moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the *Gazette of India*, and in the *North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government Gazette* in English and in such other languages as the Local Government might think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Thursday, the 17th May, 1883.

D. FITZPATRICK,

*Secretary to the Government of India,*

*Legislative Department.*

SIMLA;

*The 14th May, 1883.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

## LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

### ABSRTACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC. CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House, Simla, on Thursday, the 17th May, 1883.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., *presiding*.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B., C.I.E.
Major the Hon'ble E. Baring, R.A., C.S.I., C.I.E.
Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble T. F. Wilson, C.B., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble C. P. Ilbert, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir S. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble W. W. Hunter, LL.D., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble J. W. Quinton.

### NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH LOCAL BOARDS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. QUINTON moved that the Bill to provide for the constitution of Local Boards in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh be referred to a Select Committee consisting of Major the Hon'ble E. Baring, the Hon'ble Mr. Ilbert, the Hon'ble Sir S. Bayley, the Hon'ble Mr. Hunter and the Mover.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

### NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH MUNICIPALITIES BILL.

2. The Hon'ble MR. QUINTON also moved that the Bill to make better provision for the Organization and Administration of Municipalities in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh be referred to a Select Committee consisting of Major the Hon'ble E. Baring, the Hon'ble Mr. Ilbert, the Hon'ble Sir S. Bayley, the Hon'ble Mr. Hunter and the Mover.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Thursday, the 24th May, 1883.

D. FITZPATRICK,
*Secretary to the Government of India,*
*Legislative Department.*

SIMLA;
*The 17th May, 1883.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

## REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 15th MAY 1883.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Good rain has fallen in some districts of the Madras Presidency, and in Travancore it has been excessive. There has been rain also in nearly all districts of the Mysore State and Coorg and British Burma. In the Bombay Presidency rain is reported from the Southern Mahratta Country, and in the Bengal Presidency from several districts. Elsewhere there has been no rain to report. No report has been received from Assam for the week under notice.

Harvest operations are still in progress in some provinces, as for instance in parts of Bengal, where the reaping of the spring rice and millet is in hand; in the Punjab, where the *rabi* harvest is yielding a good outturn; in parts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh; in the Madras Presidency, where the reaping of certain crops is giving an average yield; and in the Mysore State, where the harvest of paddy is still in progress. Standing crops are said to be good or fair in the Madras Presidency; good in the Mysore State; and improved in parts of Bengal by the recent rainfall. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Bombay Presidency, and Central Provinces sugarcane is coming up well; and in Coorg the prospects of the coffee and cardamom crops have been improved by the late rain.

Ploughing and sowing are progressing in parts of the Bombay Presidency, in Bengal, and in the Nizam's territories. In the Bombay Presidency, in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, in the Central Provinces, and in Berar preparation of land for the *kharif* crops is in hand.

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Madras—(May 16th)** | | |
| Bellary ... | ·8 (average of four stations). | Standing crops good; harvest sugarcane, yield average. |
| Kurnool ... | ..... | Standing crops good; harvest second crop paddy, yield twelve annas; small-pox and cattle-disease continue in parts, latter more general. |
| Ganjam ... | ·4 | Standing crops cotton and *ragi* thriving; fever, small-pox, and cholera continue, the last in parts; cattle-disease slight. |
| Kistna ... | ..... | Standing crops good; harvest later maize, onions, and castor; small-pox throughout district; guinea-worm and cattle-disease in parts. |
| Chingleput (Madras) ... | ..... | Standing crops good where water available; harvest paddy, &c., yield half; small-pox and cattle-disease in parts. |
| Coimbatore ... | ·9 (average of eleven stations). | Standing crops good; harvest paddy one taluk, outturn above average; fever, small-pox, and cattle-disease continue in parts, but all subsiding. |
| Tanjore ... | ·46 (average of ten stations). | Standing crops good; harvest *cholum* and gingelly seeds, outturn below average; cholera continues in parts. |
| Madura ... | 3·35 (average of eight stations). | Standing crops fair; harvest paddy in parts; cholera in parts. |
| Malabar ... | 2·22 (average of fourteen stations). | First crop continues in several taluks, third crop progressing in parts; fever and small-pox continue, latter in all taluks. |
| Travancore ... | 19·03 | Agricultural operations impeded by excessive rain; fever and small-pox prevail to some extent. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—No rain in Kurnool, Kistna, and Chingleput; general prospects good. |
| **Bombay—(May 16th)** | | |
| Kurrachee ... | ..... | Small-pox prevalent only in Bagdadi lines, Kurrachee, 11 patients remaining sick on 12th, 4 fresh cases, no deaths since 6th to 12th May, total to latter date 478 cases, 119 deaths; disease also in seven villages in districts, 15 fresh cases, 1 death, 21 remaining sick; fever in five talukas; cattle-disease in two; river at Kotri on 14th 8½ feet, against 7⅞ feet on same date last year; wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Kurrachee 26, 32 and 36, in Kotri 32, 30 and 40, in Tatta 24, 32 and 40, and in Sujawal 16, 34 and 40 lbs. per rupee respectively. |
| Hyderabad ... | ..... | Threshing of *rabi* crops still continues; *kharif* operations in progress; small-pox in six, fever in three, and cattle-disease in four talukas; wheat 24, *bajri* 39, *juari* 48, red rice 28, and white rice 22 lbs. per rupee. |
| Ahmedabad ... | ..... | Manuring operations continue; public health good; wheat 27 and *bajri* 30 lbs per rupee. |
| Baroda ... | ..... | Sugarcane in good condition; small-pox abated in Baroda; *bajri* 29 and common rice 24½ lbs. per rupee. |
| Surat ... | ..... | Preparations for *kharif* continue; small-pox in Surat abating, average death 1; *juari* 42 and *nagli* 49 lbs. per rupee. |
| Násik ... | ..... | Cholera in all talukas except Nan'gaon, bad in Násik and Dindori, few cases in other talukas, total deaths 260; wheat 28½, *bajri* 33¼, and rice 25 lbs. per rupee. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Bombay**—*contd.* | | |
| Colaba (Bombay) ... | ..... | Average abnormal temperature *nil* from 9th to 12th, afterwards 1° warm; vapour in air slightly in excess of normal; abnormal wind northerly on 9th and 10th, afterwards southerly. |
| Poona ... | ..... | Cholera throughout district, 256 cases, 136 fatal; *bajri* 30 and *juari* 48 lbs. per rupee, in Poona *bajri* 37 and *juari* 43 lbs. per rupee. |
| Ahmednagar ... | ..... | Threshing of *rabi* crops completed; preparation of land for the next season in progress; cattle-disease in Parner taluka; 79 deaths from cholera in Parner, 7 in Shrigonda, 21 in Sheogaon, 4 in Newasa, 7 in Kopargaon, and 1 in Sangamner; *juari*—maximum 72 lbs. per rupee in Jamkhed, minimum 48 lbs. in Kopargaon; *bajri*—maximum 60 lbs. per rupee in Jamkhed, minimum 39 lbs. in Kopargaon. |
| Sholapur ... | ..... | Cholera in 32 villages in the district, out of 211 cases 68 fatal, none in Sholapur city; *juari* 60 and *bajri* 52 lbs. per rupee. |
| Dharwar ... | Rain in all talukas except Bankapur and Kalghatgi; above 1·0 in Mugad and Kod; slight in others. | Late crops harvest completed; ground being prepared for early crops; scarcity of drinking-water in petta Nargund; locusts in Dharwar taluka; rice minimum 24 and *juari* 47 lbs. per rupee. |
| Kanara ... | Rain at Kumpta, 1·30; Sirsi, 1·33; Hallial, 1·27. | Preparing ground and sowing seed for monsoon crops; small-pox in three and fever in two talukas; common rice in Karwar 12½ seers per rupee, in district average 14 seers; weather hot. |
| Rajkot ... | ..... | General health good; weather hot; cholera continues in Ambaran, Und, and Navanagar; measles in Rajkot; small-pox in Junagad State and in some of the Sangad thana villages; *bajri* 31 and *juari* 35 lbs. per rupee. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Slight rain in Southern Mahratta Country; scarcity of drinking-water in parts of taluka Nargund in the Dharwar district continues; preparations for *kharif* in progress; locusts in Tanna, Ratnagiri, Satara, and Belgaum; cholera in Násik, Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur, Satara, and Tanna; small-pox, fever, and cattle-disease in a few districts. |
| **Bengal**—(May 16th) | | |
| Chittagong ... | 9·53 | Weather stormy; rainfall unusual for the season; lands being prepared in some places for *aus* crop; mango and other spring crops much injured; prices somewhat risen; cholera and cattle-disease still reported. |
| Dacca ... | ·54 | Harvesting of *boro* paddy and *cheena* going on; sowing of rice continues; sudden rise of water has injured prospects of future crops in low lands of two stations. |
| 24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta) | ... .. | Lands being prepared for *amun* paddy; early rice and jute being sown and sugarcane being planted; price of common rice stationary; public health generally good. |
| Moorshedabad ... | ·08 | More rain wanted for ploughing and sowing of *bhadoi* crop in some places; sowings have commenced; health generally good, except cholera in thanas Bhugwangola and Manulla bazar. |
| Rajshahye ... | ..... | Weather at Rampore sultry; more rain wanted in parts; preparation for crops going on. |
| Burdwan ... | ·01; elsewhere *nil* | Rain much wanted; general health fair. |
| Rungpore ... | ·68 | Prospects of crops good; cases of cholera reported from here and there. |
| Bhagálpur ... | ..... | Prospects good, more rain wanted for young paddy; public health improving. |
| Purneah ... | ·54 | Late sown paddy doing very well, sunshine required for weeding; a little cholera and small-pox reported; public health fair; river Kosi rising. |
| Patna ... | .... | Strong east wind prevailing, *cheena* and sugarcane growing well; collection of cotton and castor in progress; a few cases of cholera reported from Barrh sub-division. |
| Durbhunga ... | ·28 | Weather cool and cloudy, with steady east wind; prospects of crops good; prices stationary; small-pox and cholera reported. |
| Hazáribágh ... | ..... | Weather too hot and sultry for the season; no crops on the ground; cholera and small-pox cases still reported, but general health good. |
| Cuttack ... | ..... | Weather very hot, atmosphere cloudy in morning; want of rain much felt; public health generally good. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—The late rain has been generally very beneficial in Chittagong and parts of Mymensingh; it was excessive and caused much injury to spring crops; cultivation of autumn crops is going on apace throughout Bengal proper, but elsewhere it is for the most part retarded for want of adequate rain; harvesting of *boro* paddy still proceeding, and that of *cheena* (millet) has commenced; prospects of indigo crop in Behar have improved; cholera continues to be reported from several districts; small-pox still lingers in parts of Chota Nagpore and Patna divisions; there is fever in Nuddea and in two or three other districts. |
| **N. W. Provinces and Oudh**— | | |
| Benares (May 15th) | No rain | Weather very warm; no sickness among men or cattle; pirces steady; bazars well supplied. |
| Allahabad ( „ 16th) | ..... | Weather very hot and sultry; slight small-pox and local cholera; prices steady. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **N. W. Provinces and Oudh**—*contd.* | | |
| Gorakhpur (May 14th) | ..... | Weather fine; harvest nearly completed, outturn average; health fair; some cattle-disease; prices steady. |
| Jhánsi ( „ „ ) | ..... | Weather very hot; harvesting over; prices fluctuating; health of people good, but small-pox still lingers; cattle-disease continues. |
| Agra ( „ 15th) | No rain | *Rabi* harvesting continues; fever in four and small-pox in five parganas; sporadic cholera in three parganas; prices stationary. |
| Bareilly ( „ „ ) | No rain | Harvest operations finished; prices almost stationary; general health good, with occasional exceptions. |
| Meerut ( „ „ ) | ..... | Weather seasonable; health good; prices steady. |
| Kumaun ( „ „ ) | No rain | Weather warm; wheat almost cut; *kharif* operations require rain; general health good; prices same as last week; cattle-disease continues. |
| Lucknow ( „ „ ) | No rain | Intense heat, east winds; *rabi* harvesting completed; general health good on the whole; occasional reports of cholera. |
| Partabgarh ( „ „ ) | ..... | Prices steady; sugarcane coming on fairly; weather hot and steaming; general health good. |
| Sitapur ( „ „ ) | ..... | Grain nearly all stored; small pox abating; a few cases of cholera in Biswar. |
| Fyzabad ( „ „ ) | No rain | *Rabi* all harvested; some small-pox still prevalent; cholera decreasing. |
| Rae Bareli ( „ 14th) | ..... | Weather seasonable; cholera in a few villages and small-pox in two tahsils; prices stationary. |
| Cawnpore ( „ 15th) | No rain | Small-pox diminished in town but extending to district; *rabi* crops harvested; cattle-disease reported in four parganas; prices stationary. |
| Farukhabad ( „ „ ) | ... | Hot winds on most days; health of people good, but small-pox is still reported; markets well supplied; prices steady. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—The weather has been hot and dry throughout the week; the general health is good, but slight cholera is reported from Fyzabad, Lucknow, Allahabad, Rae Bareli, Sitapur, and Agra; a few districts also report fever and small-pox; prices are generally stationary. |
| **Punjab**—(May 15th) | | |
| Delhi ... | ..... | Health fair; a few cases of cholera; harvesting completed; prices steady. |
| Hissar ... | ..... | Weather seasonable; health good; harvesting continues; prices stationary. |
| Umballa ... | ..... | Health fair: harvesting nearly finished, yield reported to be below the average; prices stationary. |
| Jullundur ... | ..... | Health good; wheat being winnowed; prices slightly falling. |
| Amritsar ... | ..... | Health good; wheat being winnowed; prices slightly rising. |
| Lahore ... | ..... | Health good; prices stationary. |
| Ferozepore ... | ..... | Health good; crops being cut; prices steady. |
| Sialkot ... | ..... | Health fair; crops being threshed; prices stationary. |
| Rawalpindi ... | ..... | Slight fever in Kahuta tahsil; crops above the average; prices falling. |
| Moultan ... | ..... | Health good; harvesting continues; prices steady. |
| Dera Ismail Khan ... | ..... | Health good; harvesting in progress; prices stationary. |
| Peshawar ... | ..... | Strong winds have caused great damage to fruit trees and standing crops; health good; prices steady. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—No rain reported; health and harvest prospects generally good. |
| **Central Provinces**— | | |
| Nagpur (May 16th) | ..... | Cloudy and sultry; land being prepared for *kharif* sowings; small-pox continues; prices slightly risen. |
| Jubbulpore ( „ 15th) | ..... | Weather very warm; threshing and winnowing continue, outturn very good; small-pox continues; 6 deaths from cholera; wheat 22 and rice 16 seers per rupee. |
| Saugor ( „ 14th) | ..... | Weather very warm and occasionally cloudy; winnowing continues; prices easy. |
| Seoni ... | ..... | Weather very hot; 1 death from cholera in town; prices stationary. |
| Hoshangabad ... | ..... | Weather seasonable; winnowing continues; ploughing for *kharif* sowing in progress; 3 deaths from small-pox; wheat 15 and rice 10 seers per rupee. |
| Khandwa ... | ..... | Weather hot; preparations for *kharif* sowings continue; 16 deaths from small-pox; wheat 16, *juari* 20, and rice 16 seers per rupee. |
| Raipur ... | ..... | No report received. |
| Sambalpur (May 10th) | ..... | Weather intensely hot; sugarcane thriving; health good; common rice 56 seers per rupee. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Weather hot and close; land being prepared for *kharif* sowing; threshing and winnowing continue in some districts; cholera slight in a few districts; small-pox in some districts; prices easy. |
| **British Burma** – (May 5th) | | |
| Akyab ... | 2·26 | Rainfall to date 6·14; 4 deaths in town and 32 in district from cholera; public health good; cattle-disease in two townships. |
| Rangoon ... | 1·2 | Rainfall to date 4·65; 3 deaths from small-pox, otherwise public health good; price of paddy from Rs. 90 to Rs. 109 per 100 baskets, with a downward tendency. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **British Burma**—*contd.* | | |
| Bassein ... | *Nil* | Rainfall to date 15·0; 1 death from small-pox in Bassein town, otherwise public health good. |
| Prome ... | ·64 | Rainfall to date 1·16; public health good. |
| Amherst (Moulmein) ... | 3·52 | Rainfall to date 6·21; public health in Moulmein and district good; severe cattle-disease in Yaglamaing, and 244 deaths of cattle in Wagaroo township. |
| Toungoo .. | ·61 | Rainfall to date 5·17; 1 death from small-pox in town, otherwise public health good. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Cholera still prevailing in Akyab, elsewhere public health good; cattle-disease severe in Amherst district; price of paddy continues very high compared with last year; supplies of paddy at Rangoon from interior not so large as expected; weather very hot. |
| **Mysore and Coorg**—(May 16th) | | |
| Bangalore ... | ·23 | Standing crops in good condition; *vysakh* paddy being harvested; prospects good. |
| Mysore ... | ·44 | Standing crops in good condition; prospects favourable. |
| Mercara ... | ·09 | *Vysakh* rice crop ready for sickle in Surlabimut-nad; sowing of paddy commenced in Zelsavershime and *ragi* in Nanjarajapatna taluk; weather favourable to coffee and cardamom crops; small-pox prevalent in Gadinad and fever in Mercara taluk; prices of food-grains rising slightly. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Rain more or less in all districts except Kolar; standing crops in good condition; prospects of season favourable; public health generally good; no material change in prices. |
| **Berar & Hyderabad**—(May 16th) | | |
| Amráoti ... | ..... | Weather hot; ploughing operations in progress; wheat 16 and *juari* 26 seers per rupee. |
| Akola ... | ..... | Preparations for *kharif* sowings continue; weather hot. |
| Hyderabad ... | ..... | Reaping of *rabi* crops continues; ground being prepared for next season's crops; cholera and small-pox still prevail; prices—wheat 16¾, coarse rice 10, white *juari* 24, yellow *juari* 28, and *tur* 25 seers per current sicca rupee. |
| **Central India States**—(May 16th) | | |
| Indore ... | ..... | Weather seasonable; there are signs of an early monsoon; health good. |
| Morar (Gwalior) ... | ..... | Health good; heat intense; small-pox still in Gwalior. |
| Sutna ... | ..... | Health good; weather seasonable. |
| Rutlam ... | ..... | No report received. |
| Neemuch ... | No rain | Weather very hot; high winds; public health good. |
| Goona ... | ..... | Weather very warm; health good. |
| Bhopal ... | ..... | Weather hot and seasonable; crops good; public health good. |
| Agar ... | No rain | Weather seasonable; high winds; public health good. |
| Nowgong ... | ..... | Weather excessively hot and sultry; public health good. |
| Manpur ... | No rain | Health good; prices stationary. |
| **Rajputana**— | | |
| Abu (May 16th) | ..... | Weather windy, but hotter. |
| Sirohi ( „ 13th) | ..... | Wells fairly full; health good; small-pox in some villages; weather hot; hot winds beginning to blow. |
| Marwar ( „ 11th) | ..... | Tanks all empty; water obtained from wells with difficulty; health good, but fever and small-pox still prevail; heat very intense and almost unbearable; hot winds blowing; prices stationary; crops almost harvested. |
| Meywar ( „ „ ) | ..... | Wells and tanks fair; health good; crops harvested; barometer going down; strong winds. |
| Harowti ( „ 12th) | ..... | High westerly winds; health good. |
| Jhallawar ( „ 9th) | ..... | Westerly winds; nights cool; health good. |
| Ajmere ( „ 15th) | ..... | Weather seasonable; health good. |
| Jeypore ( „ „ ) | ..... | Weather seasonable; prices steady; health good. |
| Ulwur ( „ „ ) | ..... | Wells low; health good; cholera decreasing. |
| **Nepal**—(May 10th) | | |
| Katmandu ... | 2·28 | Prospects good; weather seasonable. |

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# HOME DEPARTMENT.

## EDUCATION OF EUROPEAN AND EURASIAN CHILDREN IN INDIA.

No. $\frac{5}{182-191}$.

*Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Home Department (Education),—under date Simla, the 18th May 1883.*

Read again—

Home Department Resolution Nos. 2—56-66, dated the 8th February 1883, on the subject of European and Eurasian education in the Bengal Presidency.

Read also—

Letter from the Government of Bengal, No. 77, dated the 17th April 1883, and enclosure, on the subject of the exclusion of the University Entrance Examination from the schedule of standards for European and Eurasian high schools.

## RESOLUTION.

In paragraph 13 of the Resolution read in the preamble, the Government of India approved the proposals of the Committee appointed to draft a Code of regulations for the conduct of European education in the Bengal Presidency, regarding the standards of examination for European and Eurasian schools, except in the case of the final standard for high schools. It was observed :—

The University Entrance Examination is admittedly not a proper standard for schools of this class, and the Government of India direct that it be excluded from the schedule of standards of examination and from Article 27 of the Rules. The final standard for high schools will be that shown as Standard B in the Code submitted by the Committee.

2. Two of the members of the Committee have now represented through the Government of Bengal the practical inconvenience which in their opinion must result from the total exclusion, under the orders quoted of the University Matriculation Examination from the schedule of standards for high schools. After a careful reconsideration of the subject, the Governor General in Council, while holding to the opinion that the University standard examination is ill-adapted to regulate or to test the kind of education which the Government of India wish to see imparted to the class of lads on whose behalf the Government is contemplating additional expenditure of public funds, thinks that considerable weight attaches to the arguments now adduced. His Excellency in Council has accordingly determined to include in the schedule of standards for high schools, as an alternative final Standard A, the University Matriculation Examination supplemented so as to equalize it with the standard prescribed in the former Resolution, which will now become Standard B. The subjects which it has been decided to prescribe, under the alternative Standard A, in supplement of those required by the University Matriculation Examination, are shown in the amended schedule attached to this Resolution.

3. His Excellency in Council has been further pleased to make certain modifications in Article 27 of the Code regarding the payment of instruction grants to managers of schools for pupils passing the final examination by either standard as now prescribed. Articles 26 and 61 of the Code have also been amended so as to conform with the orders contained in this Resolution.

4. Articles 26, 27 and 61 as revised, and the standards of the final examination for high schools as now settled, are appended to this Resolution for information and guidance.

5. It may be necessary hereafter to amend the standard of final examination in the case of pupil teachers so as to bring it into closer correspondence with the final standard for high schools; but for the present, as it is desirable to encourage candidates for teacherships to come forward, no change will be made in Schedule II.

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ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution, together with the amended Articles and Standards of examination, be forwarded to all Local Governments and Administrations in the Bengal Presidency; to the Public Works Department, and to the Foreign Department for information and communication to the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere and the Agent, Governor General, Central India.

Ordered also, that the Resolution and its enclosures be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

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*Revised Articles 26, 27 and 61 of the draft Code of Regulations for European schools as finally accepted by the Government of India; and revised Schedule I—Final examination for high schools.*

26. Scholars in high schools, who have attended 250 full school meetings after passing by Standard VII, may be presented for examination by either of the alternative Standards A and B of Schedule I. The examination in Standard B will be held at the times and places indicated in Chapter VII for the scholarship examination.

27. For scholars passing by either standard, the managers may claim the following instruction grants :—

(*a*) In Standard A—

(1) Rs. 75 for every scholar passing the University Matriculation Examination in three subjects.

(2) Rs. 100 for every scholar passing the University Matriculation Examination in the third division.

(3) Rs. 120 for every scholar passing the University Matriculation Examination in the second division.

(4) Rs. 150 for every scholar passing the University Matriculation Examination in the first division.

(5) Rs. 25 for each pass in the additional subjects in English, in the additional subjects in mathematics, or in an optional subject.

(*b*) In Standard B—

(1) Rs. 80 for every scholar passing in three subjects.

(2) Rs. 120 for every scholar passing in four subjects.

(3) Rs. 160 for every scholar passing in all subjects.

(4) Rs. 25 for each pass in an optional subject.

No grant can be claimed for additional or optional subjects under either Standard A or B for any scholar who fails in the first case (A) to pass the Matriculation Examination and in the second (B) to earn a grant in the compulsory subjects.

61. Anyone who without having served an engagement as a pupil teacher has completed his 17th year, and has passed by either of the final Standards of examination for high schools in Schedule I may, on the recommendation of the Inspector, receive a provisional third grade certificate. After three years' service with credit his certificate shall be made permanent.

## SCHEDULE I.

### STANDARDS OF EXAMINATION (HIGH).

(*Final Examination.*)

| STANDARD A. | STANDARD B. | |
|---|---|---|
| For boys and girls. | For boys only. | For girls only. |
| *Compulsory subjects.* | | |
| 1. English.—The University matriculation standard, with the addition of a manual of English literature and one of the historical plays of Shakspeare. (The play to be selected by the Department.) | 1. English.—The matriculation standard, with the addition of a manual of English literature. | 1. The same. |
| | 2. French *or* German. | 2. The same. |
| | 3. Arithmetic and Book-keeping. | 3. Arithmetic. |
| 2. Second language. The matriculation standard. | 4. Mathematics.—Algebra up to quadratic equations; Wilson's Geometry, Books I—V (new edition); Mensuration. | 4. Elementary Physics, or a third language (French *or* German). |
| 3. Mathematics.—The matriculation standard, enlarged so as to comprise the whole of arithmetic, algebra up to quadratic equations, and the 6th book of Euclid. | 5. Political Economy. Commercial Geography. | 5. A General sketch of European History. General and Physical Geography. |
| 4. History and geography.—The matriculation standard. | | |
| *Optional subjects.* | | |
| 5. French, German, or an Indian vernacular (unless taken up for matriculation). | 6. Mechanical Drawing ... | 6. Freehand Drawing. |
| 6. Elementary Physics. | 7. Elementary Physics ... | 7. Music (as in the final examination for pupil teachers, Schedule II). |
| 7. Elementary Chemistry. | 8. Elementary Chemistry ... | 8. Botany. |

A. MACKENZIE,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

# GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

### REPORTS ON THE RECONNAISSANCE FOR A RAILWAY BETWEEN BILASPORE AND SAUGOR, WITH EXTENSION TO JUNCTION ON THE PROPOSED FUTURE BHOPAL-JHANSI RAILWAY.

No. 445 R.C., dated 18th May 1883.

ORDER—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Read the following papers :—

(I) Report by Mr. W. G. Newton, Assistant Engineer, on reconnaissance from Bilaspore to Sohagpore.

(II) Report by Mr. A. Penny, Engineer-in-Chief, Saugor-Katni-Bilaspore Railway Survey, on projected line between Kutnee, Umaria and Sohagpore.

(III) Report by Mr. H. Groves, Executive Engineer, on a reconnaissance from Katni *viâ* Damoh to Saugor.

(IV). Report by Mr. H. C. D. La Touche, Engineer-in-Chief, Bundelkhund Railway Survey, on projected line from Saugor to junction with Bhopal-Jhansi Railway.

(V) Abstract of the above Reports, briefly supplemented from other sources.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the above Abstract be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* for information.

*Proposed Railway on the 5′ 6″ gauge from Belaspore (in the Central Provinces) to Etawah or a junction point with the future line from Bhopal to Jhansi crossing the East Indian Railway at Katni and running through the Umaria coal-fields and Damoh and Saugor.*

The whole length of 352½ miles is for convenience divided into four sections :—

1. Belaspore to Sohagpore, 120 miles.
2. Sohagpore to Katni, 76½ miles.
3. Katni to Saugor, 113 miles.
4. Saugor to junction with Bhopal-Jhansi line, 43 miles.

Section I.
Belaspore to Sohagpore. Length 120 miles.

Starting from Belaspore the line, as at present selected, runs north-north-west up the west bank of the Arpa river. For the first 17 miles the country is well cultivated, the ground rises slightly, and the work of construction will be very light. On the 15th mile a stream called the Samber is crossed, involving a bridge of one 60-feet span. From the 17th to the 22nd mile the line runs through flat rice land, the work being still very light.

From the 23rd to the 30th mile the country is rough and uncultivated, and a good many nullahs have to be crossed.

From the 31st to the 40th mile the line again runs through flat rice land, and the work will be light.

On the 41st mile the Saugor nullah will have to be crossed by a bridge of three 60-feet spans. The approximate height of the line on this mile is about 1,200 feet above sea level, and the country thence rises abruptly to an elevation of about 2,000 feet at mile 55. The Mykal range which borders the Rewah plateau must be crossed at Kusumkhera, which is 300 feet lower than the adjacent hills. Kusumkhera is, however, but 7½ miles distant in a straight line

from the foot of the ascent on the 41st mile, thus necessitating a rise of 66 feet per mile.

If the contour of the hills be followed, the grade might be kept down to 1 in 100 or lighter, but this of course could be done only at the expense of extra mileage.

On this ghât ascent the work will be heavy. Some 6 spans of 60 feet are required to cross the numerous nullahs, besides smaller bridges. From the 53rd mile the work will be much lighter, rise averaging 1 in 132 for the next 8 miles till the line reaches the watershed ridge at the 61st mile.

The country now falls steadily towards Sohagpore, the descent being 425 feet in about 30 miles; the grade in the first 4½ miles is 1 in 150, and of the remaining portions the grades are 1 in 400 and 1 in 550.

From the 63rd to the 76th mile the line will run along the watershed between the Tipan and Alan rivers, and the work will be very light.

In the 77th mile the line crosses the Tipan just above its junction with the Alan. It continues on the north-east bank of the Tipan to the 92nd mile, where it re-crosses that river by a bridge of 6 spans of 60 feet on good rock foundation. This line involves less bridging than one keeping on the south-west bank of the Tipan crossing the Alan on the 76th mile, as there are many nullahs running down from the hills on the west.. From the 93rd mile on to near Sohagpore (120 miles) the country is slightly undulating and rather less cultivated. On the 110th mile the Serpa river requires a bridge of four 60 feet spans on excellent foundations.

The stations proposed for this length are—

| | At mile |
|---|---|
| Bilaspore ... | 0 |
| * Ghutka ... | 7½ |
| Ruttumpore Road | 15½ |
| * Salka ... | 22½ |
| Atarda ... | 31½ |
| Khongsara | 39½ |
| Aujnai nullah | 46½ |
| Kusumkhera | 53 |
| Pendra ... | 62 |
| * Harri ... | 68½ |
| Khairi ... | 75 |
| * Jaithari ... | 83½ |
| Anukpore | 92½ |
| * Deohara ... | 98½ |
| Burhar ... | 105 |
| * Udhia ... | 112½ |
| Sohagpore | 120 |

The major bridging for this 120 miles of line is expected to consist of—

25 spans 60 feet.
14 „ 40 „
4 „ 30 „
3 „ 20 „

The minor bridging has not been estimated in detail, but it will probably be heavy compared with other items of construction.

Section II.

Sohagpore to Katni. Length, 76½ miles.

Almost directly after leaving Sohagpore the line will cross the Moorna nullah by 4 spans of 40 feet, and three miles further on the Basar nullah with 4 spans of 20 feet. At 12½ miles from Sohagpore the crest of the Moorcha Pass is reached. The descent for 3½ miles will not exceed 1 in 123, and in no part does it appear probable that it need be greater than 1 in 100. Fairly easy curves are obtainable, and the average bank and cutting through the Pass may be taken at 6 feet.

* These stations would not at first be used, but would be opened by degrees as the traffic increased.

From the 16th to the 20th mile at Pali there is swampy ground. The average height of bank over this may be taken at 4 feet. And the major bridging will include 2 spans of 40 and 3 of 20 feet.

From the 20th to the 32nd mile (Karheli) not more than 1½ feet of bank is needed, except at the approaches to culverts. For the next 6 miles the line passes over practically level plain to Kalesar (38½), the first half being covered with jungle, and the second being rich black cotton soil. The bank will average some 2 feet only. The first stream met with is the Johilla river, requiring at least 5 spans of 60 feet each; its bed is stony and firm.

A coal-field prospected by Mr. Hughes, of the Geological Survey Department in 1882, lies near this river, and to work it, it would seem desirable to construct a branch line 3 miles long leaving the main line on the west bank of the Johilla. A short distance beyond the Johilla the line has also to cross the Goorchatt nullah (three 60-feet spans) and further on the Dongahar nullah by one 40 feet span.

Around the villages Umaria and Kalesar lies another valuable coal-field, which might readily be opened out as soon as this Railway is constructed.

From the 40th to the 43rd mile the country is very rough, and an average of 8 feet of bank or cutting is provided for, and two nullahs have to be crossed probably by bridges of 3 spans 40 and 1 span 60 feet.

From 43rd to 53rd mile there is a tolerably even plain, with a falling grade of 1 in 211, requiring no major bridges and but two feet of bank on the average.

At the 53rd mile the Mahanuddi is reached, and a very good crossing for this large river has been found.

Beyond the Mahanuddi the line passes out of the Rewah State, and continues descending with a low bank and only three or four small bridges (40 feet span) to Rupondh, where there is good ground for a crossing station on the 64th mile.

Another 13 miles and Katni on the East Indian Railway is reached, the last length entailing only light bank, from 1 to 3 feet high, and 5 bridges varying from 30 to 120 feet of waterway apiece in small spans.

The junction with the East Indian Railway is at the south-east end of the present station, and will be by a curve of 1,850 feet radius.

It is proposed to place stations at the following sites on this section—

| | At mile |
|---|---|
| Ghoongootee ... ... ... ... | 9½ |
| Pali ... ... ... ... | 20½ |
| * Barhi ... ... ... ... | 30 |
| Kalesar ... ... ... ... | 38½ |
| * Lora ... ... ... ... | 45½ |
| Chandia ... ... ... ... | 51½ |
| Barwara ... ... ... ... | 63½ |
| Katni ... ... ... ... | 76½ |

The total major bridging on the length from Sohagpore to Katni is taken at—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | spans of | 95 | feet. |
| 9 | ,, | 60 | ,, |
| 16 | ,, | 40 | ,, |
| 25 | ,, | 20 | ,, |

Section III.
Katni to Saugor. Length, 113 miles.
Height above mean sea level, 1,200 feet.

Katni is left with a curve of 1 mile radius on a falling gradient of 1 in 350; on the second mile the Katni river must be crossed by a bridge of 5 spans of 40 feet. Running on north-west the

* These stations will not at first be required.

Height, 1,280 feet.

watershed between the confluents of the Son and the Ken rivers is reached in the 5th mile. The line then descends past Choonchta through a gap in the Ameerpat ridge, and turns due west to the crossing of the Aloonee river, north of Koondoo at 7⅔ miles. This bridge will be 4 spans of 40 feet. At 8¾ miles the line passes closely to the north of the village of Hardua.

1,230 feet.

From 9½ to 12½ miles spurs of the Bharair range are crossed, involving light rock cuttings, the material of which will serve admirably for bridging.

At the 19th mile the summit level between the Aloonee and Patna rivers is reached. The line then passes on between Umeria and Mohas south of Bhartolla. At 27¼ miles the Bhooraina nullah requires 1 span of 60 feet. At 28 miles the line reaches the Patna river, which will be crossed by three spans of 60 feet.

1,420 feet.

1,310 feet.

The line now enters the Native State of Pannah at 29¼ miles, and rises easily at 31 miles to the summit level between the Patna and Padri rivers, descending to cross the Basata branch of the former at 32¼ miles (1 span 60 feet). At 34½ miles the crest of the Bharair range is reached, 1,410 feet above mean sea level. Changing its direction from almost due west to almost due south, the line must here ghaut sharply down the west slope of the range into the valley of the Padri. A drop of 360 feet in 7½ miles (average 1 in 110). The Pannah State is left and the Damoh district of the Central Provinces is entered at Jamoon Chowk at 38 miles.

1,430 feet.

The 7½ miles from 34½ to 41 are the critical parts of the whole section, and it is possible that an alternative alignment may be hereafter adopted. The work on the line as now proposed will be very heavy, involving 10 feet average cutting, mostly in sandstone boulders and rock, crossing six ravines, of which two have beds 70 and 140 feet respectively below formation level.

1,206 feet.

From Jamoon Chowk the line will continue falling with a gradient of 1 in 100, but with easy curves along the spur, to a low gap or saddle therein near 39½ miles, where a short embankment of 57 feet maximum at 30 feet average depth will be required.

The ghaut incline ceases north of Mopans at 41 miles. At 41⅞ miles the line arrives at the Padri river (3 spans 40 feet). The line passes on north of Patna, Koomharee and Padri to an obvious tie point at 45 miles, at a saddle in ridge between the Padri river and Chapoor Branch.

1,050 feet.

1,160 feet.

At 46⅞ miles the head of a short ghaut is turned, the line continuing at the ruling gradient and curve down a ravine to Deoree Choti at 48 miles, in order to overcome an abrupt and unavoidable drop of 120 feet in the country in immediate descent to the east bank of the Bearmi river. This ghaut will involve about ½ a mile of rock cutting and ravine work, about 10 feet on an average. From Deoree Choti the line runs south-westerly, and arrives at 49¾ at the Sej nullah, requiring two spans of 40 feet. It then passes south of Guriya and along a narrow gorge of the Bearmi river, crossing the Raxa nullah at 51½ miles (north of Ghutera), whence it curves westerly and crosses, at 52½ miles, the Bearmi river, the lowest point in the whole line (1,040) at a capital bridge site requiring 15 spans of 60 feet.

1,040 feet.

It now runs up easily through a low saddle at 55½ miles near Bandee, then on south of Bilthura to north of Bamhor-Goonjee at 58th mile, where the Saugor black soil plains commence. At 66 miles Damoh is reached, and the line runs on over easy but monotonously undulating fertile black soil plains north of Hirdapur and Khoorassa, and south of Puduria, and at 72¾ miles a bridge of 1 span 40 feet is needed.

At 74 miles the line crosses the Dansob-Gurhahatta-Saugor Provincial road, just north of Bansa Tarkhera, and ¼ mile farther on it crosses the Koopra river by 6 spans of 60 feet on hard shale and sandstone. At 80⅔ miles the summit level between Damoh and the Sunar river is reached. At 6⅓ it crosses the Sunar river just south of the town of Belyee, where 9 spans of 60 feet are wanted.

1,150 feet.

1,250 feet.

1,170 feet.

At 88⅓ and 89¼ nullahs are crossed, 50 feet of waterway each.

From the latter there is a long steady rise in the country, the line working up north of Chunnowa, and south of Burpani, with easy curves and by no means heavy work, along a long spur north of the Gudhari to 95 miles, where there is a saddle in the range running from the south-east of Abchand to Shahpur.

1,200 feet.

1,420 feet.

The line continues on to another saddle at 100⅞ miles in the ridge between the Sunar and its tributary the Beas. The latter river is crossed at 102½ miles by 6 spans of 60 feet.

1,610 feet.

Another saddle is run through at 108 miles north of Gumbheeria in a trap ridge, the watershed between the Beas and Dussan river. The line arrives at the Saugor Cantonment "Mall" ridge at mile 111¼, the height of which is 1,780 feet. The Mall ridge must be cut through to facilitate grade and obtain headway for two cantonment roads over bridges. The line will pass south of the Saugor Church and Race Course, the Jhansi road being crossed at mile 112½, the line terminating at mile 113.

1,760 feet.

The total major bridging on this Section will probably be—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | spans of | 150 | feet. |
| 2 | ,, | 100 | ,, |
| 42 | ,, | 60 | ,, |
| 18 | ,, | 40 | ,, |

The proposed stations on this Section are—

| Miles. | Names. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|
| | Katni ... ... | It being compulsory to join the East Indian Railway by a shunt and not directly off the main line, accommodation due to an intermediate station is required, as well as one mile of permanent-way for sidings. |
| 8¾ | Hurdua ... ... | Not urgently required at the outset. |
| 17⅓ | Richtee ... ... | Considered necessary at the outset, the more so as the Jokhye-Saugor road here falls in with line of proposed Railway. |
| 27¼ | Heerapore ... ... | Midway between the important towns of Burgaon and Raipura, which are 4 miles apart. |
| 41½ | Mohans ... .. | One mile south of Koomharee, the principal town of the Padri valley. |
| 52 | Ghutera ... ... | Not considered urgent at the outset, though it must be eventually useful as tapping the Beamni valley. |
| 58 | Bumpor Goonjee .. | Favorably situated in a fertile and populous valley. |
| 66 | Damoh ... ... | Head-quarters of a Civil District and a large native town. |
| 74 | Bunsa ... ... | Crossing of a new provincial road, and situated in a fertile and populous valley. |
| 86 | Gurha Kotah ... | A large and important town in the valley of the Sunar. |
| 95⅓ | Abchand ... .. | On the verge of a fertile plain. |
| 104 | Loodhora ... ... | In the centre of another. |
| 113 | Saugor ... ... | Head-quarters of Civil Station, a Military Cantonment and large native town. |

IV.

Saugor to Etawah, 43 miles

On leaving Saugor the line runs nearly due west for the first 8 miles rising to the crest of a spur of the Sutghur hills. It then descends into the Dussan valley, and has to cross the Dussan river at 12 miles by 3 spans of 100 feet each. It would then take a more northerly direction to reach a good crossing at the 22nd and 23rd mile in the ridge of hills forming the watershed between the Dussan and the Narain river, a tributary of the Betwa.

About the 30th mile the Narain has to be crossed, and continuing on over a fairly easy country, a junction would be made with the projected Railway from Bhopal to Jhansi at or near Etawah on the 43rd mile. As yet no levels have been taken along this last Section of the proposed line.

## TRAFFIC.

Coal and Iron.

One of the several important objects attained by constructing the proposed Railway will be the opening up of the Rewah coal-fields.

The most important of these, as far as is at present known, lie around Umaria-Kalesar, some 40 miles distant from Katni, at Johilla about 15 miles beyond, and in the Sohagpore basin.

When this line has been constructed, Umaria coal will probably be delivered at Katni at a cost of about Rs. 6-6-8 per ton or less. The coal is said to be nearly equal to the best Bengal coal (Kurharbali).

Rs. 5-0-0 for cutting and raising This is the present rate at Warora but the training of local labour may be expected to reduce the cost to that in Bengal, *viz.*, between Rs 2 and Rs 2 8
Rs 1-6-8 freight over 40 miles at ¼ pie per maund

At Jubbulpore its cost will be about Rs. 8-7-0 per ton, and at the junction with the Bhopal-Jhansi Railway it can be delivered at Rs. 12 per ton.

The sinking of a shaft at Umaria, and borings in other places, are in progress.

The line may in fact be regarded as essentially a "mineral" one, in addition to any other advantages it may possess. It will supply coal to the whole of any system of railways in Central India and Bundelkhund, to a portion of the future Nagpur-Bengal line, and of the East Indian and Great Indian Peninsula Railways, and probably to the greater portion of the Rajputana State Railway, and other lines to the north-west of Agra. In fact, if judiciously worked, these collieries will ensure a very heavy traffic over this Railway.

Excellent iron ore and stone lime are to be found in the neighbourhood of Katni, and in the Jubbulpore District generally.

Mr. Molesworth, the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India, thus writes on the subject :—

"The Jubbulpore District yields an inexhaustible supply of very rich hematite, containing about 68 per cent. of iron suitable for the manufacture of charcoal iron. The ore is on the surface, and may be obtained cheaply without the cost of expensive mining. It seems probable that the Rewah coal-fields, which have lately been discovered, may have an important influence on the development of an iron industry in this district. There is, moreover, in the neighbourhood, to the north-west of Jubbulpore, manganese ore containing 54 per cent. of manganese; and this would be most valuable in the event of manufactures of steel being undertaken."

General traffic

The prospects of general traffic on this line are still under careful investigation, but the following information may be accepted provisionally. In addition to coal for the north and north-west, this Railway will carry in ordinary times much grain from the Central Provinces to Upper India, and its value in time of scarcity in any portion of the North-West Provinces, or of the Punjab, will be very great.

On the Bilaspore-Sohagpore Section the total amount of goods carried along the route at present in both directions is said to be 30 tons daily for six months in the year only, but the pilgrims passing through towards Pooree are about 200,000 per annum.

On the second Section, it is stated, that the total traffic from the Sohagpore-Umaria district to Katni does not at present average more than 300 tons per month.

Rice is the bulkiest of the exports from Sohagpore and South Rewah generally; then oil-seeds, millets, ghee and forest produce.

The local traffic prospects on the Section from Katni to Saugor are much more cheering, a large quantity of produce that now comes to Katni direct from Pannah will doubtless take rail at Damoh, or near that place. The actual weight of goods, however, has not been estimated.

From Damoh to Saugor the country is particularly open and fertile, grain cultivation being unbroken from Damoh to the Sunar river, and from the Barapani hills to Saugor.

Construction.

From the attached abstracts of estimates it will be seen that the cost of construction of the proposed broad guage line is moderate throughout the whole length, averaging Rs. 59,588 per mile, exclusive of rolling stock, for which item it is usual to add Rs. 10,000 per mile. The total estimate is 245¼ lakhs.

The heaviest works are in crossing the several ranges of hills, notably the Mykal range from Belaspore into the Rewah plateau; the Moorcha Pass in the ridge between the districts of Sohagpore and Singwara; and the Bharair range on the boundary of the Pannah State.

The large rivers that have to be crossed are but few in number, *viz.*, the Tipan (6 of 60 feet), the Johilla (5 of 60), the Mahanuddi (3 of 95), the Patna (5 of 40 feet), the Bearmi (15 spans of 60 feet), the Koopra (6 of 60 feet), the Sunar (9 of 60), and the Dussan (3 of 100), at all of which first class foundations are met with.

Good building stone can be found within easy distance along the whole line. Kunker nodules of a variety which gives a moderately hydraulic lime are found in abundance near most of the large rivers.

The stone lime of Katni is renowned and is largely exported for use even as far off as Calcutta, and it is also procurable in several other localities, but kunker lime will be mainly used for the construction of the line.

Fuel is plentful, but it is not expected that much timber fit for conversion into sleepers will be procured locally, except in the jungles of the Bhairar range, where saj and teak is plentiful.

Ballast materials of first class quality can be found near the line from one end to the other.

Brick earth for tiles or soorkee is also abundant.

*Estimated cost of construction of the proposed Belaspore-Katni-Saugor Railway with extension to Junction with the proposed line from Bhopal to Jhansi.*

| Head of Estimate. | Belaspore to Sohagpore, 129 Miles. | | Sohagpore to Katni, 78¼ Miles | | Katni to Saugor, 113 Miles. | | Saugor to Etawah, 43 Miles. | | Average rate per mile. | Total for 352¼ miles. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rate per mile. | Amount. | Rate per mile. | Amount. | Rate per mile. | Amount. | Rate per mile. | Amount. | | | |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | |
| Preliminary Expenses ... ... ... ... | 500 | 60,000 | 500 | 38,250 | 500 | 56,500 | 500 | 21,500 | 500 | 1,76,250 | |
| Land ... ... ... ... ... .. | 200 | 24,000 | 152 | 11,608 | 400 | 45,200 | 400 | 17,200 | 278 | 98,008 | |
| Earthwork ... ... ... ... ... | 6,542 | 7,85,000 | 5,000 | 3,82,750 | 10,121 | 11,43,673 | 2,000 | 86,000 | 7,249 | 23,98,423 | |
| Minor Bridges ... ... ... ... .. | 2,500 | 3,00,000 | 2,396 | 1,83,320 | 3,750 | 4,23,750 | 3,850 | 1,65,550 | 3,043 | 10,72,620 | |
| Major Bridges ... ... ... ... ... | 7,467 | 8,96,000 | 7,722 | 5,90,770 | 8,307 | 9,38,691 | 3,250 | 1,39,750 | 6,804 | 25,65,211 | |
| Level crossings ... ... ... ... ... | 500 | 60,000 | 500 | 38,250 | 500 | 56,500 | 500 | 21,500 | 500 | 1,76,250 | Total 245 lakhs for 352¼ miles. |
| Fencing at stations ... ... ... ... | 200 | 24,000 | 100 | 3,850 | 100 | 11,300 | 100 | 4,300 | 123 | 43,450 | |
| Ballast ... ... ... ... .. ... | 4,000 | 4,80,000 | 5,125 | 3,92,062 | 5,067 | 5,72,571 | 4,500 | 1,93,500 | 4,647 | 16,38,133 | |
| Permanent-way, including 10 per cent. for sidings ... ... | 24,000 | 31,68,000 | 24,000 | 20,28,000 | 24,000 | 29,76,000 | 24,000 | 11,28,000 | 24,000 | 93,00,000 | |
| Stations and Buildings ... ... ... ... | 5,000 | 6,00,000 | 5,000 | ... | 5,000 | 4,40,135 | 5,000 | 2,15,000 | 5,000 | 17,62,545 | |
| Plant ... ... ... ... ... ... | 100 | 12,000 | 116 | 8,874 | 120 | 13,560 | 120 | 5,160 | 112 | 39,594 | |
| Establishment at 9 per cent. on above ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,79,770 | 4,918 | 17,33,843 | |
| Total ... ... ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,177,230 | 59,588 | 21,004,327 | |
| Rolling stock ... ... ... ... ... | 10,0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10,000 | 35,25,000 | |
| | | | | | | | ... | ... | 69,588 | 2,45,29,327 | |

W. S. TREVOR, *Colonel, R.E.,*
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

*Printed and Published for the* Government of India *at the* Government Central Branch Press, *Simla.*

SUPPLEMENT TO

# The Gazette of India.

Nº 21.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1883.

## OFFICIAL PAPERS.

*A* SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

### PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS.

**Irrigation.**

### REVENUE REPORT OF IRRIGATION WORKS IN SIND FOR THE YEAR 1881-82.

Nos. 185-921., dated Simla, 9th May 1883.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Read—

Letter from the Government of Bombay. No. 68W.I.—145, dated 20th March 1883 submitting Revenue Report of the Irrigation Department in Sind for 1881-82, and Resolution of the Government of Bombay thereon.

OBSERVATIONS.—The capital expenditure during the year under review amounted to R3,95,066, and the total outlay incurred under this head up to the end of the year to R90,93,034, including direct and indirect charges. Of this amount, R23,69,777 had been expended on Productive Public Works, and R67,23,257 on other Irrigation Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept.

2. The gross receipts from all sources amounted to R30,44,828, being nearly 16 per cent. in excess of those for the previous year; the maintenance charges, direct and indirect, to R13,16,203; and the net revenue to R17,28,625. The net revenue from Productive Public Works returned 6 per cent., and that from other Irrigation Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept 9·15 per cent., on the total capital outlay to the end of the year.

3. The total area cultivated under the canals during the year amounted to 1,601,981 acres, being 7·3 per cent. in excess of that of the previous year, but

the assessed revenue (R34,74,351) was 18 per cent. in excess of that of 1880-81. The disproportion between the increase in the area under cultivation and the assessed revenue is partly due to an increase of revenue on "kharif" lands, but mainly to the revision of settlements which is now going on as the old settlements fall in, and a steady increase in revenue is anticipated from this cause for many years to come.

4. The irrigating duty obtained from the water varied from about 35 to 65 acres per cubic foot per second, and was on the whole rather above the average of the previous year. On the Eastern Nara, on which the average duty was 64·75 acres per cubic foot per second, the duty obtained in irrigation of rice was about 50 acres, and in irrigation of "dry crops" about 120 acres per cubic foot per second.

5. The maintenance charges were considerably above the average of the previous five years owing to the necessity for special clearances of the canals, which had been somewhat neglected in previous years from the greater necessity for completion of flood embankments. The Superintending Engineer states that R7·28 lakhs may be considered as the nominal allowance for the proper maintenance of canals and embankments, and R2·35 lakhs for establishments, making a total of about 9⅔ lakhs of rupees as the ordinary annual allotment required; but this appears to be rather a narrow estimate of requirements, as the average outlay of the 5 years ending on March 31st, 1881, amounts to 11 46 lakhs of rupees. The Commissioner in Sind states that much yet remains to be done, and is confident that, if liberal grants are maintained for a few years longer, the results will be even more satisfactory than those given in the report under review.

6. The revenue charges are given in paragraph 6 of the Superintending Engineer's report as R2,74,070, and amount to 8·82 per cent. on the actual realisations of canal revenue, which are shown in paragraph 10 as amounting to R31,01,939. The charge seems high, unless detailed measurements and assessments are annually made of the irrigated areas.

7. The Government of India agrees fully with the Government of Bombay in considering that no necessity exists for making any alteration in the present method of accounting for the canal revenue, as the share of the land revenue due to the canals is fixed and duly credited to these works in the Administrative Accounts.

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ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Government of Bombay in the Public Works Department for information.

Also, that a copy of this Resolution, of the report, and of the Resolution by the Government of Bombay, be forwarded for information to the Governments noted in the margin in the Public Works Department.

Madras, Bengal, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.

Also, that a copy of this Resolution, of the report, and of the Resolution by the Government of Bombay, be forwarded to the Department of Finance and Commerce and to the Revenue and Agricultural Department for information, and to the Publisher of the *Gazette of India* for publication in the Gazette Supplement.

Also, that a copy of this Resolution, of the report, and of the Resolution by the Government of Bombay, be forwarded to Her Majesty's Secretary of State.

By order,

H. A. BROWNLOW, *Colonel, R.E.*,

*Deputy Secy to the Govt. of India.*

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Bombay, Public Works Department,—No. 47, W. I.—104, dated 7th March 1883.

Read again—

From the Superintending Engineer for Irrigation in Sind, No. 163, dated 18th January 1883—Submitting, with his remarks, the Annual Revenue Report of the Irrigation Department in Sind for 1881-82.

Endorsement by the Commissioner in Sind, No. 413, dated 27th January 1883—Submitting the above report with his observations thereon.

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RESOLUTION.—The inundation of 1881 was on the whole a favorable one, and in its results above the average.

2. The steady increase in the area of *kharif* cultivation, omitting years of flood, is extremely satisfactory, indicating, as it does, that the protective embankments of recent construction are being efficiently maintained, and that ruined lands are again being gradually brought under cultivation.

3. No increase in *rabi* cultivation can be looked for until the existing conditions are somewhat modified by the introduction of a certain quantity of perennial water into some of the canals which will admit of such a system being economically carried into effect.

4. The increase in the Irrigation revenue of over 6¼ lakhs of rupees on the average of the five preceding years is satisfactory proof that the revised system of assessment is already bearing fruit, and further that the additional sum expended since 1879-80 on the maintenance and repairs of canals and embankments has yielded a substantial return.

5. Both the Commissioner and Superintending Engineer for Irrigation in Sind agree that, as the revised system of assessment is extended throughout the province, combined with a liberal grant for canal clearances, the revenue may be expected to increase annually for some years to come.

6. The decrease of revenue on the Eastern Nara for the year under review is fully explained. The protective embankments are now making good progress, and the lands that have been injured by floods will soon be recovered. When complete immunity from floods can be guaranteed, the returns from all the canals under this system will rapidly increase: and the supply channel at Rohri can then be deepened sufficiently to ensure a proper *rabi* supply for the Mithrao and Thar canals.

7. The expenditure on maintenance and repairs for the whole province during 1881-82 was R10,98,941, or R1,58,233 more than in 1880-81. The result of this large additional outlay will be seen in the report for the next year 1882-83.

8. The normal amount required annually for the proper maintenance of the canals and embankments is said to be about R7¼ lakhs, or, including establishment charges, about 9½ lakhs.

9. The percentage of cost of establishment in 1881-82 works out to about 24; that of expenditure on revenue to about 40; and the cost of maintenance per acre of cultivation to 13¾ annas.

10. The Superintending Engineer for Irrigation has correctly interpreted the intention of Government in the 9th paragraph of his report. Credit should be given in the accounts of *all* the canals for the difference of assessment on *jaghir* lands. The Examiner of Public Works Accounts should be requested to revise the General Abstract of Financial Results of Irrigation Works in Sind for, and up to the close of, 1881-82 accordingly.

11. The Commissioner concurs with the Superintending Engineer that the present arrangement of showing the Irrigation share of the consolidated rate under the head *Indirect* in the General Abstract of Financial Results of Irrigation Works is apt to mislead. Government, however, consider that there is no

necessity for any change in the form of keeping the accounts of Irrigation works in Sind which has been ordered by the Government of India.

The value of the canals as Irrigation works cannot be overlooked so long as the share of the land revenue, under the consolidated rate system, due to or dependent on the works, is properly credited in the accounts; and this share has been fixed at 90 per cent.

12. The Commissioner brings prominently to notice the importance of the Kashmor Bund, and the highly satisfactory way in which, under severe pressure, it stood and answered the purposes for which it was constructed. He also records his opinion that the results of all the different canals, as detailed by the Superintending Engineer, are satisfactory. For all these good results, great credit is due to Colonel LeMesurier and the Executive Engineers under his control.

13. Now that the embankments in Upper Sind have been completed and only require to be carefully maintained and watched during the inundation season, those in Lower Sind are being taken in hand. As regards the provision of special funds for the purpose, Government await the receipt of some definite proposals, with detailed plans and estimates, for the necessary works.

14. Copies of the report and of the Commissioner's endorsement, together with the observations of this Government thereon, should, as usual, be forwarded to the Government of India and the Secretary of State.

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Extract from the Proceedings of the Commissioner in Sind,—No. 413, dated 27th January 1883.

Read—

Letter No. 163, dated 18th January 1883, from the Superintending Engineer for Irrigation in Sind, submitting Irrigation Revenue Report for the year 1881-82.

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Submitted to Government.

2. This report explains fully the revenue results of the year. The inundation of 1881 was a favorable one, though at one time owing to the lowness of the river in July and August, apprehensions were entertained that the crops were likely to suffer serious loss. The timely rise of the river in September removed these fears, and as it continued high, and the canals contained water till a late date, the crops were above the average, and the Irrigation revenue was unusually large, being no less than R6,29,844 in excess of the average of the previous five years. These figures, it must be remarked, refer to assessments, not actual collections.

3. This large increase is attributed by the Superintending Engineer to the introduction of the revised system of assessment, and this, there can be no question, has had a great deal to do with it: but a great deal is also due to the recultivation of lands, which had been left uncultivated, owing to the successive floods now fortunately kept out by the Kashmor and other protective embankments; and also to general causes, for, as the table in the following paragraph of the report shows, the increase has been very general all over Sind, and not confined to the parts where revised rates have been introduced. Another reason that has largely contributed to the increase has been the state of the Western Nara, one of the largest canals in the Shikarpur and Karachi districts, which in the previous year failed very seriously, owing to the set of the river against its mouth, but which worked satisfactorily during the year. The increase in kharif cultivation has really been considerably larger than the table given in para. 3 shows, for, as Colonel LeMesurier has pointed out, kharif lands flooded, but cultivated with *rabi* crops in seasons of flood, have been entered under the head of *kharif*, because so classed at the time of settlement. The present method of recording cultivation is undoubtedly defective, but this is not the place to discuss how it can best be improved.

4. The improved results described by the Superintending Engineer are also due in no small degree to the endeavours recently made to improve the canals,

and clear them more thoroughly than had been done for long, for, as the Superintending Engineer remarks, he had been compelled in some previous years to neglect clearances in order to obtain funds for protective embankments. The increased expenditure on canals may be said to have commenced in 1879-80, when, as shown in para. 6, R6,87,162 were expended on works. In 1880-81 the expenditure rose to R7,32,956, and in 1881-82 to R8,86,044. The results are now beginning to be apparent, and a return being received which shows the wisdom of placing the canals in thorough order, and keeping them in it. Much yet remains to be done, but the Commissioner is confident that if liberal grants are continued for a few years longer, the results will be even more gratifying than those described in the present report.

5. The Commissioner observes that the Superintending Engineer has throughout used the figures supplied by the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, and as this is what Government has directed, the only figures it is necessary for the Commissioner to draw attention to are those which show consolidated land revenue, as given in Table VII. In this table the consolidated revenue is entered as being R37,65,471. This, unfortunately owing to a mistake, for which the Collectors of Hyderabad and Karachi—not the Examiner—are responsible, is not correct, the correct figure being R37,46,220. The difference represents the village cess levied on land revenue under Bombay Act IV of 1881 in the talukas into which revised settlements have recently been introduced. Instructions have been given to prevent a similar error in future.

6. The Superintending Engineer has, in paras. 14 to 16, raised the question whether the present method of classing receipts under the head of "direct" and "indirect" is suited to Sind. In other Provinces he points out "owners' rate" and "water advantage rate" are entered as indirect receipts, while water rates appear as "direct" revenue; but in Sind 90 per cent. of the consolidated revenue, which includes water rate, is entered as "indirect." The Commissioner agrees with Colonel LeMesurier that the present arrangement is misleading; but, on the other hand, the whole 90 per cent. would not, according to the system in force elsewhere, appear under the head "direct" revenue; so that, if what is desired is to have one system in all Provinces, some further change than that suggested by Colonel LeMesurier would have to be made. Whether such a change is really necessary or desirable, the Annual Report is not the place to discuss, and therefore the Commissioner will not further pursue the subject.

7. The Kashmor embankment, in spite of the severe test to which it was exposed, stood well, and it is highly satisfactory to find this very important work answering so admirably.

8. The Superintending Engineer gives, as usual, details for all the different canals: it is not necessary for the Commissioner to review these details; it may suffice to say that the results are satisfactory.

9. The Commissioner is glad to notice that the embankments in Lower Sind are now "being taken up as a whole." The embankments in Upper Sind may now be said to be in good order, but those in Lower Sind still leave much to be desired; and until this has been seen to, and cultivation made less risky, no large increase in revenue can be looked for. Now, too, that revenue survey operations are being rapidly pushed on in Lower Sind, every help should be afforded to cultivators: the old and very faulty lease system will cease, as the settlement is extended, and a very large increase of revenue may confidently be looked for, if only agricultural operations can be carried on in safety. In his 70th paragraph, the Superintending Engineer observes that special funds will be required for the work to be done in Lower Sind, and the Commissioner trusts that Colonel LeMesurier will bring to notice what sums are required, as he fully concurs with that officer in the opinion that there ought to be no cause of complaint of insufficient return for the outlay "as far as the whole district on both banks (of the Indus) south of Jerruck is concerned."

## *General Abstract of Financial Results of Irrigation Works in Sindh for, and up to the close of, 1881-82.*

WORKS IN OPERATION.

| | Productive Public Works. | | | Irrigation and Navigation Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept. | | | | | | | | | Irrigation and Navigation Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Begári. Canal. | Mithráo Canal | Total. | Desert Canal. | Sukkur Canal. | Ghár Canal. | Eastern Nára. Other works. | Alibhar Kacheri Canal. | Márak Great Canal. | Surfráz Canal. | Fuleli Canal. | Total. | Grand Total. | Shikárpur Canals Division. | Ghár Division. | Hyderabad Canals Division. | Fuleli Division. | Karáchi Collectorate Canals Division. | Total. |
| *Capital Outlay.* | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| During year .. Direct ... | 76,029 | ... | 76,029 | 96,177 | 4,339 | ... | 10,90,371 | ... | 12,436 | ... | ... | 3,03,323 | 3,79,352 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| During year .. Indirect ... | 6,028 | ... | 6,028 | 2,664 | 145 | ... | 6,111 | ... | 498 | 268 | ... | 9,686 | 15,714 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total ... | 82,057 | ... | 82,057 | 98,841 | 4,484 | ... | 1,96,482 | ... | 12,934 | 268 | ... | 3,13,009 | 3,95,066 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| To end of year Direct ... | 12,87,376 | 9,98,180 | 22,85,556 | 8,01,625 | 12,38,152 | 4,15,537 | 25,80,161 | 23,207 | 1,93,600 | 1,18,559 | 10,77,561 | 64,48,402 | 87,33,958 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| To end of year Indirect ... | 41,039 | 43,182 | 84,221 | 32,417 | 54,925 | 23,448 | 1,06,462 | 710 | 7,486 | 16,121 | 43,286 | 2,74,855 | 3,59,076 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total ... | 13,28,415 | 10,41,362 | 23,69,777 | 8,34,042 | 12,93,077 | 4,38,985 | 26,86,623 | 23,917 | 2,01,086 | 1,24,680 | 11,20,847 | 67,23,257 | 90,93,034 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| *Gross Revenue.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| During year ... Direct ... | 18,499 | 812 | 19,311 | 10,106 | 327 | 4,256 | 19,306 | 804 | 2,491 | 1,071 | 24,980 | 63,341 | 82,652 | 2,351 | 3,172 | 15,318 | 1,073 | 11,717 | 33,631 |
| During year ... Indirect ... | 1,03,047 | 1,21,083 | 2,24,130 | 1,00,265 | 31,835 | 4,29,147 | 32,677 | 19,337 | 71,153 | 24,801 | 3,06,948 | 10,16,163 | 12,40,293 | 2,25,880 | 4,22,104 | 5,39,631 | 34,427 | 4,66,210 | 16,88,252 |
| Total ... | 1,21,546 | 1,21,895 | 2,43,441 | 1,10,371 | 32,162 | 4,33,403 | 51,983 | 20,141 | 73,644 | 25,872 | 3,31,928 | 10,79,504 | 13,22,945 | 2,28,231 | 4,25,276 | 5,54,949 | 35,500 | 4,77,927 | 17,21,883 |
| To end of year Direct ... | 37,529 | 62,560 | 1,00,089 | 12,494 | 6,293 | 1,52,334 | 3,72,073 | 7,847 | 32,865 | 19,524 | 4,75,420 | 10,78,850 | 11,78,939 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| To end of year Indirect ... | 22,49,878 | 13,45,159 | 35,95,037 | 7,72,616 | 3,41,650 | 82,96,522 | 17,16,944 | 60,150 | 4,09,050 | 96,100 | 29,07,649 | 1,46,00,671 | 1,81,95,708 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total ... | 22,87,407 | 14,07,719 | 36,95,126 | 7,85,110 | 3,47,943 | 84,48,856 | 20,89,007 | 67,997 | 4,41,915 | 1,15,624 | 33,83,069 | 1,56,79,521 | 1,93,74,647 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| *Working Expenses.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| During year ... Direct ... | 59,872 | 36,184 | 96,056 | 22,687 | 51,477 | 1,59,611 | 32,180 | 9,581 | 15,631 | 15,947 | 1,42,664 | 4,49,778 | 5,45,834 | 1,18,594 | 1,06,834 | 2,07,839 | 31,040 | 2,88,620 | 7,53,927 |
| During year ... Indirect ... | 2,344 | 1,031 | 3,375 | 609 | 1,986 | 3,793 | 1,174 | 310 | 375 | 666 | 5,154 | 14,067 | 17,442 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total ... | 62,216 | 37,215 | 99,431 | 23,296 | 53,463 | 1,63,404 | 33,354 | 9,891 | 16,006 | 16,613 | 1,47,818 | 4,63,845 | 5,63,276 | 1,18,594 | 1,06,834 | 2,07,839 | 31,040 | 2,88,620 | 7,53,927 |
| To end of year Direct ... | 13,15,649 | 9,29,746 | 22,45,395 | 2,07,476 | 5,53,915 | 21,23,068 | 9,01,353 | 55,235 | 1,42,606 | 1,02,725 | 30,65,443 | 71,51,821 | 93,97,216 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| To end of year Indirect ... | 37,268 | 50,827 | 88,095 | 6,797 | 19,284 | 54,526 | 38,053 | 1,870 | 4,340 | 4,707 | 96,174 | 2,25,751 | 3,13,846 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total ... | 13,52,917 | 9,80,573 | 23,33,490 | 2,14,273 | 5,73,199 | 21,75,594 | 9,39,406 | 57,105 | 1,46,946 | 1,07,432 | 31,63,617 | 73,77,572 | 97,11,062 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| *Net Revenue.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| During year ... ... ... | 59,330 | 84,680 | 1,44,010 | 87,075 | −21,301 | 2,69,999 | 18,629 | 10,250 | 57,638 | 9,259 | 1,94,110 | 6,15,659 | 7,59,669 | 1,09,637 | 3,18,442 | 3,47,110 | 4,460 | 1,89,307 | 9,68,956 |
| To end of year ... ... ... | 9,34,490 | 4,27,146 | 13,61,636 | 5,70,837 | −2,25,256 | 62,73,262 | 11,49,601 | 10,892 | 2,94,969 | 8,192 | 2,19,452 | 83,01,949 | 96,63,585 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| *Simple Interest.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| During year ... ... ... | 49,974 | 39,927 | 89,901 | 30,141 | 48,674 | 16,621 | 99,399 | 928 | 7,495 | 4,742 | 42,700 | 2,50,700 | 3,40,601 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| To end of year ... ... ... | 6,59,228 | 7,24,113 | 13,83,341 | 2,36,625 | 6,90,171 | 2,78,370 | 17,96,629 | 8,874 | 65,679 | 48,350 | 9,23,118 | 40,46,825 | 54,30,166 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| *Net Profit after paying off Interest* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| During year ... ... ... | 9,356 | 44,753 | 54,109 | 56,934 | −69,975 | 2,53,378 | −80,770 | 8,322 | 50,143 | 4,517 | 1,41,410 | 3,64,959 | 4,19,068 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| To end of year ... ... ... | 2,75,262 | −2,96,967 | −21,705 | 3,34,212 | −9,15,427 | 59,94,892 | −6,46,028 | 2,018 | 2,29,290 | −40,157 | −7,03,558 | 42,55,124 | 42,33,419 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

REMARKS.

Expenditure and receipts from Ordinary Agricultural Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are not kept:—

| Divisions. | Expenditure. | Receipts. |
|---|---|---|
| *Begári Division.* | R | R |
| Clearance and extension of Buxaliwah. | 1,009 | ... |
| Constructing a well at Drobs .. | 112 | ... |
| Additions to office quarters at Badani. | 1,243 | ... |
| Abkalani maintenance and conservancy establishment Kashmor and Begári Bund. | 31,749 | ... |
| Maintenance of garden at Badani. | 479 | ... |
| Repairs to Kashmor and Begári Bund. | 84,855 | ... |
| General charges for Establishment and Tools and Plant. | 19,605 | ... |
| Total Begári Division ... | 1,39,052 | 119 |
| Ghár Division. | | |
| *Shikárpur Canals Division* ... | ... | 11 |
| Kassimpur Bund ... ... | 20,370 | 7 |
| *Eastern Nára Division.* | | |
| Surveying a line of embankment south of Puran. | 133 | ... |
| *Fuleli Division* ... ... ... | ... | 1 |
| *Karáchi Collectorate Canals Division.* | 202 | 373 |
| Total ... | 1,59,757 | 511 |

G. J. MELLISS, *Colonel, S.C.,*
*Examiner of Public Works Accounts.*

# PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

## IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI IN THE PUNJAB FOR 1882-83 UP TO 31st MARCH 1883.

| Canal Division. | Water distributed during March 1883. Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauge. Full supply. | Actual throughout. | Gross Consumption, cubic feet per second. Estimated full supply. | Actual average throughout. | Navigation Return Canal. Principal items of Traffic. Up | Down. | Land irrigated (approximate). Zila. | Acres. | Rainfall. Average | During month. | Chief crops (approximate). Name. | Area in acres. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bari Doab Canal. 1st Division | 4·9 | 4·21 | 3,073·6 | 1,114 | ... | ... | Gurdáspur | 10,970 | 0·9 | 0·1 | Wheat | 128,889 | The Bári Doáb Canal was open during the whole month. The decrease in area irrigated up to date is 28,896 acres as compared with the same period of last year, and 65,608 acres as compared with March 1881. Superintending Engineer states that the decrease is attributed to a considerable area having been sown in this fasl on the dampness left from the irrigation of the previous crop. |
| 2nd Division, Main Branch, Lower | 4·6 | 3·6 | | 901 | ... | ... | Amritsar | 78,267 | 0·8 | 0·3 | Barley | 1,921 | |
| 2nd do., Lahore Branch | 3·0 | 2·9 | | 551 | ... | ... | Lahore | 106,764 | 1·1 | 0·3 | Mixed grains | 9,946 | |
| Passing through Escapes | ... | ... | ... | 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Miscellaneous | 55,245 | |
| Total Bári Doáb Canal | ... | ... | 3,073·6 | 2,575 | ... | ... | ... | 196,001 | ... | ... | ... | 196,001 | |
| Corresponding period of last year | ... | ... | 3,073·6 | 2,888·87 | ... | ... | ... | 224,897 | ... | ... | ... | 224,897 | |
| Western Jumna Canal. Karnál Division | 4·33 | 4·03 | 2,546 | 739 | ... | 440,614 kurries, bullies, &c.; 6,280 mds. fire-wood; and 18,136 cubic feet timber. | Umballa | 500 | 0·78 | 1·47 | Wheat | 146,837 | On the Western Jumna Canal the final operations of the year show an increase of 68,905 acres as compared with last year. Of this 35,666 acres are in the Hánsi Division, 31,458 in the Delhi Division, and 1,781 in the Karnál Division. |
| Delhi do. | 5·70 | 4·03 | | 389 | | | Karnál | 46,694 | 0·90 | 1·26 | Barley | 665 | |
| Hánsi do. | 9·00 | 7·70 | | 848 | | | Delhi | 30,546 | 0·40 | 1·60 | Mixed grains | 29,040 | |
| Do. Bulla Head | 8·80 | 5·64 | | 186 | | | Rohtak | 39,895 | 0·70 | 0·35 | Miscellaneous | 18,464 | |
| Passing through Escapes | ... | ... | ... | 176 | ... | | Hissár | 43,330 | 0·60 | 2·40 | ... | ... | |
| | | | | | | | Jhínd | 33,667 | 0·10 | 0·10 | ... | ... | |
| | | | | | | | Bíkaner | 167 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | | | | | | | Kalsia State | 207 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Total Western Jumna Canal | ... | ... | 2,546 | 2,338 | ... | 440,614 | ... | 195,006 | ... | ... | ... | 195,006 | |
| Corresponding period of last year | ... | ... | 2,546 | 1,690 | ... | 326,894 | ... | 126,101 | ... | ... | ... | 126,101 | |
| Inundation Canals. Upper Sutlej Division | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Lahore | 33,105 | ... | ... | Detail not obtainable for want of establishment. | ... | On the Inundation Canals there is an increase of 37,527 acres as compared with the corresponding period of last year. |
| Lower Sutlej and Chenab | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Montgomery | 88,867 | ... | ... | | ... | |
| Indus Canals | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Mooltan | 180,428 | 0·49 | 0·2 | | ... | |
| Muzaffargarh | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Dera Gházi Khan | 48,295 | 0·37 | 0·05 | ... | ... | |
| | | | | | | | Muzaffargarh | 157,330 | 5·80 | ... | ... | ... | |
| Total Inundation Canals | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 508,025 | ... | ... | ... | 508,025 | |
| Corresponding period of last year | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 470,498 | ... | ... | ... | 470,498 | |
| Perennial Canals, Grand Total | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 391,007 | ... | ... | ... | 391,007 | On the Perennial Canals there is an increase of 40,009 acres as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year. |
| Do. corresponding period of last year | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 350,998 | ... | ... | ... | 350,998 | |

J. E. CATTON,

*Asst. Secy. to Govt., Punjab, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.*

GOVERNME

DEPARTMENT OF F

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHO

QUANTITIES PER RU

| Provinces. | Districts. | Wheat. Present fortnight. | Wheat. Past fortnight. | Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Barley. Present fortnight. | Barley. Past fortnight. | Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Rice (best sort). Present fortnight. | Rice (best sort). Past fortnight. | Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Rice (common). Present fortnight. | Rice (common). Past fortnight. | Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Great Millet (Cholum Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight. | Great Millet. Past fortnight. | Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Bulrush Millet (C boo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spica* Present fortnight. | Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight. | Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fort- |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch | S. Ch. | S. Ch | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch | S. Ch | S. Ch. | S. |
| Madras. | Ganjam | 7 6 | 5 14 | 11 13 | ... | ... | ... | 19 6 | 19 6 | 17 13 | 21 3 | 21 3 | 19 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Vizagapatam | 12 8 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 11 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 10 11 | 11 5 | 11 5 | 21 10 | ... | 23 3 | 20 13 | 23 13 | 23 |
| | Godavery | 10 13 | 10 13 | 12 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 14 | 15 13 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 18 0 | 26 14 | ... | 30 11 | ... | ... | |
| | Kistna | 8 13 | 7 13 | 16 3 | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 15 6 | 18 5 | 14 11 | 16 0 | 19 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 18 11 | ... | ... | |
| | Nellore | 10 13 | 9 0 | 12 10 | ... | ... | ... | 12 14 | 12 14 | 15 13 | 14 0 | 14 0 | ... | 22 2 | 23 0 | 38 6 | 22 10 | 22 10 | |
| | Cuddapah | 14 11 | 14 11 | 16 3 | ... | ... | ... | 12 6 | 12 6 | 12 0 | 13 5 | 13 5 | 13 11 | 26 14 | 26 14 | 30 13 | 30 6 | 30 6 | 31 |
| | Anantapur | 13 6 | 13 6 | 14 6 | ... | ... | ... | 11 13 | 11 13 | 15 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 16 3 | 30 2 | 30 2 | 33 0 | 28 3 | 28 3 | 18 |
| | Bellary | 18 3 | 18 3 | 17 5 | ... | ... | ... | 12 5 | 12 5 | 12 5 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 45 5 | 41 3 | 33 0 | 35 11 | 33 13 | 25 |
| | Kurnool | 14 10 | 15 3 | 14 10 | ... | ... | ... | 10 10 | 11 0 | 11 6 | 11 6 | 11 6 | 11 6 | 34 3 | 34 3 | 32 3 | 31 3 | 31 3 | 30 |
| | Madras | 11 5 | 11 5 | 10 13 | ... | ... | ... | 13 14 | 13 14 | 14 10 | 15 13 | 15 13 | 16 3 | 22 5 | 22 5 | 24 8 | 26 6 | 26 6 | 26 |
| | Chingleput | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 11 | 15 11 | 16 8 | 16 10 | 16 10 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | 21 13 | 21 2 | |
| | North Arcot | 10 3 | 9 5 | 11 6 | ... | ... | ... | 15 0 | 14 6 | 16 5 | 17 14 | 17 5 | 18 13 | 27 5 | 24 10 | ... | 29 11 | 28 0 | 26 |
| | South Arcot | 8 10 | 9 6 | 9 6 | ... | ... | ... | 15 11 | 16 8 | 16 8 | 17 8 | 18 13 | 18 13 | ... | ... | 33 10 | 30 0 | 32 5 | 29 |
| | Tanjore | 11 13 | 11 0 | 10 5 | ... | ... | ... | 19 8 | 19 8 | 19 14 | ... | ... | ... | 38 3 | 38 3 | 38 3 | 30 6 | 32 10 | 31 |
| | Trichinopoly | 10 10 | 9 14 | 9 14 | ... | ... | ... | 16 10 | 18 0 | 16 10 | 17 6 | 18 13 | 17 6 | ... | ... | ... | 33 0 | 33 0 | 30 |
| | Madura | 12 14 | 12 2 | 12 8 | ... | ... | ... | 17 3 | 17 10 | 15 8 | 18 3 | 18 10 | 16 8 | 37 5 | 34 0 | 29 3 | 32 5 | 32 5 | 32 |
| | Tinnevelly | 9 3 | 9 3 | 9 3 | ... | ... | ... | 19 14 | 19 14 | 15 14 | 20 2 | 20 2 | 16 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Coimbatore | 14 13 | 14 13 | 14 13 | ... | ... | ... | 14 6 | 14 6 | 14 13 | 15 6 | 15 6 | 15 13 | 27 13 | 27 13 | 26 2 | 27 0 | 30 3 | 35 |
| | Nilgiris | 9 14 | 9 14 | 10 10 | ... | ... | ... | 10 6 | 10 6 | 9 10 | 11 6 | 11 3 | 12 0 | 18 8 | 18 8 | 20 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 21 |
| | Salem | 13 10 | 13 10 | 11 14 | ... | ... | ... | 16 13 | 16 13 | 15 8 | 17 14 | 17 14 | 16 14 | 29 2 | 29 2 | 29 2 | 29 8 | 29 8 | 22 |
| | South Canara | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 14 | ... | ... | ... | 9 11 | 9 11 | 10 11 | 12 11 | 13 3 | 15 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Malabar | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 6 | ... | ... | ... | 15 6 | 15 6 | 15 13 | 16 3 | 16 3 | 16 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Bombay. | Bombay | 10 4 | 10 9 | 10 15 | 22 10 | 19 2 | 17 7 | 8 0 | 7 12 | 7 7 | 13 5 | 13 1 | 13 5 | 18 6 | 21 4 | 18 4 | 12 13 | 16 1 | 13 |
| | Ahmedabad | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 4 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 20 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 6 8 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 8 0 | 19 8 | 19 8 | 18 8 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 15 |
| | Kaira | 11 7 | 11 14 | 12 12 | 22 14 | 22 14 | 21 5 | 10 0 | 10 11 | 9 2 | 14 9 | 15 4 | 15 4 | 17 12 | 18 13 | 20 0 | 14 9 | 14 14 | 14 |
| | Surat | 11 10 | 11 13 | 13 6 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 6 3 | 7 10 | 7 10 | 7 7 | 8 7 | 8 7 | 8 5 | 19 2 | 19 5 | 15 9 | 14 3 | 14 3 | 11 |
| | Broach | 12 10 | 12 10 | 12 5 | ... | ... | ... | 10 14 | 10 14 | 10 10½ | 13 7 | 12 7 | 12 13 | 17 9 | 17 9 | 15 4 | 14 1 | 14 1 | 15 |
| | Tanna (Salsette) | 9 12 | 9 12 | 10 5 | ... | ... | ... | 8 2 | 8 2 | 9 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 11 4 | 18 10 | 18 10 | 18 10 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 16 |
| | Colába (Alibág) | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 7 8 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 |
| | Khandesh (Dhulia) | 14 14 | 16 0 | 16 12½ | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 7 4 | 10 12 | 10 0 | 10 15 | 17 10 | 20 0 | 25 8 | 16 0 | 16 15 | 20 |
| | Nasik | 12 13 | 12 13 | 15 8 | ... | ... | ... | 7 7 | 7 7 | 7 7 | 13 6 | 13 6 | 12 0 | 22 6 | 22 6 | ... | 18 6 | 18 6 | 21 |
| | Ahmednagar | 14 0 | 14 4 | 14 6 | ... | ... | ... | 9 5 | 9 9 | 9 11 | 12 4 | 12 11 | 15 0 | 26 4 | 27 4 | 26 13 | 19 12 | 20 6 | 23 |
| | Poona | 13 13 | 14 15 | 13 13 | 9 4 | 9 4 | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 12 4 | 12 4 | 12 4 | 21 12 | 23 15 | 23 15 | 18 6 | 18 6 | 19 |
| | Sholápur | 14 8 | 14 8 | 15 6 | ... | ... | ... | 10 7 | 10 7 | 10 7 | 11 5 | 11 5 | 11 5 | 27 10 | 31 8 | 33 10 | 25 8 | 27 2 | 27 |
| | Kaládgi (Bagalkot) | 20 8 | 20 8 | 22 0 | 17 8 | 17 8 | 15 0 | 6 12 | 6 12 | 6 8 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 9 8 | 31 0 | 31 0 | 34 0 | 29 8 | 29 8 | 31 |
| | Satara | 13 6 | 13 6 | 12 1 | ... | ... | ... | 8 14 | 8 14 | 9 11 | 11 7 | 11 7 | 11 7 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 28 0 | 19 6 | 19 6 | 23 |
| | Belgaum | 19 8 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 13 4 | 12 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 10 8 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 17 14 | 23 0 | 28 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 26 |
| | Dharwar (Hubli) | 23 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 11 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 12 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 26 1 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 25 |
| | Ratnagiri | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 8 | ... | ... | ... | 8 9 | 8 9 | 10 0 | 16 4 | 16 4 | 16 15 | 20 13 | 20 13 | 20 13 | 14 11 | 14 11 | 19 |
| | Kanara (Karwar) | 13 0 | 13 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 12 0 | 12 4 | 15 0 | 15 8 | 15 8 | 20 0 | ... | ... | 16 |
| | Panch Mahals (Godhra) | 11 6 | 11 6 | 12 5 | ... | ... | ... | 11 6 | 11 6 | 11 6 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 22 13 | 22 13 | 26 10 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 |
| | Aden | 9 5 | 9 5 | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | 6 3 | 6 3 | 6 3 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 12 7 | 12 7 | 11 3 | 11 3 | 11 3 | 9 |
| | Asirgarh | 14 14 | 15 5 | 16 8 | .. | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 5 | 11 8 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 13 4 | 20 13 | 22 11 | 31 0 | 22 3 | 23 0 | 32 |
| | Baroda | 10 0 | 10 2 | 10 14 | 16 0 | 13 11 | 13 11 | 8 14 | 9 7 | 8 9 | 11 7 | 11 12 | 11 7 | 17 2 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 13 11 | 14 4 | 14 |
| | Diesa | 14 0 | 14 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | 6 14 | 6 14 | 6 6 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 8 6 | 19 5 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 18 5 | 18 0 | 18 |
| | Simach | 15 0 | 15 0 | 16 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 8 8 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 21 0 | 16 0 | 17 0 | 20 |
| | Nasirabad | 16 0 | 15 5¾ | 17 2¾ | 23 11 | 23 0 | 23 10¾ | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 23 5½ | 23 5½ | 27 5½ | 18 12 | 18 13½ | 18 |
| | Rajkot | 14 8 | 14 14 | 13 10 | ... | ... | ... | 6 8 | 6 8 | 6 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 0 | 18 4 | 18 8 | 16 0 | 14 10 | 14 12 | 14 |
| | Upper Sindh Frontier | 13 12 | 14 4 | 15 0 | 24 4 | 22 8 | 26 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 12 5 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 22 12 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 32 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | [illegible] |
| | Karachi | 13 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 23 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 8 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 16 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 23 0 | 17 0 | 18 0 | 17 |
| | Jhiomabad (Nakur) | 16 0 | 16 0 | 17 0 | 26 0 | 24 0 | 20 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 18 0 | 20 0 | 18 0 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 23 |
| | Shikarpur | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 8½ | 25 8 | 26 0 | 26 10 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 13 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 15 4 | 28 4 | 28 0 | 23 0 | 28 4 | 27 4 | 26 |
| | Sukkur | No return received | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Thar and Parkar (Umarkot) | 14 2 | 13 0 | 18 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 6 | 14 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | 18 14 | 18 12 | 22 |
| Bengal. | *Western Districts.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Burdwan | 16 0 | 15 7 | 16 0 | 24 0 | 26 4 | 30 0 | 19 0 | 18 12 | 29 0 | 24 0 | 24 12 | 32 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Bancoorah | 14 0 | 14 0 | 13 12 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 16 0 | 19 0 | 20 0 | 25 0 | 24 8 | 24 8 | 35 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Beerbhoom | 16 0 | 15 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | 18 0 | 16 0 | 24 0 | 22 0 | 21 0 | 31 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Midnapore | 17 0 | 17 0 | 14 8 | 16 0 | 16 0 | ... | 21 0 | 21 0 | 20 0 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 28 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Hooghly | 15 0 | 15 0 | 19 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Howrah | 13 4 | 13 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | 15 0 | 16 0 | 17 8 | 18 12 | 20 0 | 21 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |

a In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Culna and Cutwa 13-4 seers and Raneegunge 12-14 seers.
b Retail price of salt at Onda, Mojia, and Bishenpore 13 seers, and at Sonamukhi 12 seers.
c In the interior retail prices of salt range from 11-12 to 16 seers.

DIA.

E AND COMMERCE.

A FOR THE 2nd HALF OF APRIL 1883.

ERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

| illets, Ragi, &c. ru, Veragu, Sawee, a, Coraloo, Murn-uglee), Panicum cum, &c. | | Gram. | | | Firewood. | | | Salt. Wholesale. | | | Salt. Retail. | | | Districts. | Provinces. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | | |
| S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | | |
| 35 3 | 35 3 | 36 10 | 36 10 | 26 10 | 215 13 | 215 13 | 215 13 | ... | ... | ... | 13 13 | 13 13 | 13 13 | Ganjam | Madras. |
| 22 3 | 26 5 | 30 6 | 35 2 | 28 2 | 87 8 | 87 8 | 93 5 | 14 10 | 14 10 | 14 10 | 14 5 | 14 5 | 14 0 | Vizagapatam | |
| 28 3 | 36 6 | 33 10 | 33 10 | 29 6 | 194 6 | 194 6 | 194 6 | 14 10 | 14 10 | 14 10 | 14 10 | 14 10 | 14 10 | Godavery | |
| 29 6 | 35 5 | 25 10 | 26 3 | 27 6 | 145 13 | 145 13 | 145 13 | 15 11 | 15 11 | 15 6 | 15 3 | 15 3 | 15 3 | Kistna | |
| 29 2 | 36 6 | 22 10 | 22 0 | 25 3 | 93 5 | 93 5 | 93 5 | 15 6 | 15 6 | 14 13 | 14 13 | 14 13 | 14 13 | Nellore | |
| 30 0 | 30 0 | 33 8 | 36 2 | 33 8 | 194 6 | 194 6 | 194 6 | 17 2 | 17 2 | 14 6 | 16 10 | 16 10 | 13 14 | Cuddapah | |
| 31 0 | 33 0 | 40 5 | 40 5 | 40 5 | ... | ... | ... | 14 5 | 14 5 | 13 2 | 14 5 | 14 5 | 13 2 | Anantapur | |
| 38 13 | 29 2 | 31 6 | 33 10 | 29 11 | 94 13 | 94 13 | 97 3 | 15 13 | 15 13 | 14 10 | 15 8 | 15 8 | 14 5 | Bellary | |
| 32 3 | ... | 28 8 | 31 8 | 30 0 | 182 11 | 190 8 | 163 5 | 14 13 | 14 13 | 14 13 | 14 6 | 14 6 | 14 6 | Kurnool | |
| 28 2 | 28 13 | 27 5 | 27 5 | 27 5 | 83 13 | 83 13 | 81 6 | 16 14 | 16 14 | 16 8 | 16 8 | 16 8 | 16 0 | Madras | |
| 24 11 | 27 6 | 27 5 | 26 8 | 25 5 | 92 5 | 92 5 | 92 5 | 17 5 | 17 5 | 16 5 | 16 14 | 16 14 | 15 14 | Chingleput | |
| 30 13 | 35 14 | 30 8 | 30 8 | 33 8 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 15 6 | 15 6 | 14 5 | 14 13 | 14 13 | 14 5 | North Arcot | |
| 31 13 | 30 3 | 32 0 | 31 2 | 35 11 | 201 11 | 201 11 | 201 11 | 18 6 | 18 6 | 19 5 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 18 14 | South Arcot | |
| 39 5 | 39 5 | 31 8 | 33 3 | 35 0 | 194 6 | 194 6 | 194 6 | 15 10 | 15 3 | 15 10 | 14 11 | 14 11 | 15 3 | Tanjore | |
| 34 2 | 34 2 | 33 14 | 34 10 | 37 0 | 97 3 | 97 3 | 97 3 | 17 13 | 17 13 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 16 3 | Trichinopoly | |
| 38 11 | 34 2 | 45 6 | 43 10 | 42 11 | 121 8 | 121 8 | 145 13 | 17 5 | 17 5 | 15 10 | 16 13 | 16 13 | 15 6 | Madura | |
| ... | ... | 37 14 | 37 14 | 29 6 | 70 0 | 70 0 | 81 10 | 18 11 | 18 11 | 18 11 | 18 5 | 18 5 | 18 5 | Tinnevelly | |
| 31 3 | 31 3 | 34 3 | 38 0 | 34 3 | 131 3 | 131 3 | 131 3 | 14 10 | 14 10 | 14 2 | 14 2 | 14 2 | 13 10 | Coimbatore | |
| 21 10 | 20 14 | 24 14 | 24 14 | 20 11 | 161 13 | 161 13 | 121 8 | 13 0 | 13 0 | .. | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | Nilgiris | |
| 35 14 | 32 8 | 41 6 | 41 6 | 37 6 | 151 10 | 151 10 | 151 10 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 15 6 | 15 6 | 15 6 | 14 5 | Salem | |
| 21 2 | 19 6 | 22 3 | 22 3 | 20 3 | 109 5 | 109 5 | 116 10 | 15 5 | 15 5 | 15 3 | 14 13 | 14 13 | 14 3 | South Canara | |
| 21 14 | 23 6 | 25 3 | 26 14 | 26 14 | 121 8 | 121 8 | 121 8 | 14 6 | 14 6 | 14 6 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 13 8 | Malabar | |
| 17 0 | 24 3 | 15 3 | 15 3 | 17 13 | 62 6 | 62 6 | 61 7 | 14 6 | 14 6 | 14 5 | 14 6 | 14 6 | 14 5 | Bombay | Bombay. |
| ... | ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 23 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 16 8 | 16 8 | 16 8 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | Ahmedabad | |
| ... | ... | 18 13 | 18 13 | 20 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | ... | . | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | Kaira | |
| ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 3 | 14 14 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 13 9 | 13 9 | 14 9 | 13 9 | 13 9 | 14 9 | Surat | |
| ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 15 4 | 106 0 | 106 0 | 106 0 | 15 9 | 15 9 | 15 4 | 15 1 | 15 1 | 15 4 | Broach | |
| 25 11 | 25 11 | 13 4 | 13 4 | 14 5 | 71 1 | 71 1 | 71 1 | 14 5 | 14 5 | 14 5 | 13 4 | 13 4 | 13 4 | Tanna (Salsette) * | |
| ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 14 0 | Colába (Alibag) | |
| ... | ... | 17 10 | 18 0 | 17 8 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 15 8 | 15 8 | 15 2 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | Khandesh (Dhulia) | |
| 28 6 | 30 0 | 19 12 | 19 12 | 19 8 | 128 0 | 128 0 | 128 0 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 14 6 | 14 4 | 14 4 | 14 2 | Násik | |
| ... | ... | 21 0 | 22 0 | 21 11 | 79 12 | 79 12 | 91 5 | 14 14 | 14 14 | 14 7 | 14 10 | 14 10 | 14 5 | Ahmednagar | |
| ... | ... | 16 2 | 16 2 | 18 6 | 68 0 | 68 0 | 76 0 | 15 4 | 15 4 | 14 11 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 14 7 | Poona | |
| ... | ... | 21 14 | 24 10 | 25 9 | 98 0 | 98 0 | 98 0 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 13 12 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 8 | Sholápur | |
| ... | ... | 19 8 | 19 8 | 16 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 12 5 | 13 0 | 12 9 | 12 0 | 12 8 | 12 0 | Kaladgi (Bagalkot) | |
| ... | .. | 18 3 | 18 3 | 16 4 | 129 7 | 129 7 | 137 1 | 13 13 | 13 13 | 14 9 | 13 2 | 13 2 | 13 2 | Satara | |
| 31 0 | 35 0 | 16 8 | 16 0 | 16 8 | 75 0 | 75 0 | 70 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 8 | Belgaum | |
| 35 0 | 28 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 14 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 10 3 | 10 3 | 9 8 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 9 0 | Dharwar (Hubli) | |
| 21 2 | 23 8 | 15 6 | 15 6 | 15 6 | 150 0 | 150 0 | 150 0 | 15 11 | 15 11 | 14 6 | 15 8 | 15 8 | 14 4 | Ratnágiri | |
| 21 0 | 22 0 | 13 12 | 14 0 | 15 0 | 213 5 | 213 5 | 213 5 | 13 8 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 12 12 | 12 8 | 12 0 | Kanara (Karwar) | |
| 26 10 | 23 0 | 22 13 | 22 13 | 26 10 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 15 4 | 15 4 | 15 4 | Páuch Mahála (Godhra) | |
| ... | ... | 9 5 | 9 5 | 9 5 | 65 5 | 65 5 | 65 5 | .. | ... | .. | 32 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | Aden | |
| ... | ... | 21 0 | 21 0 | 26 8 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 12 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 12 | Asirgarh | |
| ... | ... | 14 14 | 16 14 | 16 9 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 85 0 | 14 15 | 14 15 | 14 5 | 14 13 | 14 14 | 14 5 | Baroda | |
| ... | ... | 17 5 | 17 0 | 18 14 | 137 8 | 137 8 | 137 8 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 13 8 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | Disa | |
| ... | ... | 20 8 | 20 8 | 18 8 | 180 0 | 180 0 | 160 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 8 | 11 0 | Nimach | |
| ... | ... | 24 9¼ | 24 5¼ | 25 0 | 83 5¼ | 90 0 | 90 0 | 16 2* | 16 2* | *16 6¾ | 15 12* | 15 12* | 16 0* | Nasirabad | |
| ... | ... | 18 6 | 18 12 | 18 12 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 80 0 | 78 0 | 60 0 | 55 0 | 50 0 | 50 0 | 48 0 | Rájkot | |
| ... | 40 0 | 22 8 | 19 0 | 22 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 12 13† | 12 13† | 12 1† | 12 8† | 12 8† | 12 0† | Upper Sindh Frontier | |
| 9 8 | 9 8 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 17 0 | 105 0 | 105 0 | 105 0 | 17 13 | 17 13 | 17 13 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | Karachi | |
| [illegible] 0 | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 10 0 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 480 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | Haidarabad (Nakur) | |
| ... | ... | 20 8 | 20 0 | 21 4 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 290 0 | 13 12 | 13 14 | 13 8 | 13 9 | 13 12 | 13 6 | Shikarpur | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | No return received | | | Sukkur | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 120 0 | 120 0 | 160 0 | 12 13 | 12 0 | 10 11 | 12 13 | 12 0 | 10 11 | Thar and Parkar (Umarkot) | |
| | | | | | | | | Prices per md. of 40 seers. | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | R a. p. | R a. p. | R a. p. | | | | *Western Districts.* | Bengal. |
| ... | ... | 22 0 | 20 10 | 26 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 160 0 | 3 0 0 | 3 0 6 | 2 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 13 5 | Burdwan | |
| ... | ... | 18 0 | 18 0 | 20 8 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 3 3 6 | 3 3 6 | 3 2 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 12 | Bancoorah | |
| ... | ... | 21 4 | 21 0 | 25 8 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 3 4 3 | 3 4 0 | 3 3 6 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | Beerbhoom | |
| ... | ... | 17 0 | 17 0 | 19 0 | 155 0 | 155 0 | 160 0 | 2 14 0 | 2 14 0 | 3 0 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | Midnapore | |
| ... | ... | 19 0 | 19 0 | 22 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 100 0 | 2 14 0 | 2 14 0 | 2 12 0 | 13 9 | 13 9 | 13 0 | Hooghly | |
| ... | ... | 19 0 | 18 0 | 22 8 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 3 0 0 | 2 14 0 | 2 14 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | Howrah | |

d In Ghattal retail price of salt 12-8 seers. * Sambhaur Salt. † In common use.
e In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Serampore 13 seers and Jehanabad 13-8 seers.

C

## PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHO

QUANTITIES PER RU

| Provinces | Districts | Wheat. Present fortnight. | Wheat. Past fortnight. | Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Barley. Present fortnight. | Barley. Past fortnight. | Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Rice (best sort). Present fortnight. | Rice (best sort). Past fortnight. | Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Rice (common). Present fortnight. | Rice (common). Past fortnight. | Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight. | Great Millet. Past fortnight. | Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight. | Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. |
| Bengal—*continued.* | *Central Districts.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Calcutta | 15 6 | 15 5 | 14 9 | 21 5 | 23 2 | 32 0 | 11 8 | 10 12 | 10 0 | 17 12 | 16 0 | 20 0 | 23 2 | 24 8 | 32 0 | 17 12 | ... |
| | 24-Pergunnahs | 12 8 | 13 5 | 3 5 | 16 0 | 20 0 | 22 8 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 10 0 | 16 0 | 19 0 | 20 0 | ... | 20 0 | 16 0 | 13 5 | ... |
| | Nuddea | 14 8 | 15 3¾ | 16 7 | 24 9¾ | ... | 32 0 | 16 7 | 16 13 | 20 0 | 17 4 | 18 4¼ | 21 5¼ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Khoolna | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 17 0 | ... | 25 0 | 25 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Jessore | 20 0 | 14 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 23 0 | 22 4 | 22 8 | 29 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Moorshedabad | 17 0 | 17 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 18 0 | 19 0 | 21 0 | 28 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Dinagepore | 15 10 | 15 12 | 15 9 | 14 0 | 14 8 | 27 8 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 25 8 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 32 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Rajshahye | 18 0 | 18 0 | 16 0 to 20 10 | 37 8 | 37 8 | 48 12 | 13 8 to 18 0 | 16 8 to 18 0 | 19 11 to 21 0 | 17 4 to 18 12 | 18 0 to 18 12 | 24 0 to 26 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Rungpore | 20 0 | 20 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 5 | 13 5 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 20 0 | 25 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Bogra | 13 8 | 15 0 | 19 14 | ... | ... | ... | 13 8 | 15 0 | 18 0 | 21 0 | 22 8 | 30 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Pubna | 18 12 | 18 6 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | 7 8 | 9 0 | 10 0 | 19 0 | 18 12 | 25 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Darjeeling | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 7 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Jalpáiguri | 10 0 | 10 0 | 9 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 23 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | *Eastern Districts.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Dacca | 14 8 | 14 8 | 16 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 40 0 | 16 0 | 16 4 | 25 0 | 19 4 | 19 0 | 29 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Furreedpore | 24 0 | 24 0 | 22 0 | 37 0 | 37 0 | 30 0 | 20 0 | 22 0 | 24 0 | 22 0 | 23 0 | 26 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Backergunge | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 0 | 19 0 | 24 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 29 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Mymensingh | 13 4 | 12 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | 18 0 | 16 0 | 23 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 29 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Tipperah | 13 4 | 12 4 | 13 4 | ... | ... | ... | 20 4 | 21 0 | 22 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 32 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Chittagong | 12 0 | 12 0 | 9 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 14 0 | 16 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 23 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Noakholly | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 23 0 | 23 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 32 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Chittagong Hill Tracts | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 14 8 | 17 14 | 17 14 | 17 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Hill Tipperah | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 28 0 | 26 0 | 28 0 | 38 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | *Behar.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Patna | 17 8 | 17 8 | 19 8 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 40 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 12 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 21 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Gya | 20 0 | 20 0 | 21 0 | 24 8 | 24 8 | 30 0 | 12 0 | 12 8 | 11 8 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 22 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Shahabad* | 16 8 to 17 0 | 16 0 to 18 0 | 15 8 to 17 0 | 25 0 to 26 0 | 26 0 | 35 0 | 10 8 to 11 0 | 11 0 to 11 8 | 20 0 to 22 0 | 16 8 to 18 0 | 18 0 to 18 8 | 23 8 | 30 0 | 30 0 | ... | ... | 30 0 |
| | Durbhunga | 14 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 30 0 | 41 0 | 28 0 | 15 0 | 16 0 | 13 0 | 18 0 | 19 0 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Mozufferpore | 19 0 | 21 0 | 19 0 | 32 0 | 35 0 | 52 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 17 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Sarun | 17 0 | 16 8 | 15 8 | 28 0 | 30 0 | 32 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 18 8 | 19 0 | 22 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 37 0 | ... | ... |
| | Chumparun | 17 0 | 16 0 | 18 8 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 43 0 | 13 0 | 14 0 | 12 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 23 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Monghyr | 19 11 | 19 10 | 20 0 | 29 6 | 33 9 | 27 12 | 13 9 | 13 9 | 16 12 | 16 12 | 15 12 | 21 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Bhágulpur | 16 6 | 16 6 | 17 1 | 26 8 | 25 4 | 34 0 | 16 6 | 15 12 | 18 15 | 18 15 | 18 15 | 22 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Purneah | 18 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 17 0 | 24 0 | 17 0 | 18 0 | 28 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Maldah | 18 0 | 18 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 15 0 | 18 0 | 17 0 | 18 0 | 25 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Sonthal Pergunnahs | 14 0 | 14 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 24 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 27 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | *Orissa.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Cuttack | 15 12 | 13 2 | 14 7 | ... | ... | ... | 15 12 | 17 1 | 14 7 | 26 4* | 26 4 | 28 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Pooree | 13 2 | 13 2 | 13 8 | ... | ... | ... | 26 4 | 26 9 | 28 0 | 32 8 | 32 8 | 36 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Balasore | 14 0 | 14 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 26 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | CHOTA NAGPORE. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | *South-Western Frontier Agency.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Hazáribagh | 18 0 | 18 0 | 16 0 | 20 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 12 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 21 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Lohardugga | 17 0 | 18 0 | 20 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 30 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 22 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 26 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Singbhoom | 24 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 28 0 | 36 0 | 36 0 | 32 0 | 40 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Manbhoom | 15 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 28 0 | 30 0 | ... | 18 0 | 18 0 | 23 8 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 36 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

* In the interior retail price of common rice varies from 31-9 to 42 seers per rupee.

*f* In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Baraset and Dum-Dum 12 seers, Bussirhat 13 seers, Diamond Harbour 10-8 seers, and Barrackpore 12-12 seers.

*g* In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Kooshtea 12-12 seers, and Meherpore, Chooadanga, and Ranaghat 12 seers.

*h* In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Satkhira 12 seers and Bagirhat 11 seers.

*i* In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Jhenidah, Magura, and Narail 12 seers, and Bongong 13 seers.

*j* In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Lalbagh 11 seers, Jungipore 10-14 seers, and Kandi 12 seers.

*k* Retail prices of salt at Raigunge 11-8 seers and Nitpore 12 seers.

*l* In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Nattore 12 seers and Nowgong 11-4 seers.

*m* In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Nilphamari 12 seers, Kurigram 10 seers, and Gaibanda 14 seers.

*n* In Serajgunge retail price of salt 15 seers per rupee.

*o* Retail price of salt at Kurseong 8 seers and Silliguri 10 seers.

*p* Retail price of salt at Pumeotta in Arjore sub-division 10 seers per rupee.

*q* In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Manickgunge 12 seers, Munshigunge 10-10 seers and Naraingunge 13-4 seers.

*r* In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Gopalundo 10-8 seers, Madaripore 13 seers, Bhanga 11 seers, and Gopalgunge 12-12 seers.

*s* In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Patuakhali 10-10 seers, Perozepore 11 seers, and Bhola 9 seers.

*t* In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Kishoregunge 10-10 seers, Atteia 12 seers, Jamalpore 11 seers, and Netrokona 12-5 seers.

DIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF APRIL 1883—*continued.*

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

| Inferior Millets, Ragi, &c., (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nagiee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c | | | Gram. | | | Firewood. | | | Salt. Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers. | | | Salt. Retail. | | | Districts. | Provinces. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight | Corresponding fortnight of 1882 | | |
| Ch. S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch | S. Ch | S. Ch. | S. Ch | S. Ch | S. Ch. | S. Ch | R a. p. | R a. p. | R a. p. | S. Ch | S. Ch | S. Ch | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Central Districts.* | |
| .. | ... | ... | 18 13 | 20 0 | 24 10 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 2 12 0 | 2 12 0 | 2 10 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 13 8 | Calcutta | BENGAL—*continued.* |
| .. | ... | ... | 16 0 | 19 0 | 20 0 | 80 0 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 2 14 0 | 2 14 0 | 3 8 0 | 13 5*f* | 13 5 | 11 0 | 24-Pergunnahs | |
| . | ... | ... | 22 15 | 24 9¼ | 26 0 | .. | .. | ... | 3 2 0 | 3 2 0 | 3 0 0 | 11 10½*g* | 11 10½ | 12 13½ | Nuddea | |
| .. | ... | ... | 15 0 | 15 0 | .. | 180 0 | 180 0 | .. | 3 2 0 | 3 2 0 | .. | 11 0*h* | 11 0 | .. | Khoolna | |
| .. | ... | ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 23 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 110 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 2 0 | 10 12*i* | 11 4 | 11 8 | Jessore | |
| .. | ... | ... | 27 0 | 27 0 | 32 0 | 120 0 | 140 0 | 120 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 12 0 | 12 4*j* | 12 4 | 10 0 | Moorshedabad | |
| .. | ... | ... | 17 0 | 17 8 | 24 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 3 6 0 | 3 6 0 | 3 4 0 | 11 0*k* | 11 12 | ... | Dinagepore | |
| .. | ... | ... | 24 6 | 26 4 | 27 3 to 28 2 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 3 13 0 | 3 8 9 | ... | 10 8*l* | 11 4 | 12 0 | Rajshahye | |
| .. | ... | ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 15 0 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 125 0 | 3 5 0 | 3 5 0 | 3 5 0 | 11 14*m* | 11 14 | 11 8 | Rungpore | |
| .. | ... | ... | 18 12 | 18 12 | 19 8 | 67 8 | 67 8 | 67 8 | 3 8 0 | 3 8 0 | 3 2 8 | 10 8 | 11 4 | 12 0 | Bogra | |
| . | .. | ... | 18 0 | 18 0 | 22 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 3 5 3 | 3 4 0 | 3 0 0 | 11 4*n* | 11 4 | 13 5 | Pubna | |
| 0 | 10 0 | 9 0 | 8 0 | 9 0 | 10 0 | 128 0 | 128 0 | 160 0 | 4 8 0 | 4 8 0 | 5 0 0 | 8 0*o* | 8 0 | 6 0 | Darjeeling | |
| .. | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 128 0 | 128 0 | 128 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 5 0 | 12 0*p* | 11 0 | 11 0 | Jalpaiguri | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Eastern Districts.* | |
| .. | ... | ... | 14 8 | 16 13 | 25 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 91 4 | 3 2 0 | 3 2 0 | 2 15 0 | 12 4*q* | 12 4 | 13 5 | Dacca | |
| .. | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | .. | ... | 3 2 0 | 3 1 3 | 12 0*r* | 12 0 | 12 0 | Furreedpore | |
| . | ... | ... | 18 0 | 18 0 | 21 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 100 0 | 2 11 0 | 2 11 0 | 3 11 0 | 13 0*s* | 13 0 | 10 9 | Backergunge | |
| .. | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | 3 5 0 | 3 6 0 | 3 2 0 | 12 0*t* | 11 12 | 12 8 | Mymensingh | |
| . | ... | ... | 13 4 | 15 8 | 20 0 | | ... | .. | 3 3 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 6 0 | 12 4*u* | 12 4 | 11 0 | Tipperah | |
| .. | .. | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 60 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 4 0 0 | 4 0 0 | 2 11 0 | 9 0*v* | 9 0 | 13 0 | Chittagong | |
| . | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 16 0 | | .. | .. | 3 6 0 | 3 6 0 | 4 4 0 | 10 0*w* | 10 0 | 9 0 | Noakholly | |
| .. | ... | ... | .. | .. | .. | 320 0 | 320 0 | 320 0 | ... | 4 8 0 | 4 0 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 9 0 | Chittagong Hill Tracts | |
| . | ... | ... | 12 0 | 14 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | 3 4 0 | 3 4 0 | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | Hill Tipperah | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Behar.* | |
| .. | ... | ... | 29 8 | 29 8 | 36 0 | 130 0 | 130 0 | 130 0 | 3 0 0 | 3 0 0 | 3 15 6 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 9 1 | Patna | |
| .. | ... | ... | 23 0 | 22 0 | 27 8 | 180 0 | 180 0 | 140 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 4 0 | ... | 12 0*x* | 12 0 | 12 0 | Gya | |
| .. | ... | ... | 28 0 to 29 0 | 28 0 to 29 0 | 32 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 120 0 | 3 1 0 | 3 1 0 | 3 2 0 | 12 8*y* | 12 8 | 12 0 | Shahabad | |
| 0 | 10 0 | 40 0 | 24 0 | 20 8 | 28 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 3 10 0 | 3 10 0 | 3 4 0 | 11 0*z* | 11 0 | 12 0 | Durbhunga | |
| . | ... | ... | 23 0 | 22 0 | 30 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 4 0 | 12 0*z1* | 12 0 | 12 0 | Mozufferpore | |
| 0 | 33 0 | 32 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 32 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 3 6 0 | 3 5 0 | 3 4 0 | 11 0*z2* | 11 0 | 11 0 | Sarun | |
| .. | ... | 43 0 | 26 0 | 22 0 | 28 0 | | | .. | 3 6 6 | 3 5 0 | 3 8 0 | 11 8*z3* | 11 0 | 10 8 | Chumparun | |
| .. | ... | ... | 27 14 | 27 14 | 33 9 | 126 0 | 126 0 | 126 0 | 3 3 4 | 3 3 4 | 3 2 6 | 11 13*z4* | 12 1 | 10 8 | Monghyr | |
| .. | ... | ... | 25 4 | 25 4 | 32 2 | 126 8 | 151 8 | 138 6 | 3 0 6 | 3 0 6 | 3 3 0 | 12 10*z5* | 12 10 | 12 10 | Bhagalpur | |
| .. | ... | ... | 20 0 | 19 0 | 25 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 3 10 0 | 3 12 0 | ... | 10 0*z6* | 10 0 | 10 0 | Purneah | |
| .. | ... | ... | 22 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 140 0 | 160 0 | 120 0 | 3 9 0 | 3 10 0 | 3 6 0 | 11 0 | 10 8 | 10 0 | Maldah | |
| .. | ... | ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 24 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 3 6 0 | 3 6 0 | 3 12 0 | 11 0*z7* | 11 0 | 10 0 | Sonthal Pergunnahs | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Orissa.* | |
| 2 | 15 12 | 14 7 | 23 10 | 22 5 | 23 10 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 160 0 | 2 12 0 | 2 12 0 | 3 0 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 13 0 | Cuttack | |
| . | ... | ... | 18 11 | 18 6 | 18 0 | 105 0 | 105 0 | 105 0 | 2 11 0 | 2 12 0 | 3 6 0 | 14 0*z8* | 11 4 | 11 0 | Pooree | |
| . | ... | ... | 14 0 | 12 0 | 16 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 160 0 | 3 8 0 | 3 12 0 | 3 2 0 | 10 8*z9* | 10 8 | 13 0 | Balasore | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | CHOTA NAGPUR. *South-Western Frontier Agency.* | |
| 0 | 24 0 | 39 0 | 18 0 | 17 0 | 21 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 3 7 0 | 3 7 0 | 3 7 3 | 11 0*z10* | 11 0 | 11 0 | Hazaribagh | |
| 0 | 32 0 | 38 0 | 15 0 | 17 0 | 22 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 140 0 | 4 2 0 | 3 10 0 | 4 0 0 | 9 0 | 10 0 | 9 0 | Lohardugga | |
| . | ... | ... | 24 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 180 0 | 4 0 0 | 3 12 0 | 4 0 0 | 8 0 | 9 0 | 8 0 | Singbhoom | |
| . | ... | ... | 18 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 140 0 | 3 6 0 | 3 6 0 | 3 8 0 | 10 8*z11* | 10 8 | 11 0 | Manbhoom | |

*u* In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Brahmunberriah 12-4 seers and Chandpore 12-8 seers.
*v* Retail price of salt at Kumeriah 10 seers, and at Hathazaree and Cox's Bazar 8 seers.
*w* In the interior retail prices of salt range from 8 to 12-4 seers.
*x* In Nowada retail price of salt 10 seers per rupee
*y* In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Buxar 11-8 seers and Bhaboosh 11 seers.
*z* In Madhubani and Tajpore sub divisions retail price of salt 12 seers per rupee.
*z1* In the interior retail prices of salt range from 8 to 13 seers.
*z2* In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Sewan 11-4 seers and Gopalgunge 12 seers.
*z3* In the interior retail prices of salt range from 10 to 12-8 seers.
*z4* In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Begusarai 10 4 seers and Jamui 11 seers
*z5* In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow Banka and Soopole 10 seers and Muddehpoora 10 8 seers.
*z6* In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Kissengunge 10 seers and Arrareah (in Raneegunge) 12 seers.
*z7* In Godda retail price of salt 10 seers per rupee.
*z8* In Khoorda retail price of salt is 13 seers per rupee.
*z9* In Bhadrak retail price of salt is 9 seers per rupee
*z10* Retail price of salt at Khurruckdiha 12 seers per rupee.
*z11* Retail price of salt at Raghunathpore 11 8 seers and at Durrabazar and Govindpore 11 seers.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHO

QUANTITIES PER RU

| Provinces. | Districts. | Wheat. Present fortnight. | Wheat. Past fortnight. | Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Barley. Present fortnight. | Barley. Past fortnight. | Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Rice (best sort). Present fortnight. | Rice (best sort). Past fortnight. | Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Rice (common). Present fortnight. | Rice (common). Past fortnight. | Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), Holcus Sorghum. Present fortnight. | Great Millet. Past fortnight. | Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) Penicillaria Spic. Present fortnight. | Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. |
| Assam. | Sylhet | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | 17 8 | 17 8 | 17 0 | 24 8 | 31 8 | 35 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Cachar | 9 8 | 10 10 | 9 2 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 20 0 | 16 0 | 21 5 | 22 12 | 21 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Goálpárá | 20 0 | 20 0 | 32 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 4 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Gáro Hills | 4 0 | 4 0 | 4 0 | ... | ... | ... | 5 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Kámrúp | 16 0 | 16 0 | 19 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Darrang | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 10 10 | 10 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Nowgong | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 8 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Sibságar | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 8 | 6 8 | 6 8 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Lakhimpur | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 9 0 | 7 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Khási & Jaintiá Hills | ... | ... | 7 5 | ... | ... | 6 0 | 10 0 | 9 0 | 10 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Nága Hills | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 0 | 6 0 | 4 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| N. W. Provinces. | Dehra Dún | 18 8 | 18 8 | 19 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 32 0 | 6 8 | 6 8 | 6 8 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 4 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 24 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 |
| | Saharanpur | 21 8 | 21 8 | 21 8 | 40 13 | 40 13 | 30 2 | 9 11 | 9 11 | 10 12 | 13 7 | 13 6½ | 12 14½ | 32 4 | 32 4 | 24 11½ | 27 15 | 27 15 |
| | Muzaffarnagar | 19 12 | 20 4 | 21 0 | 37 10 | 23 0 | 33 0 | 6 9 | 6 9 | 6 9 | 12 2 | 12 2 | 14 5 | 36 12 | 36 4 | 30 4 | 26 6 | 26 6 |
| | Meerut | 20 0 | 18 8 | 19 0 | 31 0 | 33 0 | 24 8 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 6 0 | 15 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 31 0 | 31 0 | 28 8 | 25 0 | 25 0 |
| | Bulandshahr | 19 8 | 20 0 | 20 12 | 29 0 | 30 0 | 27 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 11 4 | 11 4 | 10 11 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 26 0 | 18 0 | 20 0 |
| | Aligarh | 17 8 | 17 4 | 19 8 | 26 8 | 26 8 | 24 8 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 6 8 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 16 8 | 26 8 | 26 8 | 26 8 | 22 0 | 22 0 |
| | Kumaun | 11 8 | 12 8 | 17 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 20 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 10 0 | 12 8 | 13 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Garhwál | 18 0 | 20 0 | 22 0 | 21 0 | 20 0 | 28 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 10 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | 27 0* | 30 0* |
| | Bijnor | 20 4 | 19 11 | 18 9 | 32 6 | 32 1 | 28 2 | 11 4 | 11 4 | 11 11 | 13 12 | 13 12 | 12 15 | 31 8 | 32 6 | 27 0 | 22 8 | 22 8 |
| | Moradabad | 21 14 | 21 4 | 20 10 | 31 14 | 31 14 | 28 2 | 10 10 | 10 10 | 8 2 | 13 12 | 15 0 | 14 6 | 31 4 | 31 4 | 27 8 | 19 6 | 20 10 |
| | Budaun | 21 4½ | 21 4½ | 20 0 | 31 12½ | 32 6 | 27 9½ | 9 9½ | 9 9½ | 9 9½ | 13 12½ | 16 3 | 15 9½ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Bareilly | 19 6 | 19 10 | 20 10 | 28 12 | 28 12 | 27 8 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 8 2 | 13 12 | 15 0 | 15 10 | 28 12 | 28 12 | 23 12 | 20 0 | 20 0 |
| | Sháhjahánpur | 21 8 | 20 12 | 21 8 | 33 0 | 33 0 | 29 8 | 9 12 | 9 12 | 9 4 | 18 12 | 18 12 | 15 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Tarái Pergunnahs | 22 0 | 20 0 | 23 0 | 35 0 | 35 0 | 40 0 | 9 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 14 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | ... | 30 0 | .. | .. | 25 0 |
| | Muttra | 18 8 | 17 4 | 18 8 | 27 8 | 27 8 | 24 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | ... | 13 0 | 14 8 | 15 0 | 24 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 |
| | Agra | 18 0 | 17 0 | 18 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 24 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 24 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 |
| | Farukhabad | 19 3½ | 18 1 | 19 7 | 27 7 | 27 5 | 26 8½ | 6 7 | 7 5 | 8 8 | 14 6½ | 14 6½ | 15 5½ | 25 10 | 25 15 | ... | 23 0 | 22 2 |
| | Mainpuri | 19 8 | 19 8 | 20 0 | 27 0 | 26 0 | 25 0 | 4 0 | 4 0 | 5 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Etawah | 18 0 | 17 0 | 19 8 | 23 8 | 23 8 | 24 8 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 14 0 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 24 0 | 21 0 | 22 8 | 24 0 | 24 0 |
| | Etah | 21 0 | 20 5 | 22 0 | 27 5 | 26 13 | 27 0 | 8 2 | 8 0 | 6 0 | 14 5 | 14 5 | 13 0 | 24 0 | 23 0 | ... | 21 5 | 23 0 |
| | Jalaun | 20 0 | 20 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 13 0 | 26 0 | 27 0 | 30 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 |
| | Jhánsi | 23 0 | 22 2 | 24 4 | 38 13 | 38 1 | 35 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 9 8 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 15 0 | 36 13 | 35 8 | 30 14 | 25 0 | 26 0 |
| | Lalitpur | 23 0 | 21 8 | 26 0 | 42 0 | 40 0 | 39 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 41 0 | 40 0 | 36 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 |
| | Cawnpore | 19 0 | 19 4 | 21 0 | 27 8 | 28 0 | 28 8 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 11 0 | 14 8 | 15 0 | 16 8 | 34 0 | 35 0 | 32 0 | 26 0 | 27 8 |
| | Fatehpur | 17 6 | 17 14 | 18 12 | 26 0 | 27 0 | 26 12 | 11 4 | 12 0 | 10 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 17 0 | 30 0 | 32 0 | ... | 24 8 | 25 8 |
| | Bánda | 23 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 37 0 | 29 0 | 30 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 10 0 | 16 0 | 17 8 | 16 0 | 37 0 | 35 0 | 35 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 |
| | Allahabad | 17 12 | 18 4 | 19 8 | 28 8 | 30 0 | 28 8 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 17 0 | 15 8 | 18 0 | 32 0 | 32 8 | 33 0 | 31 0 | 30 8 |
| | Hamirpur | 19 0 | 18 0 | 20 0 | .. | 20 0 | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 26 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | ... | 22 0 |
| | Jaunpur | 19 13 | 20 8 | 21 3 | 31 12 | 30 5 | 33 2 | 7 12 | 7 12 | 8 7 | 15 8 | 15 8 | 14 2 | .. | ... | ... | 25 6 | 25 6 |
| | Gorakhpur | 20 11 | 18 0 | 21 9½ | 30 9½ | 28 12½ | 36 0 | 14 6½ | 14 5½ | 16 3 | 18 0 | 16 11½ | 21 9½ | 36 0 | 36 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Basti | 20 8 | 19 0 | 21 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 42 0 | 15 8 | 15 8 | 17 0 | 17 8 | 17 8 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Azamgarh | 18 7 | 19 8 | 20 10 | 25 1 | 26 1 | 31 0 | 10 5 | 10 5 | 10 5 | 14 12 | 14 0 | 16 4 | 29 8 | 29 8 | 41 0 | ... | ... |
| | Mirzapur | 18 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 26 0 | 10 0 | 9 8 | 10 0 | 15 0 | 15 8 | 18 0 | 28 0 | 30 0 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 28 0 |
| | Benares | 17 14 | 16 8 | 18 2 | 26 8½ | 25 0 | 27 10 | 11 6 | 11 6 | 13 0 | 17 1 | 17 1 | 20 1 | 29 4 | 27 10 | 28 11½ | 29 4 | 29 1 |
| | Gházipur | 19 5 | 19 5 | 18 10 | 27 0½ | 26 6½ | 28 9 | 10 5 | 10 5 | 10 11 | 16 1½ | 16 1½ | 21 3½ | 32 3 | 32 3 | 36 1 | 27 11 | 27 11 |
| | Balia | 19 6 | 18 12 | 16 4 | 27 8 | 27 8 | 27 8 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 17 8 | 18 12 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | .. | .. |
| | Pilibhít | 21 8 | 20 7 | 21 13 | 35 6½ | 36 4 | 35 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 16 4 | 17 8 | 17 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Oudh. | Lucknow | 18 14½ | 18 13½ | 19 9½ | 28 10 | 31 3 | 29 2 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 13 10 | 14 12 | 14 13½ | 29 10½ | 25 0½ | 27 8 | 24 2½ | 24 12½ |
| | Unáo | 19 0 | 19 0 | 20 8 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 | 14 0 | 15 0 | 16 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 32 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 |
| | Bára Banki | 18 8 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 29 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 14 0 | 15 0 | 19 0 | 34 0 | 36 0 | 32 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 |
| | Sitapur | 21 3 | 20 12 | 20 14 | 26 0 | 25 12 | 27 2 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 17 0 | 18 8 | 19 0 | 33 0 | 33 4 | 23 4 | 27 10 | 27 8 |
| | Jaraidi | 18 12 | 17 13 | 20 6 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 27 11 | 5 10 | 5 10 | 5 10 | 11 4 | 11 4 | 13 3 | .. | 23 0 | ... | ... | 23 0 |
| | Kheri | 19 12 | 19 12 | 20 0 | 36 0 | 36 0 | 29 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 16 0 | 44 0 | 49 0 | 34 0 | ... | ... |
| | Fyzabad | 18 8 | 18 8 | 19 4 | 27 0 | 29 8 | 31 0 | 10 12 | 11 4 | 11 8 | 17 0 | 17 12 | 16 0 | 36 0 | 37 8 | 37 0 | .. | ... |
| | Bharaich | 20 0 | 18 0 | 17 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 37 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 9 0 | 18 0 | 19 0 | 18 0 | 40 0 | 45 0 | 38 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 |
| | Gonda | 22 8 | 21 6 | 23 8 | 40 8 | 38 8 | 38 12 | 15 0 | 15 8 | 15 12 | 16 10 | 17 4 | 20 0 | 46 8† | 46 8† | 43 0† | 27 0 | 24 8 |
| | Rai Bareli | 19 6 | 20 0 | 20 12 | 29 0 | 29 8 | 27 8 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 27 0 | ... | 30 8 | 25 0 | 24 8 |
| | Sultanpur | 21 8 | 22 0 | 23 0 | 33 0 | 36 0 | 34 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 | 17 0 | 18 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Partabgarh | 20 14 | 21 1 | 22 3 | 33 2 | 33 9 | 33 2 | 15 14 | 16 9 | 16 10 | 17 4 | 17 11 | 17 14 | ... | 31 0 | ... | ... | 30 0 |
| Punjab. | Delhi | 19 8 | 19 8 | 17 8 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 24 8 | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 15 0 | 31 0 | 30 0 | 28 8 | 21 0 | 22 8 |
| | Gurgaon | 20 12 | 21 0 | 18 8 | 29 0 | 29 0 | 27 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | 27 0 | 28 0 | 26 0 | 23 0 | 24 8 |
| | Karnal | 19 0 | 19 0 | 19 8 | 34 0 | 33 0 | 32 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 33 0 | 32 0 | 31 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 |
| | Hissar | 21 8 | 20 8 | 20 0 | 36 0 | 36 0 | 32 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 0 | 32 0 | 33 0 | 36 0 | 29 0 | 29 0 |
| | Rohtak (a) | 21 0 | 18 8 | 21 0 | 34 0 | 30 0 | 25 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 24 0 |
| | Sirsa | 23 0 | 20 0 | 23 0 | 47 0 | 48 0 | 41 0 | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 43 0 | 45 0 | 45 0 | 34 0 | 34 0 |
| | Umballa | 24 8 | 24 8 | 25 0 | 38 0 | 40 0 | 36 0 | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 42 0 | 42 0 | 34 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 |
| | Ludhiana | 25 8 | 25 8 | 26 0 | 47 0 | 47 0 | 38 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 44 0 | 47 0 | 38 0 | 31 0 | 31 0 |
| | Simla | 18 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | ... | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Jullundur (a) | 24 0 | 24 8 | 23 8 | 50 0 | 55 0 | 44 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 9 0 | 43 0 | 41 0 | 38 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 |
| | Hoshiarpur (a) | 26 0 | 26 0 | 24 0 | 40 0 | 45 0 | 38 0 | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 11 0 | 38 0 | 38 0 | 35 0 | 25 0 | 24 0 |
| | Kangra | 22 0 | 22 0 | 21 0 | 34 0 | 34 0 | 34 0 | ... | ... | ... | 17 0 | 17 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

* Mandwa. † Maize.

IA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF APRIL 1883—*continued.*

EERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

| r Millets, Ragi, (Kavaru, Veragu, ee, Cheena, Coraloo, hwa, Nugloo), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. | | Gram. | | | Firewood. | | | Salt. | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | Wholesale. | | | Retail. | | | | | | | | |
| Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | | | | | | Districts. | Provinces. |
| S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | R a. | R a. | R a. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | per maund. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 17 8 | 108 0 | 108 0 | 108 0 | 3 8 | 3 4 | 3 4 | 11 6 | 12 4 | 12 0 | | | | | | Sylhet | Assam. |
| ... | ... | 14 8 | 15 4 | 16 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 3 8 | 3 8 | 3 8 | 10 10 | 10 10 | 9 2 | | | | | | Cachar | |
| ... | ... | 18 0 | 18 0 | 16 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 3 4 | 3 4 | 3 8 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 10 2 | | | | | | Goálpárá | |
| ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 5 6 | 5 6 | 5 6 | 6 6 | 6 6 | 6 6 | | | | | | Gáro Hills | |
| ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 200 0 | 3 8 | 3 8 | 3 9 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 10 8 | | | | | | Kámrúp | |
| ... | ... | 8 14 | 7 3 | 9 3 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 4 8 | 4 8 | 4 8 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | | | | | | Darrang | |
| ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 120 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | | | | | | Nowgong | |
| ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 4 8 | 4 8 | 4 8 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 8 | | | | | | Sibságar | |
| ... | ... | 12 0 | 13 0 | 11 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 120 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | | | | | | Lakhimpur | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | 5 0 | 5 0 | 5 8 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 7 4 | | | | | | Khási & Jaintiá Hills | |
| ... | ... | 2 0 | 2 0 | 2 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 15 0 | 3 0 | 3 0 | 2 11 | | | | | | Nága Hills | |
| | | | | | | | | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | | | | | | | | | | N. W. Provinces. |
| ... | ... | 26 0 | 26 0 | 24 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 8 | | | | | | Dehra Dún | |
| ... | ... | 31 3 | 31 3 | 27 6½ | 150 8 | 129 0 | 150 8 | 12 10 | 12 15 | 12 6 | 12 6 | 12 7 | 11 13½ | | | | | | Saháranpur | |
| ... | ... | 30 4 | 28 11 | 25 5 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 132 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 11 8 | 11 10 | 11 10 | 11 2 | | | | | | Muzaffarnagar | |
| ... | ... | 28 0 | 28 0 | 23 0 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 11 8 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | | | | | | Meerut | |
| ... | ... | 25 0 | 25 0 | 24 8 | 130 0 | 130 0 | 120 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 8 | ... | | ... | | | | | | Bulandshahr | |
| ... | ... | 25 0 | 25 0 | 23 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 12 4 | 12 4 | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | ... | | | | | | Aligarh | |
| ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | 160 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 8 0 | 8 8 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 8 0 | 7 0 | | | | | | Kumaun | |
| ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 280 0 | 280 0 | 320 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | | | | | | Garhwál | |
| ... | ... | 27 0 | 25 14 | 22 8 | 135 0 | 135 0 | 135 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 4 | 12 6 | 10 4 | | | | | | Bijnor | |
| ... | ... | 23 2 | 24 4 | 21 14 | 125 0 | 125 0 | 125 0 | 12 10 | 12 10 | 12 10 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 12 8 | | | | | | Moradabad | |
| ... | ... | 25 3 | 24 0 | 21 0 | 192 0 | 192 0 | 192 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 8 | 11 6 | 11 6 | 12 0 | | | | | | Budaun | |
| ... | ... | 24 6 | 25 0 | 21 4 | 125 0 | 125 0 | 125 0 | 12 8 | 11 14 | 11 6½ | 11 14 | 11 9 | 10 6 | | | | | | Bareilly | |
| ... | ... | 26 0 | 26 0 | 22 4 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 200 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 11 8 | | | | | | Sháhjáhánpur | |
| ... | ... | 24 0 | 20 0 | 19 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | ... | 12 8 | 12 8 | .. | | | | | | Taráí Pergunnahs | |
| ... | ... | 27 8 | 27 8 | 23 0 | 120 0 | 100 0 | 120 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 11 4 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 11 0 | | | | | | Muttra | |
| ... | ... | 25 0 | 25 0 | 22 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 12 8 | | | | | | Agra | |
| ... | ... | 25 11 | 24 15 | 22 14½ | 156 8 | 156 8 | 156 8 | 12 3 | 11 15 | 11 9 | 11 9 | 11 6 | 10 14 | | | | | | Farukhabad | |
| ... | ... | 22 0 | 22 8 | 22 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | | | | | | Mainpuri | |
| ... | ... | 26 0 | 26 0 | 26 8 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 120 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 9 8 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 8 0 | | | | | | Etáwah | |
| ... | ... | 25 0 | 24 12 | 23 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 140 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | | | | | | Etah | |
| ... | ... | 33 0 | 33 0 | 33 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 120 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | .. | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | | | | | | Jalaun | |
| ... | ... | 31 9½ | 33 5 | 31 8 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 0 | | | | | | Jhánsi | |
| ... | ... | 35 0 | 35 0 | 34 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 200 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 8 | | | | | | Lalitpur | |
| ... | ... | 29 0 | 29 0 | 27 8 | 150 0 | 150 0 | 150 0 | 13 0 | 12 12 | 12 12 | 12 12 | 12 8 | 12 8 | | | | | | Cawnpore | |
| ... | ... | 28 4 | 28 4 | 26 4 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 9 10 | 10 12 | 10 12 | 9 6 | | | | | | Fatehpur | |
| ... | ... | 37 0 | 39 0 | 35 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | .. | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | | | | | | Banda | |
| ... | ... | 30 8 | 31 0 | 30 4 | 130 0 | 135 0 | 160 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | | | | | | Allahabad | |
| ... | ... | 32 0 | 32 0 | 28 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 11 13 | 11 13 | .. | 10 0 | 10 0 | 11 0 | | | | | | Hamírpur | |
| ... | ... | 28 4 | 28 4 | 28 4 | 148 12 | 148 12 | 169 8 | 10 12 | 10 12 | 9 2 | 10 10 | 10 10 | 8 15 | | | | | | Jaunpur | |
| ... | ... | 33 5 | 32 5½ | 32 6½ | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 11 11 | 11 11½ | ... | 11 3 | 11 3½ | 9 9½ | | | | | | Gorakhpur | |
| ... | ... | 30 0 | 24 0 | 29 0 | 150 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 9 8 | 9 8 | 9 0 | 8 0 | 8 8 | 8 0 | | | | | | Basti | |
| ... | ... | 22 14 | 23 8 | 23 10 | 147 8 | 147 8 | 147 8 | 10 8 | 9 8 | 11 15 | 9 8 | 9 3 | 9 4 | | | | | | Azamgarh | |
| ... | ... | 27 0 | 27 0 | 25 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 9 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 8 0 | | | | | | Mirzapur | |
| ... | ... | 25 12 | 25 8½ | 26 0 | 140 0 | 130 0 | 140 0 | 10 2 | 10 2 | 9 9 | 10 11 | ... | ... | | | | | | Benares | |
| ... | ... | 28 5 | 28 5 | 23 13½ | 128 12 | 128 12 | 103 0 | 10 15½ | 10 15½ | 9 10 | 10 5 | 10 5 | 9 10 | | | | | | Gházipur | |
| ... | ... | 30 0 | 28 12 | 27 8 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 10 10 | 11 4 | 9 6 | 10 10 | 11 4 | ... | | | | | | Balia | |
| ... | ... | 23 1½ | 20 15 | 21 1 | 150 0 | 150 0 | 150 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 12 12 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 4 | | | | | | Pilibhít | |
| ... | ... | 25 12 | 26 5½ | 23 3½ | 115 0 | 115 0 | 117 8 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 9 8 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 9 0 | | | | | | Lucknow | Oudh. |
| ... | ... | 28 0 | 27 0 | 26 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 9 0 | | | | | | Unáo | |
| ... | ... | 25 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 130 0 | 130 0 | 130 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 9 8 | | | | | | Bára Banki | |
| ... | ... | ... | 24 7½ | 22 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 9 0 | | | | | | Sitapur | |
| ... | ... | 21 2 | 20 10 | 22 8 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 240 0 | 8 7 | 8 7 | 8 8 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 8 7 | | | | | | Hardui | |
| ... | ... | 20 8 | 22 0 | 20 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 200 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 9 8 | | | | | | Khori | |
| ... | ... | 27 8 | 27 8 | 26 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 9 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 8 8 | | | | | | Fyzabad | |
| ... | ... | 28 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | ... | ... | ... | 9 8 | 9 8 | 8 4 | | | | | | Bharaich | |
| ... | ... | 32 12 | 31 4 | 30 4 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 4 | 11 12 | 11 12 | 11 0 | | | | | | Gonda | |
| ... | ... | 25 12 | 25 8 | 21 4 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 160 0 | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 8 8 | | | | | | Rai Bareli | |
| ... | ... | 30 0 | 29 0 | 28 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 12 4 | 12 0 | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 12 | | | | | | Sultánpur | |
| ... | ... | 28 4 | 27 12 | 26 12 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 9 8 | 10 14 | 10 12 | 9 3 | | | | | | Partábgarh | |
| ... | ... | 28 0 | 26 0 | 22 4 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 85 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 12 0 | | | | | | Delhi | Punjab. |
| ... | ... | 25 4 | 25 0 | 22 8 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | | | | | | Gurgáon | |
| ... | ... | 31 0 | 30 0 | 26 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 160 0 | 12 6 | 12 6 | 11 12 | 12 4 | 12 4 | 11 8 | | | | | | Karnál | |
| ... | ... | 33 0 | 34 0 | 29 8 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 12 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 11 8 | 12 0 | 11 8 | | | | | | Hissar | |
| ... | ... | 31 0 | 28 0 | 25 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 12 12 | 12 8 | 10 15 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 10 | | | | | | Rohtak (a) | |
| ... | ... | 43 0 | 44 0 | 35 12 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | | | | | | Sirsa | |
| ... | ... | 32 0 | 35 0 | 30 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 130 0 | 14 1 | 14 1 | 13 8 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 13 8 | | | | | | Umballa | |
| ... | ... | 37 8 | 39 0 | 32 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 14 14 | 14 14 | 14 6 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 14 4 | | | | | | Ludhiana | |
| ... | ... | 21 0 | 21 8 | 21 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 90 0 | 11 5 | 11 5 | 10 12 | 10 10 | 10 0 | 10 1 | | | | | | Simla | |
| ... | ... | 36 0 | 34 0 | 31 0 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 105 0 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 14 4 | 14 4 | 14 0 | | | | | | Jullundur (a) | |
| ... | ... | 35 0 | 35 0 | 29 0 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 100 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 13 12 | 13 12 | 13 8 | | | | | | Hoshiarpur (a) | |
| ... | ... | 24 0 | 24 0 | 21 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 11 8 | 12 0 | 10 0 | 11 0 | 11 8 | 9 0 | | | | | | Kángra | |

(a) Barley rising.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHO

QUANTITIES PER RU

| Provinces | Districts. | Wheat. Present fortnight. | Wheat. Past fortnight. | Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Barley. Present fortnight. | Barley. Past fortnight. | Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Rice (best sort). Present fortnight. | Rice (best sort). Past fortnight. | Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Rice (common). Present fortnight. | Rice (common). Past fortnight. | Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight. | Great Millet. Past fortnight. | Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight. | Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. |
| Punjab—*continued* | Amritsar | 25 0 | 25 0 | 24 4 | 44 0 | 44 0 | 49 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 8 | 14 0 | 12 8 | 43 0 | 42 0 | 33 4 | 26 8 | 26 8 |
| | Siálkot (*a*) | 26 0 | 27 0 | 23 0 | 45 0 | 45 0 | 40 0 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 37 0 | 37 0 | 28 0 | 39 0 | 39 0 |
| | Gurdaspur | 28 0 | 28 0 | 32 0 | 45 0 | 45 0 | 35 0 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 35 0 | 32 0 | 28 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 |
| | Lahore | 24 0 | 24 0 | 23 0 | 48 0 | 48 0 | 39 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 10 0 | 48 0 | 48 0 | 35 0 | 28 0 | 30 0 |
| | Ferozepore | 23 0 | 24 0 | 22 0 | 45 0 | 46 0 | 40 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 50 0 | 50 0 | 38 0 | 36 0 | 38 0 |
| | Gujránwála (*b*) | 25 8 | 26 12 | 21 4 | 50 0 | 50 0 | 38 8 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 12 0 | 36 0 | 40 0 | 30 0 | 35 0 | 35 0 |
| | Ráwalpindi (*c*) | 21 0 | 22 0 | 19 8 | 40 0 | 44 0 | 33 0 | ... | ... | ... | 14 12 | 15 4 | 9 8 | 38 0 | 37 0 | 26 0 | 46 0 | 43 0 |
| | Jhelum (*d*) | 27 8 | 27 8 | 19 0 | 42 0 | 42 0 | 28 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 8 0 | 40 0 | 39 0 | 28 0 | 49 0 | 45 0 |
| | Gujrát | 30 8 | 31 0 | 23 0 | 49 8 | 48 0 | 39 8 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 47 0 | 47 0 | 21 0 | 47 0 | 47 0 |
| | Shahpúr (*e*) | 26 0 | 23 0 | 19 0 | 50 0 | 55 0 | 31 0 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 12 0 | 42 0 | 42 0 | 22 0 | 48 0 | 48 0 |
| | Mooltan | 16 8 | 16 12 | 16 8 | 33 0 | 34 0 | 26 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 29 0 | 29 0 | 21 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 |
| | Jhang (*f*) | 20 0 | 20 0 | 19 0 | 37 8 | 40 0 | 30 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 0 | 40 0 | 35 0 | 18 0 | 32 0 | 35 0 |
| | Montgomery | No re | turn re | ceived | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Muzaffargarh | 19 0 | 18 8 | 19 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 28 0 | ... | ... | ... | 6 0 | 6 0 | 5 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 20 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 |
| | Dera Ismail Khán | 21 12 | 20 3 | 18 7 | 33 12 | 34 3 | 32 12 | ... | ... | ... | 9 8 | 9 11 | 8 12 | 41 4 | 41 4 | 25 5 | 35 10 | 33 12 |
| | Dera Ghazi Khán (*d*) | 17 8 | 16 14 | 17 8 | 35 0 | 35 0 | 26 4 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 7 8 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 23 2 | 37 8 | 33 12 |
| | Bannu (*g*) | 29 6 | 28 2 | 23 2 | 52 8 | 59 6 | 47 8 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 50 0 | 50 0 | 27 8 | 45 0 | 41 4 |
| | Peshawar | 17 10 | 17 12 | 13 14 | 41 4 | 42 0 | 37 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 8 | 12 8 | 9 8 | 36 11 | 36 11 | 24 4 | 33 0 | 33 2 |
| | Kohát (*h*) | 19 2 | 17 14 | 13 11 | 33 2 | 31 14 | 28 0 | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 10 13 | 12 2 | 38 4 | 36 15 | 20 6 | 38 4 | 36 15 |
| | Házára | ... | ... | ... | 43 0 | 42 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | ... | 14 0 | ... | ... | 30 0 | ... | |
| Central Provinces. | Nágpur | 18 8 | 18 8 | 19 4 | ... | ... | ... | 9 12 | 9 12 | 8 8 | 18 4 | 18 4 | 17 4 | 29 12 | 29 12 | 28 12 | ... | ... |
| | Bhandára | 22 8 | 22 8 | 24 8 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 9 12 | 20 0 | 22 8 | 20 8 | 35 0 | 35 0 | 23 8 | ... | ... |
| | Chanda | 20 0 | 21 0 | 22 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | .. | 15 0 | 15 0 | 16 0 | 31 0 | 31 0 | 30 0 | ... | ... |
| | Wardha | 19 0 | 21 0 | 21 8 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 8 12 | 14 0 | 16 0 | 12 12 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 34 0 | ... | ... |
| | Bálaghát | 22 0 | 22 0 | 26 0 | ... | ... | ... | 18 0 | 18 0 | 17 8 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 26 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Jubbulpore | 20 8 | 19 8 | 20 0 | 26 0 | 19 0 | 21 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 17 0 | 27 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 21 0 | 20 0 |
| | Saugor | 25 0 | 25 0 | 24 0 | ... | 30 0 | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 8 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 | 10 0 | 32 0 | ... | 32 0 | ... | |
| | Damoh | 29 0 | 31 0 | 28 0 | 30 0 | ... | ... | 14 8 | 15 8 | 12 12 | 15 8 | 16 4 | 13 12 | 48 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Seoni | 23 0 | 23 0 | 24 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 8 | 12 8 | 13 8 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Mandla | 28 0 | 28 12 | 27 0 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 14 8 | 16 0 | 19 0 | 20 8 | 22 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Betúl | 17 0 | 17 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 11 0 | 9 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 | 10 0 | 19 0 | 22 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... |
| | Chhindwára | 21 0 | 21 0 | 22 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 14 0 | 15 0 | 14 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 28 0 | ... | ... |
| | Hoshangabad | 15 2 | 16 9 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | 4 8 | 4 8 | 4 0 | 10 11 | 10 11 | 11 4 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 24 0 | 19 4 | 19 4 |
| | Narsinghpur | 19 8 | 19 8 | 20 4 | ... | ... | ... | 9 8 | 9 8 | 9 8 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Nimár | 16 10 | 16 8 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 15 8 | 12 8 | 22 4 | 25 1 | 33 11 | 22 4 | 25 1 |
| | Raipur | 22 0 | 24 0 | 38 0 | ... | ... | .. | 20 0 | 21 0 | 22 4 | 32 0 | 34 0 | 42 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Sambalpur | 22 0 | 18 8 | 27 0 | ... | ... | ... | 38 0 | 37 0 | 38 0 | 52 8 | 52 8 | 52 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Biláspur | 36 0 | 36 0 | 50 0 | ... | .. | ... | 32 0 | 32 0 | 40 0 | 50 0 | 40 0 | 49 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| British Burma. | *Arakan Division.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Akyab | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Northern Arakan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Kyoukpyoo | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Sandoway | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 22 14 | 22 14 | 27 7 | 26 13 | 26 13 | 33 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | *Pegu Division.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Rangoon Town | 15 5 | 15 5 | 16 4 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 2 | 15 4 | 12 3 | 13 2 | 18 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Tharrawaddy | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Prome | 12 2 | 12 2 | 18 3 | ... | ... | ... | 13 7 | 14 15 | 16 12 | 17 2 | 17 2 | 19 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | *Irrawaddy Division.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Henzada | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 15 | 14 5 | 17 14 | 15 10 | 19 8 | 26 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Bassein | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 10 | 15 8 | 18 8 | 12 11 | 17 13 | 22 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Thonegwa | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 12 | 10 12 | 16 12 | 14 11 | 14 11 | 18 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Thayetmyo | 13 6 | 11 8 | 12 1 | ... | ... | ... | 11 11 | 11 11 | 11 11 | 13 13 | 13 13 | 15 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | *Tenasserim Division.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Moulmein Town & Amherst | 12 2 | 12 2 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 8 | 12 8 | 15 5½ | 13 14 | 13 14 | 20 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Tavoy | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 6 | 13 12 | 13 12 | 19 6 | 21 0 | 21 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Mergui | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 5 | 17 5 | 17 5 | 21 12 | 21 12 | 21 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Toungoo | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 18 5 | 18 3 | 18 3 | 21 5 | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... |
| | Shwaygyin | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 12 | 12 12 | 15 15 | 13 13 | 13 13 | 17 9 | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Salween | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Hyderabad Assigned Districts. | Secunderabad | 16 5 | 16 12 | 17 12 | ... | ... | ... | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 2 | 9 13 | 9 13 | 9 13 | 23 14 | 24 14 | 24 14 | ... | 29 |
| | Bolarum | 18 15 | 18 15 | 19 5 | ... | ... | ... | 7 11 | 7 11 | 7 12 | 9 9 | 9 9 | 9 5 | 25 11 | 25 11 | 28 4 | ... | |
| | Chudderghat | 14 0 | 14 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | 7 0 | 7 8 | 6 8 | 9 8 | 9 8 | 8 8 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 33 0 | 33 |
| | Amráoti | 16 0 | 17 0 | 18 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 26 0 | 28 0 | 29 0 | 16 0 | 17 |
| | Akola | 17 0 | 17 0 | 19 0 | ... | ... | ... | 7 0 | 7 0 | 8 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 21 0 | 21 |
| | Ellichpur | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 12 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 6 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 8 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 22 0 | 23 0 | 24 |
| | Buldana | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 32 0 | 23 0 | 23 |
| | Wun | 20 0 | 21 8 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 7 8 | 15 8 | 16 0 | 10 8 | 35 0 | 34 0 | 32 0 | ... | ... |
| | Básim | 22 8 | 21 8 | 23 0 | ... | ... | ... | 5 4 | 5 4 | 5 0 | 13 0 | 13 8 | 12 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | ... | ... |

* No whole sale salt sold. (*a*) Firewood falling. (*b*) Jowar rising and gram falling. (*c*) Barley and firewood rising and gram falling. (*d*) Bajra falling.

NOTE.—In return for fortnight ending 15th April, the figures against Raipur in column "Present fortnight" under the following h ads, should be altered as below:—

| | Retail. |
|---|---|
| Rice common | 34 seers. |
| Gram | 33 " |
| [illegible] | 70 " |

A FOR THE 2nd HALF OF APRIL 1883—*continued.*

ERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

| Millets, Ragi, (Kavaru, Veragu, ee, Cheena, Coraloo, nwa, Nugleel, Panis, Hulasum, &c. | | Gram. | | | Firewood. | | | Salt. | | | | | | Districts. | Provinces. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | Wholesale. | | | Retail. | | | | |
| Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | | |
| S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch | S. Ch | S. Ch. | | |
| ... | ... | 40 0 | 39 8 | 34 4 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 85 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 14 14 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 14 6 | Amritsar | Punjab—*continued.* |
| ... | ... | 33 8 | 32 0 | 26 0 | 140 0 | 120 0 | 140 0 | 16 0 | 15 8 | 14 8 | 15 8 | 15 0 | 14 0 | Siálkot (*a*) | |
| ... | ... | 36 0 | 34 0 | 33 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 12 8 | Gurdáspur | |
| ... | ... | 35 0 | 36 0 | 31 0 | 90 0 | 80 0 | 70 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | Lahore | |
| ... | ... | 40 0 | 42 0 | 33 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 70 0 | 13 12 | 13 12 | ... | 13 8 | 13 8 | 13 8 | Ferozepore | |
| ... | ... | 38 8 | 33 4 | 27 8 | 95 0 | 95 0 | 95 0 | 15 4 | 15 4 | 15 4 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | Gujránwála (*b*) | |
| ... | ... | 31 0 | 27 0 | 22 14 | 110 0 | 135 0 | 80 0 | 15 8 | 15 12 | 14 0 | 15 4 | 15 8 | 13 12 | Ráwalpindi (*c*) | |
| ... | ... | 27 8 | 28 8 | 24 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 90 0 | 16 8 | 16 12 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 8 | 15 8 | Jhelum (*d*) | |
| ... | ... | 30 8 | 29 0 | 24 8 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | * | * | * | 15 8 | 15 8 | 15 0 | Gujrát | |
| ... | ... | 48 0 | 31 0 | 24 0 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | Shahpúr (*e*) | |
| ... | ... | 27 0 | 26 0 | 22 0 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 14 12 | 15 0 | 13 8 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 13 0 | Mooltan | |
| ... | ... | 30 0 | 28 0 | 21 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 14 14 | 14 14 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 14 0 | Jhang (*f*) | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | No re | turn re | ceived | Montgomery | |
| ... | ... | 22 0 | 22 0 | 20 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | * | * | * | 14 0 | 13 12 | 12 0 | Muzaffargarh | |
| ... | ... | 28 7 | 25 8 | 23 13 | 125 0 | 125 0 | 100 0 | 52 8 | 63 0 | 56 4 | 50 0 | 62 0 | 54 0 | Dera Ismail Khán | |
| ... | ... | 23 12 | 22 3 | 25 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 31 4 | 32 8 | 25 0 | 30 0 | 31 4 | 22 8 | Dera Ghazi Khán (*d*) | |
| ... | ... | 35 10 | 34 6 | 29 1 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 80 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 80 0 | Bannu (*g*) | |
| ... | ... | 21 2 | 21 2 | 17 0 | 99 0 | 99 0 | 91 0 | 52 0 | 61 12 | 57 3 | 50 0 | 60 0 | 54 8 | Peshawar | |
| ... | ... | 24 4 | 21 0 | 18 8 | 127 8 | 127 8 | 102 0 | 96 14 | 102 0 | 97 0 | 63 12 | 71 6 | 86 0 | Kohát (*h*) | |
| ... | ... | 17 12 | 18 0 | ... | 140 0 | ... | 140 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 8 | 12 0 | 11 0 | Házára | |
| ... | ... | 23 12 | 19 12 | 24 12 | 150 0 | 150 0 | 150 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 11 4 | 12 4 | 12 4 | 11 0 | Nágpur | Central Provinces. |
| ... | ... | 26 4 | 30 0 | 34 4 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 11 8 | 10 0 | 11 8 | 11 0 | 9 12 | Bhandára | |
| ... | ... | 24 0 | 24 0 | 36 0 | 360 0 | 360 0 | 360 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 8 | 12 0 | 11 0 | Chánda | |
| ... | ... | 22 0 | 23 0 | 22 12 | 155 0 | 155 0 | 135 0 | 13 0 | 10 8 | 10 12 | 12 8 | 10 0 | 10 8 | Wardha | |
| ... | ... | 28 0 | 32 0 | 35 0 | 275 0 | 275 0 | 275 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 10 0 | Bálaghát | |
| ... | ... | 28 0 | 30 0 | 35 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 130 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 10 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 9 8 | Jubbulpore | |
| ... | .. | 30 0 | 28 0 | 30 0 | 180 0 | 180 0 | 160 0 | 11 0 | 10 8 | 8 8 | 10 8 | 10 0 | 8 4 | Saugor | |
| ... | ... | 41 0 | 41 0 | 39 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 8 8 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 8 4 | Damoh | |
| ... | ... | 27 0 | 28 0 | 29 0 | 220 0 | 220 0 | 220 0 | 11 4 | 11 8 | 7 0 | 11 0 | 11 4 | 6 8 | Seoni | |
| 30 0 | 32 0 | 45 0 | 45 0 | 57 8 | 256 0 | 256 0 | 256 0 | ... | .. | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 7 8 | Mandla | |
| 15 0 | 18 8 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 20 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 9 8 | 10 8 | 11 0 | 9 0 | Betúl | |
| 19 0 | 20 0 | 29 0 | 29 0 | 28 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 8 0 | Chhindwára | |
| ... | ... | 23 14 | 23 14 | 27 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 8 2 | 10 12 | 10 12 | 7 0 | Hoshangabad | |
| ... | ... | 26 0 | 27 0 | 35 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 160 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 8 12 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 8 4 | Narsinghpur | |
| ... | ... | 19 0 | 21 13 | 28 15 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 8 | 12 12 | 12 12 | 13 0 | Nimár | |
| ... | ... | 32 0 | 33 0 | 39 0 | 70 0 | 70 0 | 80 0 | 11 8 | 11 4 | 9 4 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 9 4 | Raipur | |
| ... | ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 27 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 9 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 8 8 | Sambalpur | |
| 150 0 | 200 0 | 42 0 | 42 0 | 56 0 | 140 0 | 160 0 | 140 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 9 0 | 8 0 | Biláspur | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Arakan Division.* | British Burma. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Akyab | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Northern Arakan | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Kyoukpyoo | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 469 11 | 469 11 | 469 11 | ... | ... | ... | 39 0 | 39 0 | 39 0 | Sandoway | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Pegu Division.* | |
| ... | ... | 20 4 | 19 7 | 18 1 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 324 0 | 50 11 | 50 11 | 50 11 | 22 10 | 22 10 | 22 10 | Rangoon Town | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | .. | .. | .. | ... | ... | Tharrawaddy | |
| ... | ... | 15 9 | 12 7 | 15 9 | 139 11 | 139 11 | 139 11 | 29 9 | 29 9 | 32 4 | 18 10 | 18 10 | 18 10 | Prome | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Irrawaddy Division.* | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 183 8 | 183 8 | 183 8 | 29 9 | 29 9 | 29 9 | 29 9 | 29 9 | 29 9 | Henzada | |
| ... | ... | 10 14 | 10 14 | 12 12 | 265 7 | 241 5 | 142 4 | 28 9 | 28 9 | 39 0 | 23 1 | 23 1 | 28 6 | Bassein | |
| ... | ... | 14 15 | 14 15 | 13 7 | 147 10 | 147 10 | 147 10 | 35 7 | 35 7 | 47 5 | 33 12 | 33 12 | 44 5 | Thonegwa | |
| ... | ... | 18 7 | 15 13 | 13 14 | 245 0 | 245 0 | 245 0 | 25 5 | 25 5 | 25 6 | 18 15 | 18 15 | 18 15 | Thayetmyo | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Tenasserim Division.* | |
| ... | ... | 12 2 | 12 2 | 11 1 | 220 0 | 220 0 | 220 0 | 32 5 | 32 5 | 50 6⅔ | 22 12 | 22 12 | 22 6⅔ | Moulmein Town & Amherst | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 399 3 | 399 3 | 399 3 | 24 2 | 24 2 | 24 2 | 16 1 | 16 1 | 16 1 | Tavoy | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 428 0 | 428 0 | 423 0 | 30 6 | 30 6 | 36 8 | 14 7½ | 14 7½ | 29 3 | Mergui | |
| ... | ... | 12 9 | 12 9 | 12 9 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 28 3 | 28 3 | 32 0 | 18 12 | 18 12 | 18 12 | Toungoo | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 250 0 | 250 0 | 250 0 | 32 3 | 32 3 | 27 3 | 18 14 | 18 14 | 18 14 | Shwaygyin | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Salween | |
| 28 4 | 27 0 | 17 12 | 17 8 | 18 13 | 130 0 | 130 0 | 130 0 | 10 14 | 11 1 | 10 14 | 10 6 | 10 8 | 10 6 | Secunderabad | Hyderabad Assigned Districts. |
| ... | ... | 18 3 | 18 3 | 21 14 | 116 14 | 116 14 | 116 14 | ... | ... | ... | 10 12 | 10 12 | 10 12 | Bolarum | |
| ... | ... | 18 0 | 18 0 | 23 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | ... | ... | ... | 9 12 | 9 12 | 9 8 | Chudderghat | |
| ... | ... | 20 0 | 21 0 | 22 0 | 64 0 | 64 0 | 70 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | Amraoti | |
| 8 0 | 7 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 22 0 | 64 0 | 64 0 | 64 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 9 0 | Akola | |
| ... | ... | 19 0 | 19 2 | 17 0 | 64 0 | 64 0 | 64 0 | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | Ellichpur | |
| . | ... | 18 0 | 20 0 | 30 0 | ... | .. | .. | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 9 0 | Buldana | |
| ... | ... | 22 8 | 23 8 | 28 0 | 300 0 | 300 0 | 100 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 8 | 8 0 | Wún | |
| ... | ... | 24 0 | 25 0 | 30 0 | 64 0 | 64 0 | 64 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 9 8 | 9 8 | 9 8 | 9 0 | Basim | |

(*e*) Barley rising and gram falling. (*f*) Jowar falling. (*g*) Barley rising, and bajra falling. (*h*) Rice and gram falling and salt rising.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGH

QUANTITIES PER RU

| Provinces. | Districts. | Wheat. Present fortnight. | Wheat. Past fortnight. | Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Barley. Present fortnight. | Barley. Past fortnight. | Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Rice (best sort). Present fortnight. | Rice (best sort). Past fortnight. | Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Rice (common). Present fortnight. | Rice (common). Past fortnight. | Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight. | Great Millet. Past fortnight. | Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight. | Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | S. Ch | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S Ch | S. Ch | S. Ch | S. Ch. | S. Ch | S Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. |
| Mysore | Bangalore | 12 2 | 11 13 | 11 15 | 12 15 | 12 12 | 14 5 | 10 2 | 10 2 | 10 0 | 11 2 | 11 2 | 11 11 | 30 5 | 30 14 | 26 11 | ... | ... |
| | Kolar | ... | ... | ... | 11 2 | 11 2 | 11 7 | 12 15 | 12 15 | 12 14 | 13 8 | 14 0 | 15 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Túmkúr | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Mysore | 12 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 14 4 | 10 8 | 14 4 | 14 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Hassan | No return received | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Shimoga | 14 11 | 14 11 | 14 11 | 15 12 | 15 12 | 15 4 | 12 1 | 12 10 | 10 8 | 14 11 | 16 13 | 12 10 | 36 12 | 37 13 | 27 5 | ... | . |
| | Kadur | 15 0 | 15 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 12 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Chitaldroog | No return received | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Coorg | Coorg | 9 13 | 9 5 | 9 8 | 10 3 | 10 3 | 10 8 | 14 14 | 16 13 | 11 3 | 19 9 | 20 10 | 14 11 | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... |
| Rajpootana | Jeypore | 16 8 | 15 8 | 16 0 | 23 4 | 23 0 | 21 8 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 20 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 |
| | Kishengurh | 15 0 | 15 0 | 16 12 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 26 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 6 8 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 9 0 | 25 4 | 25 4 | 28 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 |
| | Kerrowlee | 19 10 | 18 12 | 18 0 | 28 12 | 27 8 | 21 8 | 13 12 | 13 12 | 13 8 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 28 12 | 28 12 | 21 0 | 25 10 | 25 8 |
| | Ulwur | 19 15 | 20 0 | 18 11 | 27 15 | 27 10 | 23 10 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 28 8 | 28 8 | 24 0 | 22 8 | 25 0 |
| | Bhurtpore (City) | 21 0 | 18 11 | 17 8 | 30 0 | 30 4 | 25 8 | 8 0 | 8 2 | 6 8 | 11 9 | 11 4 | 11 0 | 28 4 | 28 4 | 27 0 | 26 0 | 25 8 |
| | Ajmere | 15 8 | 15 0 | 15 8 | 22 8 | 22 0 | 23 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 20 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 |
| | Deoli Cantonment | 17 15 | 16 4 | 17 3 | 25 4 | 23 4 | 23 2 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 10 8 | 24 14 | 24 6 | 23 13 | 19 2 | 20 0 |
| | Erinpura | 17 4 | 17 1¼ | 18 1½ | 29 0 | 28 2 | 32 0 | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 8 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 25 0 | 20 2 | 21 0 |
| | Sirohee | 15 0 | 16 0 | 20 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 27 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 8 | 18 0 | 18. 0 | 18 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 |
| | Abu | 13 8 | 14 0 | 16 4 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 24 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 6 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 |
| | Anadra | 15 4 | 15 8 | 18 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 28 0 | 7 12 | 8 0 | 6 8 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 8 8 | ... | ... | ... | 18 0 | 18 0 |
| | Hilly Tracts of Meywar | 20 0 | 19 0 | 23 0 | 28 0 | 25 0 | 30 0 | ... | ... | ... | 15 0 | 15 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Meywar (Oodeypore) | 12 14¼ | 12 14¼ | 15 10 | 18 12 | 18 5¾ | 21 7¾ | 10 15 | 10 15 | 11 11½ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Bánswára (Meywar Agency) | No return received | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Partábgarh ( „ ) | 14 8½ | 15 12½ | 19 11 | ... | ... | ... | 10 15 | 10 15 | 9 1 | 12 13 | 14 1 | 14 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Marwar (Jodhpore) | 15 15 | 15 12½ | 15 8 | 21 14 | 21 4 | 23 12 | 6 4 | 6 4 | 5 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 25 0 | 18 7 | 18 2 |
| | Bikaneer | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 15 | ... | ... | ... | 3 8 | 3 4 | 3 1 | 6 10 | 6 10 | 6 12 | ... | .. | ... | 19 14 | 19 14 |
| | Boondee | 20 0 | 18 8 | 20 0 | 30 0 | 27 0 | 30 0 | 10 0 | 10 12 | 10 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 27 0 | 26 0 | 27 0 | ... | |
| | Kotah | 19 0 | 18 0 | 19 4 | 22 0 | 19 0 | 22 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 8 8 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 10 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 24 8 | 15 0 | 15 0 |
| | Tonk | 19 0 | 17 11 | 16 13 | 28 0 | 26 0 | 23 1 | 8 0 | 8 2 | 7 0 | 9 12 | 9 11 | 10 0 | 29 8 | 29 4 | 23 6 | 21 8 | 21 8 |
| | Jhallawar | 18 6 | 17 3 | 17 0 | 23 10 | 22 14 | 23 14 | ... | ... | ... | 11 3 | 8 14 | 8 13½ | 24 6 | 24 6 | 18 9½ | 18 6 | 18 6 |
| | Shahpoora | 17 4 | 16 0 | 17 12 | 24 0 | 20 6 | 22 4 | 13 0 | 13 4 | 10 4 | 15 2 | 16 12 | 15 0 | 22 12 | 21 1 | 21 8 | 17 1 | 17 1 |
| | Dholpur | 17 8 | 16 15 | 18 1 | 28 2 | 28 15 | 25 6 | 10 2 | 10 2 | 10 2 | 11 8 | 12 6 | 12 6 | 26 7 | 26 8 | 23 8 | 24 10 | 25 2 |
| Central India | Indore | 15 8 | 15 0 | 17 12 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 8 9 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 22 14 | 20 0 | 20 0 |
| | Gwalior | 17 5 | 17 8 | | 22 9 | 22 13 | 22 7 | 7 5 | 6 14 | 7 7 | 9 12 | 10 1 | 9 10 | 25 9 | 24 14 | 22 7 | 20 2 | 21 1 |
| | Goona | 24 0 | 24 0 | 26 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 10 0 | 10 10 | 10 0 | 10 8 | 11 0 | 10 8 | 35 0 | 35 0 | 33 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 |
| | Baghelkhand (Sutna) | 21 12 | 22 1 | 23 0 | 41 5 | 42 8 | 35 5 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 7 0 | 20 4 | 22 0 | 23 0 | 42 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 33 10 | 32 0 |

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(*Statistical Branch.*)

A FOR THE 2nd HALF OF APRIL 1883 —*concluded.*

ERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

| Millets. Paddy, Kavaru, Varagu, Cheena, Coraloo, Nagleer, Kambu, Jowaree, &c. | | Gram. | | | Firewood. | | | Salt. Wholesale. | | | Salt. Retail. | | | Districts. | Provinces. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | | |
| S. Ch | S. Ch. | S. Ch | S. Ch. | S. Ch | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch | S. Ch | S. Ch. | S. Ch | S. Ch | S. Ch | S. Ch. | | |
| 33 5 | 27 0 | 34 7 | 35 1 | 31 3 | 96 0 | 96 0 | 96 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 12 12 | 12 12 | 12 12 | 12 4 | Bangalore | Mysore. |
| 37 2 | 30 0 | 38 7 | 40 12 | 34 3 | 172 6 | 172 6 | 172 6 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 13 3 | 13 3 | 13 3 | 12 14 | Kolar | |
| 44 0 | 28 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 38 0 | 340 0 | 340 0 | 340 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 10 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 9 8 | Túmkúr | |
| 31 0 | 20 0 | 32 0 | 35 9 | 28 8 | 78 0 | 78 0 | 84 0 | 9 0 | 10 0 | 9 4 | 8 8 | 9 12 | 9 0 | Mysore | |
| ... | ... | ... * | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | No return received | | | Hassan | |
| 37 4 | 28 6 | 29 6 | 34 10 | 27 5 | 480 0 | 480 0 | 480 0 | 11 9 | 11 9 | 10 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 9 7 | Shimoga | |
| 36 0 | 22 0 | 31 0 | 32 0 | 22 0 | 64 0 | 64 0 | 64 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 8 0 | Kadur | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | No return received | | | Chitaldroog | |
| 28 0 | 22 2 | 29 11 | 31 8 | 24 15 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 10 11 | 11 10 | 11 2 | 11 0 | 11 11 | 9 8 | Coorg | Coorg |
| ... | ... | 22 0 | 22 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | 14 8 | 14 8 | 15 0 | 14 4 | 14 4 | 14 8 | Jeypore | Rajpootana. |
| ... | ... | 25 0 | 25 0 | 24 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | Kishengurh | |
| ... | ... | 28 12 | 28 12 | 21 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 12 | 14 6 | 13 2 | 13 7 | 14 0 | Kerrowlee | |
| ... | ... | 27 11 | 28 6 | 23 4 | ... | ... | ... | 15 12 | 15 12 | 15 13 | 15 4 | 15 4 | 15 8 | Ulwur | |
| ... | ... | 29 8 | 29 10 | 24 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 5 | 13 5 | 14 8 | 12 8 | 12 12 | 13 8 | Bhurtpore (City) | |
| ... | ... | 24 0 | 22 0 | 24 0 | 60 0 | 60 0 | 70 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | ... | 15 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | Ajmere | |
| ... | ... | 26 3 | 25 6 | 24 1 | ... | ... | ... | 14 15 | 14 14 | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 13 4 | Deoli Cantonment | |
| | | | | | | | | R a. p. | R a. p. per md. | R a. p | | | | | |
| ... | ... | 20 6 | 21 6 | 21 6½ | 160 0 | 160 0 | 170 0 | 2 13 9 | 2 13 9 | 3 1 2 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | Erinpura | |
| ... | ... | 18 0 | 18 0 | 24 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 3 0 0 | 3 0 0 | 3 5 4 | 12 5 | 12 5 | 11 7 | Sirohee | |
| ... | ... | 16 8 | 16 8 | 20 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 3 8 0 | 3 8 0 | 3 12 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 10 8 | Abu | |
| ... | ... | 17 8 | 17 8 | 22 0 | ... | ... | ... | 3 4 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 8 0 | 12 4 | 12 4 | 11 8 | Anadra | |
| ... | ... | 23 0 | 23 0 | 28 0 | * | * | * | 3 10 0 | 3 10 0 | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 | Hilly Tracts of Meywar | |
| | | | | | | | | S. Ch | S. Ch | S. Ch | | | | | |
| ... | ... | 17 9½ | 17 15½ | 17 9½ | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 10 8½ | 10 15 | 9 12½ | 10 2½ | 10 8½ | 9 4½ | Meywar (Oodeypore) | |
| | | | | | | | | R a. p. | R a. p. per md. | R a. p. | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | No return received | | | | Bánswára (Meywar Agency) | |
| ... | ... | 19 11 | 22 3 | 26 4 | ... | ... | ... | 2 2 6 | ... | ... | 18 9 | 18 9 | 11 4 | Partabgarn ( " ) | |
| ... | ... | 20 10 | 20 10 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | 2 10 0 | 2 10 0 | 2 8 0 | 15 5 | 15 5 | 15 0 | Marwar (Jodhpore) | |
| | | | | | | | | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch | | | | | |
| ... | ... | 18 0 | 18 6 | 17 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 8 | Bikaneer | |
| ... | ... | 29 0 | 27 0 | 30 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 140 0 | 13 4 | 12 12 | 13 12 | 13 0 | 12 8 | 13 6 | Boondee | |
| ... | ... | 28 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 12 4 | 12 4 | 12 0 | 11 12 | 11 12 | 11 8 | Kotah | |
| ... | ... | 27 0 | 28 8 | 23 1 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 130 0 | 14 8 | 14 10 | 13 0 | 14 4 | 14 5 | ... | Tonk | |
| ... | ... | 26 9 | 26 9 | 21 10 | .. | ... | ... | 10 2 | 10 14 | 9 15 | 9 14 | 10 10 | 9 11½ | Jhallawar | |
| ... | ... | 22 4 | 20 12 | 22 4 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 14 3 | 14 4 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 1 | ... | Shahpoora | |
| ... | ... | 27 7 | 28 11 | 23 8 | ... | ... | ... | 13 8 | 13 8 | 12 15 | 12 10 | 12 10 | 12 3 | Dholpur | |
| ... | ... | 17 7 | 16 13 | 20 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 10 6 | 10 14 | 9 0 | Indore | Central India. |
| ... | ... | 23 9 | 24 0 | 21 0 | 118 10 | 118 10 | 109 8 | ... | ... | ... | 11 14 | 11 14 | 11 7 | Gwalior | |
| ... | ... | 30 0 | 34 0 | 32 0 | 280 0 | 280 0 | 200 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 8 | Goona | |
| ... | ... | 36 13 | 36 0 | 32 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 12 7 | 12 7 | 12 8 | 11 11 | 11 10 | 10 12 | Baghelkhand (Sutna) | |

* Eight pies per bundle.

D. BARBOUR,

*Secretary to the Government of India.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

*Comparative Statement of the Nett Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first month of the official year 1883-84, and of the twelve preceding years.*

(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.)

| YEAR. | FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | YEAR. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | BENGAL. | | | | BOMBAY. | | | | SINDH. | | | | MADRAS. | | | | BRITISH BURMA. | | | | TOTAL BRITISH INDIA. | | | | | |
| | On Imports of Liquors. | On other Imports | On Exports. | Total Revenue. | On Imports of Liquors. | On other Imports. | On Exports. | Total Revenue. | On Imports of Liquors | On other Imports. | On Exports. | Total Revenue. | On Imports of Liquors. | On other Imports. | On Exports. | Total Revenue. | On Imports of Liquors. | On other Imports | On Exports. | Total Revenue. | On Imports of Liquors | On other Imports. | Total Import Revenue. | Export Revenue. | Total Revenue. | |
| 1871-72 . . | 92 | 5,56 | 1,70 | 8,18 | 89 | 2,13 | 49 | 3,51 | 10 | 5 | 11 | 26 | 26 | 1,02 | 1,65 | 2,93 | 10 | 40 | 3,98 | 4,48 | 2,27 | 9,16 | 11,43 | 7,93 | 1[illegible],36 | 1871-72. |
| 1872-73 . . | 96 | 5,33 | 2,04 | 8,33 | 44 | 3,05 | 53 | 4,02 | 5 | 8 | 37 | 50 | 32 | 1,19 | 1,43 | 2,94 | 35 | 47 | 4,00 | 4,82 | 2,12 | 10,12 | 12,24 | 8,37 | 20,61 | 1872-73. |
| 1873-74 . . | 85 | 4,62 | 1,27 | 6,74 | 44 | 2,46 | 46 | 3,36 | 6 | 3 | 12 | 21 | 40 | 92 | 1,24 | 2,56 | 37 | 46 | 6,31 | 7,14 | 2,12 | 8,49 | 10,61 | 9,40 | 20,01 | 1873-74. |
| 1874-75 . . | 86 | 5,04 | 1,26 | 7,16 | 50 | 1,65 | 50 | 2,65 | 10 | 3 | 10 | 23 | 26 | 1,24 | 98 | 2,48 | 38 | 67 | 4,69 | 5,74 | 2,10 | 8,63 | 10,73 | 7,53 | 18,26 | 1874-75. |
| 1875-76 . . | 98 | 7,18 | 1,58 | 9,74 | 66 | 2,79 | 1,10 | 4,55 | 15 | 12 | 32 | 59 | 31 | 1,24 | 1,22 | 2,77 | 39 | 40 | 7,12 | 7,91 | 2,49 | 11,73 | 14,22 | 11,34 | 25,56 | 1875-76. |
| 1876-77 . . | 1,06 | 5,65 | 63 | 7,34 | 55 | 2,83 | 17 | 3,55 | 10 | 3 | 4 | 17 | 48 | 1,03 | 62 | 2,13 | 48 | 40 | 4,88 | 5,76 | 2,67 | 9,94 | 12,61 | 6,34 | 18,95 | 1876-77. |
| 1877-78 . . | 1,19 | 5,61 | 1,13 | 7,93 | 92 | 4,11 | 20 | 5,23 | 24 | 8 | 7 | 39 | 57 | 81 | 21 | 1,59 | 52 | 51 | 4,64 | 5,67 | 3,44 | 11,12 | 14,56 | 6,25 | 20,81 | 1877-78. |
| 1878-79 . . | 1,16 | 6,43 | 84 | 8,43 | 82 | 4,27 | 28 | 5,37 | 22 | 5 | 4 | 31 | 57 | 89 | 44 | 1,90 | 90 | 65 | 5,13 | 6,68 | 3,67 | 12,29 | 15,96 | 6,73 | 22,69 | 1878-79. |
| 1879-80 . . | 90 | 6,13 | 76 | 7,79 | 1,01 | 3,47 | 27 | 4,75 | 21 | 4 | 4 | 29 | 40 | 71 | 37 | 1,48 | 73 | 48 | 6,74 | 7,95 | 3,25 | 10,83 | 14,08 | 8,18 | 22,26 | 1879-80. |
| 1880-81 . . | 1,27 | 4,42 | 50 | 6,19 | 97 | 4,35 | 29 | 5,61 | 51 | 7 | 4 | 62 | 49 | 92 | 92 | 2,33 | 52 | 62 | 5,94 | 7,08 | 3,76 | 10,38 | 14,14 | 7,69 | 21,83 | 1880-81. |
| 1881-82 . | 1,19 | 4,60 | 71 | 6,50 | 96 | 3,78 | 35 | 5,09 | 58 | 9 | 6 | 73 | 39 | 81 | 84 | 2,04 | 74 | 73 | 5,83 | 7,30 | 3,86 | 10,01 | 13,87 | 7,79 | 21,66 | 1881-82. |
| 1882-83 . . | 1,24 | —2* | 71 | 1,93 | 1,01 | —24* | 29 | 1,06 | 36 | ... | 9 | 45 | 39 | ... | 43 | 82 | 83 | 2 | 7,75 | 8,60 | 3,83 | —24* | 3,59 | 9,27 | 12,86 | 1882-83. |
| 1883-84 . . | 1,25 | —1* | 1,61 | 2,85 | 1,05 | 5 | 15 | 1,25 | 53 | ... | 6 | 59 | 46 | ... | 56 | 1,02 | 87 | 1 | 7,89 | 8,77 | 4,16 | 5 | 4,21 | 10,27 | 14,48 | 1883-84. |

* The amount refunded is greater than the duty collected.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
STATISTICAL BRANCH;
*Calcutta, 25th May 1883.*

D. BARBOUR,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

## REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 22nd MAY 1883.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Slight rain has fallen in varying quantities throughout the Madras Presidency, and in several districts of the Bengal Presidency it has been very heavy. In British Burma and Mysore and Coorg the rainfall has been general, and in the Sylhet and Cachar districts of Assam has been disastrously and unprecedentedly heavy. Slight rain has also fallen in four districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and in two districts of the Bombay Presidency. Elsewhere there has been little or none to report.

In the Madras Presidency standing crops are in good condition, and agricultural operations are progressing. Preparations for *kharif* are in general progress in the Bombay Presidency, and sowing has commenced in places. In the Bengal Presidency cultivation is well in hand, *aus* rice and jute have been sown, and sugarcane planted in several places; the harvesting of *boro* rice and millet is still in progress.

In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh *kharif* operations are going on, and *sawan* and sugarcane are being irrigated in Partabgarh. In the Punjab the *rabi* harvest is almost completed, except in the extreme north-west; prospects are generally good. In the Central Provinces land is being prepared for *kharif* in several districts, and threshing and winnowing of the *rabi* continue in others. In Cachar and Sylhet great damage, though not as yet precisely ascertained, has been done by floods, which are now abating. In Mysore and Coorg standing crops are in good condition, and in the Nizam's territories preparations for *kharif* are general.

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Madras—(May 23rd)** | | |
| Bellary ... | ·1 (average of two stations). | Standing crops generally good; harvest of paddy and sugarcane, outturn average. |
| Kurnool ... | ..... | Standing crops good; harvest second crop paddy, outturn twelve annas; small-pox and cattle-disease in parts, the latter more general. |
| Ganjam ... | ·62 (average of two stations). | Standing crops cotton and *ragi* thriving; fever, small-pox, and cholera continue, the last in parts; cattle-disease slight. |
| Kistna ... | ·31 (average of three stations). | Fever, guinea-worm, and small-pox in parts, the last more general; cattle-disease almost disappearing. |
| Chingleput (Madras) ... | ..... | Standing crops good under larger tanks; harvest of *kar* paddy and *ragi*, outturn one-fourth to three-fourths; small-pox and cattle-disease slight in parts. |
| Coimbatore .. | ·88 (average of thirteen stations). | Standing crops good; harvest of paddy in one taluk, outturn average five; small-pox and cholera continue in parts. |
| Tanjore ... | ..... | Standing crops good; harvest of paddy and flax, outturn below average; cholera slight. |
| Madura ... | ·91 (average of five stations). | Standing crops fair; cholera in parts. |
| Malabar ... | 1·36 (average of twelve stations). | Sowing of first crop almost over in several taluks; harvesting of third crop in parts; fever and small-pox continue, latter in all taluks. |
| Travancore ... | 1·46 | Cultivation fairly progressing; fever and small-pox continue. *General Remarks.*—No rain in Chingleput, Kurnool and Tanjore; general prospects good. |
| **Bombay—(May 23rd)** | | |
| Kurrachee ... | ..... | Weather sultry; 6 cases of small-pox in Kurrachee, in villages 82 fresh cases; fever in seven talukas; cattle-disease in Shahbandar; river at Kotri on 21st 8 feet 1 inch, against 8 feet 5 inches last year; estimated area of past *rabi* in excess of last year, average realisations about 13 annas in the rupee, might have been better but for blight; prices of wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Kurrachee 26, 32 and 36, in Dadu 32, 32 and 48, in Sakro 16, 34 and 48, and in Sujawal 26, 34 and 42 lbs. per rupee respectively. |
| Hyderabad ... | ..... | River low; weather sultry; small-pox in eight, fever in four, and cattle-disease in two talukas; prices of wheat 24, *bajri* 39, *juari* 50, red rice 28, and white rice 22 lbs. per rupee. |
| Ahmedabad ... | ..... | Preparations for *kharif* continue; 4 cases of cholera; prices—wheat 26⅓ and *bajri* 29⅓ lbs. per rupee. |
| Baroda ... | ..... | Preparations of land for ensuing season in progress; public health good; weather windy; *bajri* 28 and common rice 24 lbs. per rupee. |
| Surat ... | ..... | Preparations for *kharif* continue; small-pox in Surat abating, average death 1; prices—*juari* 42 and *nagli* 49 lbs. per rupee. |
| Násik ... | ..... | Cholera in all talukas, except Nandgaon, Chandwad, and Igatpuri, deaths 267; locusts have appeared in Igatpuri, Násik, and Yeola talukas; prices—wheat 27, *bajri* 30, and rice 22⅔ lbs. per rupee. |
| Colaba (Bombay) ... | Drops of rain on 22nd | Average abnormal temperature 1° warm from 16th to 21st; on 22nd vapour in air normal; abnormal wind northerly on 17th and 18th, southerly and strong on 22nd; wind normal on all other days. |

Calcutta, 25th May 1883.

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Bombay**—*contd.* | | |
| Poona ... | ..... | Cholera continues, 238 cases, 124 fatal; small locusts appearing in Junar; prices—*bajri* 40 and *juari* 48 lbs. per rupee, in Poona city *bajri* 34 and *juari* 41 lbs. per rupee. |
| Ahmednagar ... | ..... | Preparation of land for the next season in progress; cholera throughout the district, except Nagar, Jamkhed, and Akola, 80 deaths from cholera; small-pox in some parts of Jamkhed; slight damage by locusts in Sangamner taluka. |
| Sholapur ... | ..... | Cholera in twenty villages, out of 110 cases, 41 fatal; prices—*juari* 59¼ and *bajri* 51 lbs. per rupee. |
| Dharwar ... | Slight rain at Gadag and Mandargi. | Paddy being sown in four talukas; scarcity of drinking-water in eight villages of Nargund; small-pox and fever in one taluka; prices—rice minimum 24 and *juari* 20 lbs. per rupee. |
| Kanara ... | ..... | Preparing ground and sowing seed for monsoon crop in low grounds in Karwar and Honore; small-pox in three and fever in two talukas; prices—rice 12½ seers per rupee, in district average 14 seers per rupee |
| Rajkot ... | ..... | General health good; days hot, nights cool; strong wind, west and south-west, in Rajkot; small-pox in Junagad and Gadka talukas; cholera continues in Ambaran; prices—*bajri* 29 and *juari* 33 lbs. per rupee. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Preparation for *kharif* in general progress; scarcity of drinking-water in parts of taluka Nargund in Dharwar district, continues; locusts in Belgaum, Dharwar, Satara, Poona, Ratnagiri, Tanna, and Násik; cholera in Belgaum, Kaladgi, Satara, Poona, Sholapur, Khandesh, Tanna, and Násik; small-pox and fever in a few places. |
| **Bengal**—(May 23rd) | | |
| Chittagong ... | ·61 | Weather hot, but stormy; prospects of *aus* crop bad; prices high cholera continues; a few cases of small-pox reported. |
| Dacca ... | 2·32 | Harvesting of *boro* paddy almost completed; sowing of paddy and jute and planting of sugarcane going on. |
| 24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta) | ·04 | Sowing of *amun* paddy on low lands and of early paddy and jute and planting of sugarcane commenced; more rain wanted; public health generally good. |
| Moorshedabad ... | 2·08 | Rain very beneficial to crops; sowing of *bhadoi* crops still going on mango crop has suffered from recent storms; except isolated cases of cholera, health of district generally good. |
| Rajshahye ... | ..... | More rain needed; paddy crops coming up; health generally good. |
| Burdwan ... | ·3; Kulna, 1·1; Kutwa, ·23; Raniganj, ·19. | Rain in Kulna done much good, wanted elsewhere; health fair. |
| Rungpore ... | 6·69 | Transplanting of winter rice commenced in some places; weeding of *aus* rice prevented by continual rain; general health good. |
| Bhagálpur ... | ·30 | Prospects good; young sugarcane and paddy doing fairly; public health good, though sporadic cases of small-pox and cholera reported. |
| Purneah ... | ·98 | Crops doing well; sowing and weeding progressing; a few cases of cholera and small-pox reported; general health fair; rivers rising. |
| Patna ... | *Nil* | Strong east wind still prevailing; collection of cotton and castor going on; sugarcane looks well; cholera reported from Barrh and Behar sub-divisions; outbreak of small-pox reported from thana Silao. |
| Durbhunga ... | 1·14 | Cool east wind; prospects of crops good; storm on 20th damaged mangoes; prices stationary; cholera in town and district. |
| Hazáribágh ... | ·15 | Weather hot and sultry; no crops on the ground; cholera and small-pox still prevail in certain parts of the district, otherwise general health good. |
| Cuttack ... | ..... | Weather hot; sky overhanging with clouds; ploughing in progress; sowing commenced in some places; public health good. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—There has been rain in most districts during this week, also the rain has been rather excessive in some parts of Northern and Eastern Bengal, but no great harm has been done, except in Chittagong where prospects of *aus* rice are reported to be bad, and prices are high in consequence; cultivation is progressing, but in many places more rain is still much required; in several places sowing of *aus* rice and jute and planting of sugarcane have been done, and the young plants are growing well; sowing of *amun* rice has commenced in a few districts; harvesting of *boro* rice and *cheena* is still going on; mango has been considerably injured by frequent storms, nevertheless it is expected to yield an abundant crop in several places; in Darjeeling many tea gardens are said to have been infested by red spiders; cholera continues to be reported from several districts; small-pox from some and fever from a few; general health fair; the whole province is, however, fairly good. |
| **N. W Provinces and Oudh**— | | |
| Benares (May 22nd) | No rain | Strong easterly winds; crops good, except mustard; no sickness of men or cattle; prices steady; markets well supplied. |
| Allahabad ( „ „ ) | ..... | Excessive heat; wind easterly; not much sickness; water scarce in places; prices rising slightly. |
| Farukhabad ( „ „ ) | ..... | Hot west winds for most part of the week, change since yesterday, cloudy and storms; health of people fair, but fever and small-pox continue to be reported; markets well supplied; prices steady. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **N. W. Provinces and Oudh**—*contd.* | | |
| Gorakhpur (May 20th) | ..... | Weather unbroken; harvest completed; a few cases of cholera and some sporadic cattle-disease; prices steady. |
| Cawnpore ( „ 22nd) | No rain | Small-pox diminished in town, extended to district; *rabi* crops harvested; cattle-disease reported in four parganas; prices almost stationary. |
| Jhánsi ( „ 21st) | ..... | Weather exceedingly hot and dry; harvesting over; prices fluctuating; health good; cattle-disease disappearing. |
| Agra ( „ 22nd) | No rain | Hailstorm in two or three villages in Firozabad on 17th; fever in four and small-pox in five parganas; sporadic cholera in three parganas; prices stationary. |
| Bareilly ( „ „ ) | Slight shower | Prices stationary; health good, with some local exceptions. |
| Meerut ( „ „ ) | ·3 on 21st at Sadr | Heavy duststorms; health good; prices stationary. |
| Kumaun ( „ „ ) | Good rain | *Kharif* operations still going on; general health good; prices same as last week; cattle-disease continues. |
| Lucknow ( „ „ ) | No rain | Heat intense, wind easterly; prices stationary; occasional reports of cholera and small-pox; general health good. |
| Partabgarh ( „ „ ) | ..... | *Sawan* and sugarcane being irrigated; slight small-pox at Kunda; prices stationary; general health good. |
| Rae Bareli ... | No rain | Weather seasonable; cholera continues; small-pox and fever abating; prices stationary. |
| Sitapur (May 22nd) | Slight rain in one or two places. | Small-pox decreasing; prices stationary. |
| Fyzabad ( „ „ ) | No rain | Small-pox still reported in three tahsils, and cattle-disease in tahsils Bikapur and Akbarpur. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—The weather continues hot and dry, but slight showers have fallen in Sitapur, Bareilly, Aligarh, and Meerut, and several districts report hail and dust storms; in Moradabad and Kumaun rain has fallen more heavily; a few cases of cholera are reported from Gorakhpur, Lucknow, Agra, and Aligarh; prices remain stationary as a rule. |
| **Punjab—(May 22nd)** | | |
| Delhi ... | ·5 | Health fair; a few cases of cholera; prices steady. |
| Hissar ... | ..... | Small-pox in four tahsils of the Hissar district; harvesting completed, yield at the average; prices rising. |
| Umballa ... | ..... | Health fair; harvesting completed, yield reported to be below the average; prices stationary. |
| Jullundur ... | ..... | Health good; crops being winnowed; prices slightly rising. |
| Sialkot ... | ..... | Measles of a mild type prevalent; crops being threshed; prices falling. |
| Ferozepore ... | ..... | Health good; harvesting in progress; prices steady. |
| Amritsar ... | ..... | No report received. |
| Lahore ... | ..... | Weather cloudy and threatening; health good; prices stationary. |
| Rawalpindi ... | ..... | Cattle-disease in Attock, and slight fever in the Kahuta tahsil; harvesting completed, yield above the average; prices falling. |
| Mooltan ... | ..... | Health good; harvesting continues; preparations being made for *kharif* sowings; prices steady. |
| Dera Ismail Khan ... | ..... | Health good; harvesting in progress; prices slightly falling. |
| Peshawar ... | ..... | Strong winds prevailing; health good; prices steady. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—No rain reported, except a slight fall in the Delhi district; health and harvest prospects generally good. |
| **Central Provinces—(May 23rd)** | | |
| Nagpur (May 23rd) | ..... | Weather very hot and cloudy; land being prepared for *kharif* sowings; health good; prices steady. |
| Jubbulpore ... | ..... | Weather clear, hot and stormy; threshing and winnowing continue; prices stationary; small-pox continues; prices—wheat 22 and rice 16 seers per rupee. |
| Saugor ... | ..... | Weather very warm, with hot winds and occasional clouds; land being prepared for *kharif* sowings; prices easy. |
| Seoni (May 22nd) | ..... | Unusually hot, cloudy, with occasional duststorms; fields being prepared for *kharif* sowings; prices—wheat 24 and rice 17 seers per rupee; large exports of *pissi* wheat. |
| Hoshangabad ... | ·04 | Weather hot and windy; preparations for *kharif* sowings continue; 2 deaths from cholera; prices—wheat 14 and rice 10 seers per rupee. |
| Khandwa ... | ..... | Weather hot; preparations for *kharif* sowings continue; 15 deaths from small-pox; prices—wheat 16, rice 16, and *juari* 20 seers per rupee. |
| Raipur (May 19th) | ..... | Very hot and cloudy; small-pox in some parts. |
| Sambalpur ( „ 17th) | ..... | Intense heat; sugarcane doing fairly well; health good; common rice 56 seers per rupee. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Weather very hot and close; land being prepared for *kharif* sowings; threshing and winnowing continue in some districts; cholera in Wardha; prices easy. |
| **British Burma—(May 12th)** | | |
| Akyab ... | 6·20 | Total rainfall 12·34 inches; 2 cases of cholera in town, of which 1 proved fatal, and 1 case in district, otherwise public health good; cattle-disease in one township. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **British Burma**—*contd.* | | |
| Rangoon ... | 2·48 | Total rainfall 7·13 inches; 5 deaths from small-pox, otherwise public health good; price of paddy from Rs. 90 to Rs. 92 per 100 baskets. |
| Bassein ... | 4·50 | Total rainfall 4·65 inches; 2 deaths from cholera in district, otherwise public health good; 58 deaths of cattle in two townships. |
| Prome ... | 2·23 | Total rainfall 3·39 inches; public health good |
| Amherst (Moulmein) ... | ·45 | Total rainfall 6·66 inches; public health in Moulmein and district good; cattle-disease in three townships, and 310 deaths of cattle in Wagarro township. |
| Toungoo ... | 1·77 | Total rainfall 6·94 inches; 1 death from small-pox in town, otherwise public health good. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Public health good; sharp cattle-disease in Amherst; moderate rain pretty general; price of paddy slightly fallen. |
| **British Burma—(May 19th)** | | |
| Akyab ... | 2·90 | Total rainfall 15·24 inches; 1 death in town from small-pox, and 7 from small-pox and 4 from cholera in district, otherwise public health good; cattle-disease in three townships, severe in Menhya. |
| Rangoon ... | ·49 | Total rainfall 7·62 inches; 2 deaths from small-pox, otherwise public health good; price of paddy from Rs. 89 to Rs. 91 per 100 baskets, with a downward tendency. |
| Bassein ... | ·02 | Total rainfall 4·67 inches; 31 deaths from cholera in one township, otherwise public health good; 64 deaths of cattle in one township. |
| Prome ... | ·49 | Total rainfall 3·88 inches; public health good; slight cattle-disease in two townships, 10 deaths of cattle in district. |
| Amherst (Moulmein) ... | ·95 | Total rainfall 7·61 inches; public health in Moulmein and district good; cattle-disease in two townships. |
| Toungoo ... | ·26 | Total rainfall 7·20 inches; public health good; 6 deaths of cattle in one township. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Sharp attack of cholera in one township of Bassein, otherwise public health good; fairly heavy rain in Akyab, slight elsewhere; great heat in Rangoon; price of paddy has a downward tendency; cattle-disease sharp in parts of Akyab and Amherst. |
| **Assam—(May 17th)** | | |
| Gauhati ... | 8·54 | Heavy rain throughout the week, fears entertained for the *ahu* rice crops; public health indifferent; cattle-disease still prevalent. |
| Sylhet ... | 16·44 | Heavy rainfall in north and north-east of district; floods still continue; cultivation in north and north-east at a standstill; public health indifferent. |
| Cachar ... | ..... | No report received. |
| Dibrugarh ... | 0·71 | Weather rainy; prospects of *ahu dhan* good; cholera and cattle-disease still reported. |
| **Assam - (May 23rd)** | | |
| Gauhati (May 22nd) | 4·11 | Weather hot; fever and cholera in the district; *aus* crops doing well, but fear about the crops in low lands on account of inundation; cattle-disease still reported from the interior. |
| Sylhet ( „ 23rd) | 8·07 | The floods have been unprecedented for years, especially at this season; fine weather now prevails; damage, it is hoped, not so serious as might have been expected; public health indifferent. |
| Cachar ( „ „ ) | 8·67 | Rains abated since 20th; river rapidly flowing; stagnant water in low lands slowly decreasing; rice not available; fever and small-pox at Katigora, number of deaths not reported. |
| Dibrugarh ... | 6·33 | Weather warm; ploughing for *sali dhan*; prospects of *aus dhan* good; cholera and small-pox abating. |
| **Mysore and Coorg—(May 23rd)** | | |
| Bangalore ... | ·83 | Standing crops thriving; prospects good. |
| Mysore ... | 2·62 | Rain general throughout the district; standing crops in good condition; prospects favourable. |
| Mercara ... | ·11 | Prospects of season continue to be favourable; no changes to report. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Rain in all districts, except in Shimoga; standing crops in good condition; prospects favourable; public health generally good; prices stationary. |
| **Berar & Hyderabad—(May 23rd)** | | |
| Amráoti ... | ..... | Weather hot; preparations for *kharif* sowing continue; prices—wheat 16 and *juari* 26 seers per rupee. |
| Akola ... | ..... | Weather hot; land being prepared for *kharif* sowings. |
| Hyderabad ... | ..... | No report received. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Central India States—(May 23rd)** | | |
| Indore ... | ..... | Weather alternately hot and cool, with occasional clouds; health good. |
| Morar (Gwalior) ... | ..... | Health good; heat intense; small-pox still lingers. |
| Sutna ... | ..... | Health good; weather hot. |
| Rutlam ... | ..... | No report received. |
| Neemuch ... | ..... | Weather very hot, high winds; public health good. |
| Goona ... | ..... | Weather very warm; health fair; price of wheat 24 seers per rupee. |
| Bhopal ... | ..... | Weather seasonable; crops and public health good. |
| Agar ... | ..... | Weather hot; a few cases of cholera at Mandesar and Jeora. |
| Nowgong ... | ..... | Weather excessively hot; public health good. |
| Manpur ... | ..... | No report received. |
| **Rajputana—** | | |
| Abu (May 23rd) | ·11 | High wind with dust last night; heavy wind with rain and thunder; weather cloudy. |
| Sirohi ( „ 20th) | ..... | Water in wells diminishing; health good; very hot, hot winds frequent. |
| Marwar ( „ 18th) | ..... | Water obtained with great difficulty; small-pox decreasing; crops all gathered; heat intense, hot winds blowing; prices rising. |
| Meywar ( „ „ ) | ..... | Tanks and wells fair; health very good; crops harvested; cloudy and windy. |
| Harowti ( „ 19th) | ..... | Great heat, fierce hot wind; health good; prices fallen. |
| Jhallawar ( „ 16th) | ..... | Weather sultry; health fair. |
| Ajmere ( „ 22nd) | ..... | Hot winds; health good. |
| Jeypore ( „ „ ) | ..... | Windy and duststorms; health good; prices stationary. |
| Bhurtpore ... | ..... | No report received. |
| Ulwur ... | ..... | No report received. |
| **Nepal—(May 17th)** | | |
| Katmandu ... | ·46 | Agricultural prospects good; weather warm; thunder and lightning constant towards evening. |

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

## HOME DEPARTMENT.

### PROCEDURE REGULATING THE SUBMISSION BY PUBLIC BODIES OF ADDRESSES TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

No. $\frac{20}{607-713}$.

*Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Home Department (Public),—under date Simla, the 21st May 1883.*

Read—

Home Department Resolution Nos. 12—108-124, dated the 16th March 1883, laying down rules for the submission by public bodies of addresses to the Government of India, the first of which is as follows :—

I.—An address, the sole or principal object of which is to promote or oppose a measure of Imperial legislation, or one which bears immediately upon general questions of Imperial policy, may be submitted direct to the Governor General in Council.

### RESOLUTION.

The foregoing Rule must be read with, and be held to be subject to, Rule 14 of the Rules for the Conduct of the Legislative Business of the Council, which relates to Bills actually pending before the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, and is as follows :—

Communications on matters connected with any Bill before the Council may be addressed either in the form of a petition to the Governor General in Council, or in a letter to the Secretary, and must in either case be sent to the Secretary. Ordinarily such communications will not be answered.

Except in the case of the High Court at Fort William, such communications from courts, officials, or public bodies *shall ordinarily be sent through the Local Government.*

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to Local Governments and Administrations marginally noted for information and guidance; that a copy be forwarded to the several Departments of the Government of India for information; and that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* for general information.

| | |
|---|---|
| Madras. | Central Provinces. |
| Bombay. | British Burma. |
| Bengal. | Assam. |
| N. W. P. and Oudh. | Coorg. |
| Punjab. | Hyderabad. |

A. MACKENZIE,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

*Printed and Published for the* GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the* GOVERNMENT CENTRAL BRANCH PRESS, *Simla.*

SUPPLEMENT TO

# The Gazette of India.

No. 22.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1883.

## OFFICIAL PAPERS.

*A* SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

*Non-Subscribers to the* GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.*

*No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

### PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

### CIVIL WORKS.

### Telegraph.

### ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1881-82.

Nos. 154-170 T., dated Simla, May 15, 1883.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Read :—

Letter No. 596T., dated 6th January 1883, from the Director-General of Telegraphs, together with its enclosure, the Administration Report of the Indian Telegraph Department for the year 1881-82.

RESOLUTION.—The year under review has been marked by several important changes, more especially in the inland telegraph tariff.

2. In July 1881, a tariff of two annas a word for each word in excess of the minimum group of six words for the rupee was introduced.

3. This was followed in January 1882, by the raising of the minimum group to eight words for the rupee; and at the same time, in order to admit of messages being dealt with as far as possible in order of urgency instead of entirely in order of receipt, an "urgent" tariffat double rates and a "deferred" tariff at half rates were introduced.

4. It was further ruled that in order to clear the lines during the busy hours of the day and to utilise the lines by night, all "State" messages should be classed as "deferred" unless specially marked "urgent" by the sender.

5. These latter changes have only taken effect during the last three months of the year under review, but it is already evident that the result has been

beneficial. Of the private traffic, 22·03 per cent. was tendered at the cheaper "deferred" rate, but the increase in number of messages which resulted nearly counterbalanced the reduction in tariff; in fact, the net revenue from this source is slightly in excess of that for the previous year, owing to an increase in foreign message revenue.

6. The total net revenue is, however, considerably less than that for the previous year: there was a reduction in number of State messages to the extent of 67,853, chiefly accounted for by the cessation of military operations in Afghanistan; and owing to the order above referred to, under which the State traffic is classed as deferred, the falling off in revenue is considerably greater proportionately than the reduction in numbers. But the loss is nominal not real, and, on the other hand, the gain by freeing the wires for remunerative traffic during the day time is real and substantial.

7. The Government of India has declared the policy that the Telegraph Department must be self-supporting, and the effects of these changes will be carefully noted during the present year. So far as information has reached the Government, there is a fair probability that the growth of traffic under the new conditions will be sufficient before long to warrant a further reduction in tariff, without risking a burden on the general revenues of the country.

8. The operations of the Department have increased considerably during the year; the length of lines was increased by 923 miles, and the length of wires by 3,903 miles: the number of departmental offices was increased by 38; and the number of Railway offices under the supervision of the Department was increased by 114.

9. The importance of increasing the number of offices was dwelt upon in a previous Resolution;* and the utilisation of postal or other agency for working branch offices in places where the traffic would not warrant the employment of highly paid signallers was indicated as the best method of economically securing the extension of operations. The report under review does not show clearly to what extent it has been found practicable to employ such agency, and the Government of India desires that this point may be attended to in future reports.

* Nos. 169-90T., dated 31st May 1881.

10. During the year under review it was decided that private companies should be allowed to undertake telephone operations in cities and towns, and licences for the establishment of telephone exchanges were granted to the Oriental Telephone Company for Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, and Rangoon.

11. The present report shows that the maintenance of the lines and the working of the Department have been continued in a high state of efficiency; the speed of transmission on the trunk lines has in almost every case been increased; complaints against the Department have decreased, and interruptions have been fewer both in number and duration.

12. Before the report for the current year is submitted, the present Director-General, Colonel R. Murry, will have relinquished the charge of the Department which he has so ably administered, and in acknowledging the testimony borne by him to the officers of all grades and subordinates of the Department, the Government of India desires to place specially on record once more its appreciation of the value of the services rendered by Colonel Murray throughout his service, and more especially as Head of the Department during the Afghan war and the recent years of rapid progress and development.

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ORDER.—Ordered, that copies of this Resolution and of the Report be forwarded to the Secretary of State and to the Local Governments and Administrations noted on the margin, and to the Government of Ceylon and the Commissioner in Sind.

Madras, Bombay, Bengal, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab, Central Provinces, British Burma, Assam, Hydrabad, Central India and Rajputana.

Also to the Foreign Department for communication to the Resident at Mysore and Coorg.

Also, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Director-General of Telegraphs for information and guidance.

Also, that a copy of this Resolution and of the Report and Appendices A, B, and F, be forwarded to the Home Department of the Government of India for information, and be published in the *Gazette of India*.

By order,

W. S. TREVOR, *Colonel, R.E.*,

*Secretary to the Government of India.*

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ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF

# THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT

FOR

# 1881-82.

DURING the year 1881-82 the Department has continued to work at a satisfactory profit, and has yielded to the Government the net revenue of R6,18,568; this being the difference between the total earnings and working expenses during the year, the former amounting to R38,54,212, and the latter to R32,35,644. The above result, satisfactory as it is, shows a less profit than that of the last two years; this being accounted for by the fall of message revenue on the cessation of war in Afghanistan. Notwithstanding this, however, the net profit of 1881-82 is in excess of that of 1878-79, excluding from the latter R57,151, the value of free copies of Government and Press messages, which was credited to Revenue up to and including that year, but omitted from the accounts since 1880-81.

2. The number of paid messages was 1,613,375, against 1,642,777* for the previous year; but this slight decrease is more than accounted for by a falling-off in State messages to the extent of 67,853. Private messages show an increase of 38,451.

3. The length of lines was increased from 19,679 to 20,602 miles, and of wire from 54,433 to 58,336 miles. In addition to this, 1,233 miles of wire, not the property of Government, were maintained, as against 1,655 during the previous year; this decrease in the mileage of non-departmental wire being due to the transfer from the Railway to the Departmental posts of the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway wires between Mooltan and Lahore, subsequent to the dismantlement of that section of the Company's lines.

4. The number of Departmental Offices increased from 254 to 292, and at the close of the year 794 Railway Telegraph Offices were technically supervised by the Department, as compared with 680 during the previous year.

5. The speed of transmission on the trunk lines has been in almost every case enhanced, as will be seen from the details given in paragraph 27.

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Excluding 13,453 sent from Ceylon.

Complaints from the public on account of non-delivery, errors and delays, show (*vide* paragraph 26) a decrease of 6·37 per cent.

6. The following Summary gives a clear idea of the annual progress made since 1871-72, and Diagrams A, B and C, attached to this Report, show respectively the number, value, and speed of transmission of the messages disposed of year by year :—

| HEADS OF FINANCIAL RESULTS. | 1871-72. | 1872-73. | 1873-74. | 1874-75 | 1875-76. | 1876-77 | 1877-78. | 1878-79. | 1879-80. | 1880-81 | 1881-82. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total expenditure per message | 3 69 | 3·69 | 3·44 | 3·15 | 3 11 | 2·48 | 2·30 | 2·24 | 1·93 | 1·93 | 2·00 |
| Total receipts per message | 2·55 | 2 67 | 2·69 | 2·66 | 2·62 | 2·48 | 2·44 | 2·68 | 2·77 | 2 73 | 2·39 |
| Total expenditure per mile of line (including rented lines) | 154·53 | 162·12 | 161·54 | 160·00 | 154·08 | 145 02 | 147·08 | 151·10 | 143·15 | 157·32 | 153 72 |
| Total receipts per mile of line (including rented lines) | 107·62 | 117·09 | 126 39 | 134·90 | 130·19 | 145·00 | 155·61 | 180·87 | 205·57 | 222·17 | 183·10 |
| Total expenditure per mile of wire (including rented wires) | 81·74 | 81 58 | 79·03 | 78·58 | 72 87 | 63·27 | 58·76 | 60·32 | 56 34 | 57·07 | 54·31 |
| Total receipts per mile of wire (including rented wires) | 56·94 | 58 92 | 61·84 | 66·26 | 61·58 | 63 26 | 62 17 | 72·20 | 80 90 | 82·37 | 64·70 |
| Number of messages per mile of line (excluding rented lines) | 43·04 | 44·27 | 47·56 | 52·12 | 55·40 | 65·26 | 77·47 | 76·66 | 86 80 | 97 64 | 90·84 |
| Number of messages per mile of wire (excluding rented wires) | 23 44 | 23 67 | 25·08 | 27 39 | 28·87 | 32·77 | 39·45 | 38·16 | 42 97 | 44·47 | 41·07 |
| Number of messages per office (*paid* and *pro formâ*) | 3,310 | 3,396 | 3,341 | 3,752 | 4,095 | 4,774 | 5,711 | 5,520 | 5,690 | 5,530 | 5,530 |
| Message Revenue *only* per mile of wire (excluding rented wires) | 58·67 | 63·14 | 65·40 | 68·29 | 71·33 | 75·68 | 89·60 | 90·40 | 107·29 | 107·94 | 84·37 |
| Message Revenue *only* per mile of line (excluding rented lines) | 107·77 | 118·08 | 124·20 | 129·91 | 136·91 | 150·71 | 170 30 | 181·61 | 216·64 | 237·00 | 187·18 |
| Average cost to sender per message — Inland — State | 3 78 | 3·33 | 3·26 | 3·39 | 3·07 | 3 24 | 3·86 | 3·55 | 4·09 | 4·13 | 2·85 |
| Average cost to sender per message — Inland — Private | 1·77 | 1·82 | 1·72 | 1·63 | 1·58 | 1·56 | 1·51 | 1 49 | 1·48 | 1·35 | 1·27 |
| Average cost to sender per message — Foreign (Indian Share) — State | 13·30 | 10·07 | 9·35 | 8·47 | 9 10 | 15·08 | 15 86 | 13·17 | 15·04 | 13·80 | 9·42 |
| Average cost to sender per message — Foreign (Indian Share) — Private | 5 75 | 6·56 | 6·24 | 5 73 | 5·69 | 4·90 | 4·51 | 4·30 | 4·24 | 3·82 | 3·52 |

## REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

7. The total net capital expenditure of the Department during the year, shown in Diagram B, amounted to ₨13,97,110, and the capital account now stands, at the close of the year 1881-82, at ₨2,73,65,377.

8. The following is an abstract Revenue account for 1881-82, with the corresponding figures for 1880-81 :—

| EXPENDITURE. | 1880-81. | 1881-82. | RECEIPTS. | 1880-81. | 1881-82. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ₨ | ₨ | | ₨ | ₨ |
| Repairs of Lines | 2,46,756 | 1,82,110 | Message Revenue earned | 38,71,179 | 32,11,001 |
| Direction | 1,79,148 | 1,66,082 | Receipts from State Railways for interest, maintenance of lines and offices, &c | 4,08,336 | 4,21,177 |
| Accounts | 48,208 | 39,351 | Receipts from Guaranteed Railways | 95,096 | 97,714 |
| Superintendence | 6,31,314 | 6,83,778 | Claims from Guarantors | 45,090 | 55,202 |
| Line Maintenance | 1,37,985 | 1,50,880 | Sales of Books, Gazettes, &c. | 16,973 | 16,171 |
| Check Office | 44,679 | 45,657 | Miscellaneous | 18,465 | 9,210 |
| Signalling | 16,90,818 | 17,39,681 | News-free and other *pro-formâ* Message Revenue | 46,498 | 43,737 |
| Minor Undertakings | 12,032 | 14,680 | | | |
| Non-Departmental Offices | 1,51,056 | 1,81,776 | | | |
| Telegraph Stamps | 6,665 | 9,432 | | | |
| Other Items | 22,809 | 22,207 | | | |
| TOTAL | 31,71,470 | 32,35,644 | TOTAL | 45,01,637 | 38,54,212 |
| NET PROFIT | 13,30,167 | 6,18,568 | | | |

9. From the above it will be seen that the Net Profit for the year amounts to R6,18,568, as remarked in paragraph 1, which also explains the falling-off as compared with the previous year.

10. A summary of the financial results obtained in working the Department during the year 1881-82 is given in Appendix A, together with the results of the operations for the last five years.

## TRAFFIC.

11. The percentage of Inland and Foreign messages under the sub-heads of 'State' and 'Private' was as follows:—

| Class. | Inland. | | Foreign. | | Total. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No | Value. | No. | Value. | No. | Value. |
| State . . . . | 15 24 | 21·75 | 0·26 | 1 23 | 15·50 | 22·98 |
| Private . , . . | 64·16 | 41 02 | 20 34 | 36·00 | 84·50 | 77 02 |
| Total . | 79 40 | 62·77 | 20 60 | 37 23 | 100·00 | 100·00 |

Full details are given in Appendix B, the following summary of which gives the actuals and percentage of increase as compared with the corresponding figures for the previous year:—

| Class of Messages. | Actual | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Increase | | | | | | | | | Decrease | | | | | | | | |
| | Inland. | | | Foreign. | | | Net. | | | Inland. | | | Foreign. | | | Net. | | |
| | No. | Amount. | | No. | Amount. | | No. | Amount. | | No. | Amount. | | No. | Amount. | | No. | Amount. | |
| | | R | a. | | R | a. | | R | a | | R | a. | | R | a | | R | a. |
| State . | . | | | ... | ... | .. | | | .. | 67,812 | 5,99,053 | 5 | 41 | 19,408 | 11 | 67,853 | 6,18,462 | ... |
| Private . | 2,427 | ... | | 36,024 | 38,442 | 11 | 38,451 | . . | | ... | 75,131 | 2 | ... | | .. | | 36,688 | 7 |
| Total , | 2,427 | .. | ... | 36,024 | 38,442 | 11 | 38,451 | | | 67,812 | 6,74,184 | 7 | 41 | 19,408 | 11 | 29,402 | 6,55,150 | 7 |

| | Percentage | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Increase. | | | | | | Decrease. | | | | | |
| | Inland. | | Foreign | | Net | | Inland. | | Foreign. | | Net. | |
| | No. | Amount. | No | Amount. | No | Amount. | No. | Amount. | No. | Amount. | No. | Amount. |
| State . | . | | ... | . | | ... | 21·62 | 46 16 | 0 95 | 32·53 | 21·34 | 45 56 |
| Private . . | 0 23 | .. | 12 33 | 3 44 | 2 90 | ... | ... | '5·30 | . | ... | | 1·46 |
| Total | 0 23 | . | 12 33 | 3 44 | 2·90 | ... | 21·62 | 25·07 | 0·95 | 32 53 | 1 78 | 16 94 |

12. The number and value of *paid* messages, as compared with the previous year, were as follows:—

| Year. | State | | | Private | | | Total | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. | Value | | No. | Value. | | No | Value | |
| | | R | a | | R | a. | | R | a. |
| 1880-81 (excluding Ceylon, 3 months) . . . | 3.17 959 | 13,57,178 | 12 | 13,24,818 | 25,08,972 | 7 | 16,42,777 | 38,66,151 | 3 |
| 1881-82 . . . . | 2,50,106 | 7,38,716 | 12 | 13,63.269 | 24,72,284 | 0 | 16,13,375 | 32,11,000 | 12 |

It will be observed that the net falling-off is almost entirely due to a decrease of State telegrams, and that the Private message traffic shows a numerical increase. On analysing the slight falling-off in the *value* of Private messages, it is found that Foreign Traffic exhibits a satisfactory increase, while the diminished value of Inland private telegrams, amounting to R75,131-2-0,

is fully accounted for by a decrease in Sind, the Punjab and Beluchistan, these being the Divisions most affected by the cessation of military operations in Afghanistan, and in the Indore Division where the opium trade is stated to have been unusually dull.

## Inland Tariff.

13. During the year under review, important changes were sanctioned in the rules and rates for inland messages.

*Local Tariff.*—From the 9th April 1881, a tariff of 4 annas for every six words, with free delivery within a radius of one mile, was experimentally introduced in Calcutta, and this system was on the 4th July extended to the other Presidency towns and to all places having a central and branch telegraph offices.

*Charge by the word in excess of the initial group.*—From the 1st July 1881, the system of charging by groups of six words was altered in favour of a rate of 2 annas per word for any excess over the minimum charge of one rupee for the first group of six words, but Press and Indo-Ceylon messages continued to be charged by the group.

*Introduction of the Urgent, Ordinary, and Deferred classification of State, Private, and Press Inland messages.*—With effect from the 1st January 1882, the Government of India sanctioned my proposal to enhance the carrying power of the wires by accepting, at half the ordinary rate, messages to be transmitted when the lines are unoccupied, such 'deferred' messages to be delivered on the morning following their despatch; also to give priority of transmission to telegrams paid for at a higher rate than 'ordinary' traffic. Under this system the tariff adopted was as follows:—

| LOCAL messages,—*i.e.*, those tendered during the working hours of a Telegraph Office for transmission in ordinary course within a radius of six miles of a Central Government Telegraph Office. | | DEFERRED messages,—*i.e.*, those tendered during the working hours of a Telegraph Office for transmission at night and to be delivered at destination early on the following morning. | | ORDINARY messages,—*i.e.*, those tendered during the working hours of a Telegraph Office for transmission and delivery in ordinary course. | | URGENT messages,—*i.e.*, those tendered during the working hours of a Telegraph Office for immediate transmission with precedence over ordinary messages. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| First eight words or groups of three figures. | Each additional eight words or groups of three figures. | First eight words or groups of three figures. | Each additional word or group of three figures. | First eight words or groups of three figures. | Each additional word or group of three figures. | First eight words or groups of three figures. | Each additional word or group of three figures. |
| R a. | R a. | R a. | R a. | R a | R a. | R a. | R a. |
| 0 4 | 0 4 | 0 8 | 0 1 | 1 0 | 0 2 | 2 0 | 0 4 |

As the Ceylon Government was not prepared to introduce such differential rates, it was decided to treat Indo-Ceylon traffic as *Foreign*, and to apply to it the international system of a word charge.

During the three months of the year under review that this system was in operation, the percentage of traffic disposed of in the several classes was as follows:—

| | Private. | State. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Local . . . . . | 0·43 | 0·65 | 0·52 |
| Deferred . . . . . | 22·03 | 62·70 | 29·04 |
| Ordinary . . . . . | 72·64 | 7·12 | 61·32 |
| Urgent . . . . . | 4·90 | 29·53 | 9·12 |

The figures for the period in question show—

I.—That a numerical increase accrued in Private traffic.

II.—That the mean product per message exhibits a falling-off.

III.—That a slight increase of revenue accrued on Private messages.

IV.—That the order issued by the Government, that all State messages not classed 'Urgent' by the senders should be treated and charged as 'Deferred,' resulted in a slight decrease in the earnings on account of telegrams on the public service.

V.—That 'Urgent' messages had not been numerous enough to decrease the speed of transmission of 'Ordinary' messages.

VI.—That as the 'Urgent' and 'Deferred' systems become appreciated, there is a small but steady increase in the respective proportions of these special classes of messages.

VII.—That the 'Deferred' system has undoubtedly met a public want, and is largely resorted to, while it is an evidence of the differential tariff presenting no difficulty or complication, that this system was at once extensively resorted to by native senders.

## Inland Traffic.

14. The following tabular statement shows at a glance the growth of Inland traffic, State and Private, during the last ten years :—

| Year. | STATE. | | | | | | PRIVATE. | | | | | | TOTAL PAID MESSAGES. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Percentage of *number* compared with previous year. | | Percentage of *value* compared with previous year. | | | | Percentage of *number*, compared with previous year. | | Percentage of *value* compared with previous year. | | | | Percentage of *number* compared with previous year. | | Percentage of *value* compared with previous year. | |
| | Number. | Value. | Increase. | Decrease. | Increase. | Decrease. | Number. | Value. | Increase. | Decrease. | Increase. | Decrease. | Number. | Value. | Increase. | Decrease. | Increase. | Decrease. |
| | | R | | | | | | R | | | | | | R | | | | |
| 1872-73 | 57,448 | 1,91,213 | 0·39 | ... | ... | 3·47 | 548,846 | 9,96,150 | 4·93 | ... | 7·96 | ... | 606,294 | 11,87,363 | 5·35 | ... | 5·04 | ... |
| 1873-74 | 65,339 | 2,13,093 | 13·73 | ... | 11·44 | ... | 592,243 | 10,18,210 | 7·90 | ... | 2·21 | ... | 657,582 | 12,31,303 | 8·45 | ... | 3·70 | ... |
| 1874-75 | 77,226 | 2,57,315 | 18·19 | ... | 20·75 | ... | 658,522 | 10,73,835 | 11·19 | ... | 5·46 | ... | 735,748 | 13,31,150 | 11·89 | ... | 8·10 | ... |
| 1875-76 | 89,111 | 2,73,183 | 15·38 | ... | 6·16 | ... | 707,136 | 11,17,213 | 7·38 | ... | 4·03 | ... | 796,247 | 13,90,396 | 8·23 | ... | 4·46 | ... |
| 1876-77 | 99,003 | 3,21,472 | 11·10 | ... | 17·68 | ... | 874,348 | 13,61,173 | 23·64 | ... | 21·84 | ... | 973,351 | 16,82,645 | 22·25 | ... | 21·02 | ... |
| 1877-78 | 123,834 | 4,48,206 | 25·08 | ... | 39·42 | ... | 1,046,120 | 15,85,891 | 19·64 | ... | 16·51 | ... | 1,169,954 | 20,34,097 | 20·20 | ... | 20·89 | ... |
| 1878-79 | 209,544 | 7,44,177 | 69·21 | ... | 66·03 | ... | 964,307 | 14,34,297 | ... | 7·82 | ... | 9·55 | 1,173,851 | 21,78,474 | 0·33 | ... | 7·10 | ... |
| 1879-80 | 290,622 | 11,86,635 | 38·69 | ... | 59·45 | ... | 1,037,330 | 15,32,853 | 7·57 | ... | 6·87 | ... | 1,327,952 | 27,19,498 | 13·13 | ... | 24·84 | ... |
| 1880-81 | 314,370 | 12,98,22[illegible] | *8·64 | ... | *9·59 | ... | 1,044,107 | 14,08,582 | *4·82 | ... | ... | *3·64 | 1,358,477 | 27,06,804 | *5·69 | ... | *2·32 | ... |
| 1881-82 | 245,836 | 6,98,480 | ... | *21·62 | ... | *46·16 | 1,035,137 | 13,16,851 | *0·23 | ... | ... | *5·39 | 1,280,973 | 20,15,331 | ... | *4·86 | ... | *25·07 |

* Excluding Ceylon.

The decrease in number and value of State messages observable in the year under review is traceable to the cessation of military operations in Afghanistan, and this cause has also affected in a lesser degree the figures for Private messages (see paragraph 12).

## Foreign Tariff.

15. There was no change in the international rules and rates during the year, so far as the correspondence between India and Europe is concerned; but the laying of an additional cable across the Atlantic in September 1881, by the new 'American Telegraph and Cable Company' at a reduced tariff of Frcs. 1·90 per word, induced the other Companies to lower their rates to Frcs. 1·25 per word.

As already mentioned, Indo-Ceylon traffic was brought under the Foreign Message Rules from the 1st January 1882, and from the 25th of the same month a revised tariff for Press messages between India and Ceylon was introduced.

16. The following is a calendar of the principal extensions of foreign lines and alterations in tariff:—

*August 1881.*—Tariff to North America by the Anglo-American, Direct United States, and new French-American Companies' cables, reduced from Frcs. 2·50 to 1·25 per word.

*September 1881.*—A new cable laid from Penzance to Nova Scotia by the American Telegraph and Cable Company, and opened for traffic at Frcs. 1·90 per word.

*1st January 1882.*—Foreign Telegram Rules and a charge by the word adopted for Indo-Ceylon messages, the rates being:—

From stations west of Chittagong to Ceylon, 3 annas per word.
" east " "

*25th January 1882.*—The following charges were adopted for Indo-Ceylon *Press* messages :—

| | First 32 words. | Each additional four words. |
|---|---|---|
| | R a. p. | R a. p. |
| From stations west of Chittagong to Ceylon | 1 8 0 | 0 3 0 |
| ,, east ,, ,, | 2 4 0 | 0 4 6 |

*February 1882.*—Chinese land line opened from Shanghai to Nankin and Tientsin.

*March 1882.*—A new cable laid by the Eastern Telegraph Company from Trieste to Corfu.

17. In the number and value of combined State and Private foreign message traffic, there has been an increase, the percentage of which, as compared with previous years, is as follows :—

| Year. | Percentage of increase compared with previous years. | |
|---|---|---|
| | No. | Value. |
| 1873-74 . . | 12·72 | 7·33 |
| 1874-75 . . | 15·75 | 6·24 |
| 1875-76 . . | 8·87 | 8·21 |
| 1876-77 . . | 22·44 | 5·34 |
| 1877-78 . . | 38·14 | 27·28 |
| 1878-79 . . | 5·28 | 0·42 |
| 1879-80 . . | 18·56 | 16·82 |
| 1880-81 . . | 29·52* | 17·47* |
| 1881-82 . . | 12·14* | 1·62* |

* Excluding Ceylon.

18. Appendix C shows the percentage of number of messages between India and places to the westward, by each route, since 1871-72. The comparative results for the last six years are shown in the following table :—

| | 1876-77. | 1877-78. | 1878-79. | 1879-80. | 1880-81. | 1881-82. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Viâ* Suez . | 60·22 | 79·10 | 75·04 | 74·88 | 74·44 | 66·91 |
| ,, Teheran . | 37·57 | 17·72 | 23·07 | 22·64 | 23·52 | 31·62 |
| ,, Turkey . | 2·21 | 3·18 | 1·89 | 2·48 | 2·04 | 1·47 |

The decrease in the proportion *viâ* Suez, and the corresponding increase *viâ* Teheran in 1881-82, is due to the Eastern Company's cables, Bombay to Aden, having been broken in July and August 1881.

Details of the number and value of messages to, from, and through India by each route will be found in Appendix B.

19. The following return of Foreign traffic corresponds with that given in paragraph 14 for Inland traffic :—

| Year. | State. | | | | | | Private. | | | | | | Total. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number. | Indian share of charge. | Percentage of *number* compared with previous year. | | Percentage of *value* compared with previous year. | | Number. | Indian share of charge. | Percentage of *number* compared with previous year. | | Percentage of *value* compared with previous year. | | Number. | Indian share of charge. | Percentage of *number* compared with previous year. | | Percentage of *value* compared with previous year. | |
| | | | Increase. | Decrease. | Increase. | Decrease. | | | Increase. | Decrease. | Increase. | Decrease. | | | Increase. | Decrease. | Increase. | Decrease. |
| | | R | | | | | | R | | | | | | R | | | | |
| 1872-73. | 1,211 | 12,196 | ... | 32·46 | ... | 48·80 | 76,883 | 5,03,919 | ... | 0·9 | 16·64 | ... | 78,094 | 5,16,115 | ... | 1·65 | 13·22 | ... |
| 1873-74. | 1,203 | 11,251 | ... | 0·66 | ... | 7·75 | 86,683 | 5,40,877 | 12·72 | ... | 7·33 | ... | 87,886 | 5,52,128 | 12·54 | ... | 6·97 | ... |
| 1874-75. | 1,305 | 11,053 | 8·47 | ... | ... | 1·75 | 100,338 | 5,74,675 | 15·75 | ... | 6·24 | ... | 101,643 | 5,85,728 | 15·65 | ... | 6·09 | ... |
| 1875-76. | 1,875 | 17,076 | 43·67 | ... | 54·48 | ... | 109,247 | 6,31,876 | 8·87 | ... | 8·21 | ... | 111,122 | 6,38,952 | 9·32 | ... | 9·09 | ... |
| 1876-77. | 1,914 | 28,867 | 2·08 | ... | 69·06 | ... | 133,771 | 6,55,074 | 22·44 | ... | 5·34 | ... | 135,685 | 6,83,941 | 22·10 | ... | 7·05 | ... |
| 1877-78. | 2,259 | 35,827 | 18·02 | ... | 24·12 | ... | 184,801 | 8,33,778 | 38·14 | ... | 27·28 | ... | 187,060 | 8,69,605 | 37·86 | ... | 27·14 | ... |
| 1878-79. | 3,807 | 43,568 | 21·60 | ... | 46·39 | ... | 194,563 | 8,37,345 | 0·42 | ... | 5·28 | ... | 197,570 | 8,80,913 | 5·78 | ... | 1·30 | ... |
| 1879-80. | 3,272 | 49,232 | ... | 1·05 | 18·00 | ... | 231,287 | 9,79,809 | 18·87 | ... | 17·01 | ... | 234,559 | 10,29,041 | 18·56 | ... | 16·82 | ... |
| 1880-81. | 4,334 | 59,807 | 34·42* | ... | 22·65* | ... | 293,419 | 11,22,629 | 29·45* | ... | 17·20* | ... | 297,753 | 11,82,436 | 29·52* | ... | 17·47* | ... |
| 1881-82. | 4,270 | 40,237 | ... | 0·95* | ... | 32·53* | 328,132 | 11,55,432 | 12·33* | ... | 3·41* | ... | 332,402 | 11,95,669 | 12·14* | ... | 1·62* | ... |

* Excluding Ceylon.

The slight decrease in value of State Foreign messages is partially due to their diminished length on the cessation of operations in Afghanistan, and partially to the use of the *Word Code* which was in use for the three last months of the year.

20. Diagrams A and B give the number and value, respectively, of Inland and Foreign paid messages from year to year, as far back as the record is available.

21. Appendix D is a classified abstract of signal offices, according to the amount of traffic originating at each, for the past nine years.

22. Appendix E shows the number of offices, according to their classification, in each Division, open at the end of the year 1881-82. The following were opened and closed during this year :—

| Opened. | Date. | Closed. | Date. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ruhtollah | 26th April. | Abdool Rahman | 24th April. |
| Chiplun | 26th May. | Kandahar | 19th April. |
| Rajapur | Ditto. | Togh | 1st April. |
| Ratnagiri | Ditto. | Kochali | 13th May. |
| Gundikunduff | 13th May. | Hangu | 30th June. |
| Kushdil | 24th May | Chaman | 18th October. |
| Allanmyo | 1st May. | Killa Abdulla | 20th October. |
| Meesa | 1st June. | Junagad | 1st January. |
| Hukitollah | 3rd June. | | |
| Vepery (Madras) | 1st July. | | |
| Hoshangabad | 5th July. | | |
| Rangoon (Kemmendine) | 1st August. | | |
| Rangoon (Poozoondoung) | 17th August. | | |
| Dehra | 7th September. | | |
| Patna City | 5th October. | | |
| Agra City | 10th October. | | |
| Lovedale (Ootacamund) | 28th October. | | |
| Naini Tal Cantonment | 24th October. | | |
| Ranikhet Cantonment | 12th October. | | |
| Jutogh | 10th October. | | |
| Dum-Dum Cantonment | 26th November. | | |
| Rangoon Cantonment | 12th November. | | |
| Fort St. George (Madras) | 1st November. | | |
| Sharigh | 4th December. | | |
| Barsi | 14th December. | | |
| Thatone | 30th December. | | |
| St. Thomas' Mount (Madras) | 1st December. | | |
| Rayapuram (Madras) | Ditto. | | |
| Perambur (Madras) | Ditto. | | |
| Triplicane (Madras) | Ditto. | | |
| Adyar (Madras) | 20th December. | | |
| Madura | 27th December. | | |
| Cotton Exchange, Colaba (Bombay) | 3rd January. | | |
| Devalla | 12th January. | | |
| Trichinopoly | 17th January. | | |
| Doom Dooma (Upper Assam) | 17th February. | | |
| Hubli | 20th February. | | |
| Segowlie | 2nd February. | | |
| Ruksoul | 11th February. | | |
| Allahabad Cantonment | 14th February. | | |
| Allahabad Fort | 24th February. | | |
| Dhar | 1st February. | | |
| Tanjore | 20th February. | | |
| Sudya | 1st March. | | |
| Beejapur | 16th March. | | |
| Tavoy | 25th March. | | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Number of permanent offices on 31st March 1881 | | 254 |
| *Deduct*—Number of offices closed during 1881-82 | 8 | 38 |
| *Add*—Number of offices opened during 1881-82 | 46 | |
| Number of permanent offices open on 31st March 1882 | | 292 |

## Complaints.

23. In Appendix F is given a synopsis of all the complaints received from the public during the year regarding telegrams, showing separately those affecting this Department only, and those in which Railway or Foreign Telegraph lines were alone concerned. To facilitate comparison with the results of the previous year, the figures for 1880-81 are also given in Antique type.

24. Of complaints affecting this Department only, 446 were received, 294 being admitted, and 152 rejected as groundless. The bulk of the rejected complaints were in respect of alleged non-delivery of messages, the senders erroneously supposing, in default of receiving replies, that their messages had miscarried. The number of admitted complaints during 1880-81 was 314. The year under review, therefore, shows a decrease in the cases of non-delivery, delay, errors, &c., so far as these formed the subject of complaint from the public.

25. The number of complaints received, in which Railway and Foreign Telegraph administrations were concerned, was 352 against 328 in the previous year; of the former number, 206 were admitted, 63 rejected, and 24 were still under investigation at the close of the year.

26. In Departmental complaints admitted, there is a net decrease for the year under review of 6·37 per cent.; in those chargeable to Railways and Foreign Telegraphs, there is an increase of 33·77 per cent.

## Speed of Transmission.

27. The average time occupied in the transmission of messages over the long main routes during the year under review and the five previous years, was as follows :—

| | 1876-77. | | 1877-78. | | 1878-79. | | 1879-80. | | 1880-81. | | 1881-82. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | H. | M. | H. | M. | H. | M. | H. | M. | H. | M. | H. | M. |
| Calcutta to Kurrachee | 0 | 47 | 0 | 41 | 0 | 55 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 22 | 0 | 55 |
| Kurrachee to Calcutta | 0 | 44 | 0 | 26 | 0 | 29 | 0 | 45 | 0 | 59 | 0 | 41 |
| Calcutta to Bombay | 1 | 13 | 1 | 14 | 0 | 57 | 1 | 13 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 1 |
| Bombay to Calcutta | 1 | 13 | 1 | 15 | 0 | 59 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Calcutta to Madras | 1 | 51 | 2 | 28 | 1 | 22 | 1 | 27 | 1 | 14 | 1 | 9 |
| Madras to Calcutta | 1 | 56 | 2 | 20 | 1 | 25 | 1 | 27 | 1 | 15 | 1 | 13 |
| Bombay to Madras | 0 | 46 | 1 | 16 | 0 | 33 | 0 | 40 | 0 | 45 | 0 | 44 |
| Madras to Bombay | 0 | 48 | 1 | 8 | 0 | 38 | 0 | 48 | 0 | 49 | 0 | 45 |
| Bombay to Kurrachee | 0 | 47 | 0 | 43 | 0 | 41 | 0 | 43 | 0 | 53 | 0 | 45 |
| Kurrachee to Bombay | 0 | 47 | 0 | 28 | 0 | 31 | 0 | 37 | 0 | 48 | 0 | 40 |
| Rangoon to Calcutta | 11 | 49 | 7 | 41 | 2 | 32 | 3 | 15 | 2 | 9 | 1 | 23 |

NOTE.—The speed of transmission for the last fifteen years is shown in Diagram C.

## News-free Messages.

28. The number and value of news-free messages, as compared with the previous year, have been as under :—

| | No. | Value. R |
|---|---|---|
| 1880-81 | 2,417 | 43,558 |
| 1881-82 | 746 | 42,193 |
| Decrease | 1,671 | 1,365 |

The decrease in number is due to the withdrawal from the free list of the Meteorological Reports of the Bengal Government, those of the Government of India having been similarly transferred to the paying list during the preceding year. The fact that, notwithstanding the numerical decrease, there is no appreciable diminution in value, is traceable to the fact that mail steamer reports being transmitted under the *precedence* signal have, during the last three months of the year, been valued under the "urgent" tariff.

## Traffic with Railway Telegraphs.

29. Appendix G shows the number and value of messages exchanged with State and Guaranteed Railways during the past 9 years. A comparison of the figures of the period under report with those of the preceding 4 years shows the following result:—

| Particulars. | 1877-78. | | | 1878-79. | | | 1879-80. | | | 1880-81. | | | 1881-82. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. | Value. | | No. | Value. | | No. | Value. | | No. | Value. | | No. | Value. | |
| | | R | a. | | R | a. | | R | a. | | R | a. | | R | a. |
| Total exchanged with State Railways | 28,985 | 32,339 | 14½ | 37,783 | 43,322 | 5 1/16 | 40,994 | 56,188 | 5½ | 72,135 | 77,528 | 15¾ | 107,664 | 1,10,934 | 9½ |
| Total exchanged with Guaranteed Railways | 96,225 | 93,372 | 15 | 94,453 | 95,952 | 0 | 99,213 | 1,40,554 | 9 | 98,510 | 1,31,898 | 9½ | 78,640 | 83,005 | 4 |
| Total Traffic exchanged with Railways | 125,210 | 1,25,712 | 13½ | 132,236 | 1,39,274 | 5 1/16 | 140,207 | 1,96,742 | 14½ | 170,645 | 2,09,427 | 8 11/16 | 186,304 | 1,93,939 | 14 1/16 |

The falling-off in 1881-82 under Guaranteed Railways is due to the transfer of the East Indian Railway to the State. There is a corresponding increase under State Railways, plus the increment due to growth of traffic.

## Press Messages.

30. Appendix H is the statement of the number and value of paid News messages sent at the reduced Press rates, month by month, during the year. As compared with the previous year, there is a falling-off in number of 257, and in value of R 5,797-11-0. This decrease must be ascribed to the cessation of the military operations in Afghanistan, which, during their continuance, gave an abnormal impetus to lengthy News messages.

## Undelivered Messages.

31. The number of undelivered messages during 1881-82 was 4,963, against 5,220 in the previous year. The causes of non-delivery were as follows:—

| | No. |
|---|---|
| 1. Not found, address insufficient | 1,239 |
| 2. Not found at address given | 1,539 |
| 3. Address changed in transmission | 60 |
| 4. Left address given, new address unknown | 336 |
| 5. Left India | 105 |
| 6. Left for original station | 1,048 |
| 7. Returned by Dead Letter Office | 287 |
| 8. Addressee, or address given, not known | 91 |
| 9. Refused | 106 |
| 10. Other reasons | 152 |
| Total | 4,963 |

The percentage of undelivered messages was 0·27, against 0·28 of the previous year. It will be observed that the causes of the non-delivery in the great majority of the cases were such that the Telegraph Department could not guard against, notwithstanding the careful endeavours invariably made to trace out the addressees.

## Interruptions on Departmental Lines.

32. From the following tabular statement it will be seen that there has been a decrease in the total number, average duration, and percentage of interruptions, as compared with previous years:—

| | 1877-78. | 1878-79. | 1879-80. | 1880-81. | 1881-82. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total number of interruptions | 386 | 350 | 310 | 300 | 285 |
| Aggregate duration, *hours* | 5,790 | 4,910 | 3,900 | 3,200 | 2,736 |
| Average duration, *hours* | 15 | 14 | 12·6 | 10·7 | 9·6 |
| Interruptions per every 100 miles of wire | 0·92 | 0·80 | 0·59 | 0·54 | 0·51 |

33. The above figures include the following *interruptions due to extraordinary causes :—*

*June 1881.*—Between Bassein and Diamond Island, lasting 295 hours. Several trees fallen on line during heavy gales, and wire broken in many places. Impossible to get down the river by boat owing to heavy sea; a steam launch had eventually to be hired.

*July 1881.*—Between Sibi and Gundikunduff, lasting 96 hours. Line washed away by heavy floods, and river for some days was impassable. Two men of working party died of sunstroke.

*August 1881.*—Between Gundikunduff and Hurnai, lasting 184 hours. Two interruptions: many miles of line washed away. Weather during August was unprecedented.

*August 1881.*—Between Bassein and Diamond Island, lasting 120 hours. Heavy weather, many posts fallen on line, and wire buried in mud in several places.

*August 1881.*—Between Bassein and Diamond Island, lasting 157 hours. Wire connections in the Kaboungmhan Cable House maliciously changed.

*August 1881.*—Between Shoaygheen and Tonghoo, lasting 99 hours. Heavy weather, trees fallen on line in several places, post broken, and wire submerged in a nullah.

*September 1881.*—Between Ngathineyoung and Bassein, lasting 92 hours. Several trees fallen on line and wire under water in several places. River risen very high, and country on either side flooded for miles inland.

*September 1881.*—Between Shoaygheen and Moulmein, lasting 97 hours. Wire maliciously cut.

*September 1881.*—Between Bassein and Diamond Island, lasting 258 hours. Line on ground by fall of a number of large trees; also by interference with Cable Houses at Ngapootan by swarms of ants building nests in the Lightning Dischargers.

*January 1882.*—Between Dalhousie and Bukloh, lasting 176 hours. Line broken at large span; heavy fall of snow at Dalhousie; heavy rain all the way from Amritsar up to foot of hills; roads blocked, travelling impossible.

*February 1882.*—Between Dalhousie and Bukloh, lasting 120 hours. Line broken at large span owing to heavy fall of snow.

*February 1882.*—Between Mussooree and Chakrata, lasting 192 hours. Line broken in several places owing to heavy fall of snow.

## Signalling Establishment.

34. There were 970 Departmental and 167 Military Telegraph Masters and Signallers on the strength of the establishment on the 31st March 1882, as compared with 942 and 181, respectively, on the 31st March 1881. Of the Military Telegraph Masters and Signallers, 114 were employed in Departmental and 53 in purely Military Offices. In addition, 109 soldiers were trained in telegraphy during the year, and 62 were under instruction at the close of the year.

| | |
|---|---|
| Deaths | 10 |
| Dismissals | 12 |
| Resignations | 12 |
| Struck off strength of establishment | 3 |
| Transferred to other Departments | 2 |
| TOTAL | 39 |

35. The casualties among Departmental Telegraph Masters and Signallers have been 39, as per margin, against 25 during the previous year, a percentage of 4·02 against 2·65.

36. It having been found that the use of the sounder instrument in training classes and signal offices had gradually resulted in a considerable deterioration in the style of signalling, and that the absence of periodical compulsory examinations in this essential qualification of a telegraph operator had led to a falling off in the rate at which a large number of the signalling staff could send and receive messages, recording instruments have been supplied to all training classes, and every Telegraph Master and Signaller is further required

to show annually that he is up to the required standard in transmitting and reading Morse symbols; failing which, stoppage of promotion or reduction in grades, according to circumstances, is ordered. Detailed instructions have also been drawn up for the guidance of instructors in telegraphy, and the steps thus taken to improve the style and speed of signalling show a very favourable result.

### Electrical.

37. Mr. C. L. Schwendler was compelled by severe illness to leave India on the 2nd July 1881; from this illness—an affection of the brain—he never recovered, and he died in Germany on the 6th January 1882. Mr. Schwendler's scientific acquirements, and the valuable services he rendered to this Department for a period of nearly fourteen years, are well known to the Government. In his death the Indian Telegraph Department has sustained the loss of an officer whose abilities in his profession were perhaps second to those of no Electrician in the world.

Mr. W. P. Johnston who had previously, on several occasions, ably officiated as Electrician, and who was again acting in that post at the time of Mr. Schwendler's death, has held the appointment to the end of the year.

## EXTENSIONS OF LINES AND WIRES, AND LINE MAINTENANCE.

38. Appendix I is a classified list of all Telegraph lines in India and Burmah on the 31st March 1882. The following are the total mileages of line, wire and cable, contrasted with those existing on the same date in 1881:—

| | Line miles. | Wire miles. | Cable miles. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1880-81 . . . . . | 19,679 | 54,318 | 115 |
| 1881-82 . . . . . | 20,602* | 58,219* | 117 5* |

39. In addition to the above, the Department maintained 448 miles of line and 1,233 miles of wire, the property of Railway Companies, particulars of which are given in Appendix J.

40. The following are the principal works which were carried out in each Division during the year 1881-82:—

### Arakan Division.

41. The only new construction work done in this Division was the erection of new telephone lines for Messrs. Mohr Brothers and Bulloch Brothers at Akyab; the former in lieu of the wire previously rented to them, which was suspended on the same posts as the Rangoon main line Morse wires. The length of new line erected is 3·29 miles, and of wire 4·99 miles. The substitution of old pattern Prussian porcelain for iron-hooded insulators was effected from Rue to Tounghoop. The usual annual repairs were carried out, including the clearing of heavy tree jungle; 9 masts and 292 posts (of iron wood), were erected in place of a corresponding number which had become decayed and unserviceable.

### Assam Division.

42. The line has been extended from Dibrugarh to Doom Dooma, 44·5 miles, and thence to Sudya, 20·5 miles.

A branch telephone line from Samaguting to Nichuguard and Dimapur, length 13 miles, has been constructed. Extensive repairs and additions were effected to the cable across the Brahmapootra, opposite Dhubri, having been necessitated by the serious erosion of the banks of the river during the monsoon. The erection of a wire for the Assam Railway and Trading Company on the posts of the existing departmental line from Dibrugarh to Doom Dooma, with a branch thence to Makum coal-field, was commenced, and completed along the site of the Railway to the point up to which the earthworks had progressed, *viz.*, 14 miles.

* Including 311 miles of line, 494 miles of wire, and 1·6 miles of cable in telephone circuits.

## Bellary Division.

43. The lines from Arkonam to Mysore and from Auspree to Hyderabad, were transferred during the year from the Bellary to the Madras Division. The former section includes the line from Bangalore to Mysore, the reconstruction of which along the Mysore State Railway has been finished. The construction of the line from Kolhapur to Ratnagiri, with branches to Chiplun and Rajapur, has been completed; as also that of a third wire in the section Satara to Kolhapur. The annual repairs included, besides jungle cutting and clearing, &c., reinsulation and the removal of ingot joints; the last-mentioned work has yet to be completed by the removal of the remaining ingot joints in the Bangalore-Bellary Section of No. 7 line.

## Bengal Division.

44. The chief works undertaken and completed were the construction of a line from Mozufferpore to Hutwah, 124 miles in length; the addition of two Railway wires to, and the strengthening of, the departmental lines, Khana to Sahebgunge, 143·75 miles; doubling the carrying capacity of the line, by replacing single by double coupled posts, between Sealdah and Raneegunge, 119·853 miles; (56 miles of this were completed at the close of the official year); laying two cables across the River Hooghly; and erecting two wires from Calcutta to Baidyabati, 20·75 miles. A span, 1,890 feet in length, was erected across the River Gunduck, between Hajeepore and Sonepore, the iron masts for which were manufactured at the Telegraph workshops at Alipore (Calcutta). The East Indian Railway lines, besides undergoing the usual maintenance repairs, were strengthened by the addition, in each mile, of six (iron-rail) posts, from near Dumraon to Luckeeserai, 133·5 miles.* Ingot joints were cut out of all the lines between Dinapore and Allahabad, with the exception of the branch from Moghal Sarai to Benares; also between Cawnpore and Agra. An additional wire from Moghal Sarai to Allahabad, 96·5 miles, was erected; and the line from Khana to Sahebgunge, 144 miles, was dismantled. On the Calcutta and South Eastern State Railway Extension, the line from Sonarpur to Mugrah station, 15 miles, was constructed; as also a line from Durbhunga to Peepra Ghât, 24·366 miles, on the Tirhoot State Railway Eastern extension. The line from Mozufferpore to Bettiah was entirely reconstructed, being brought from the road to the Railway route, and an additional wire, 77 miles in length, was erected. The suspension of an extra wire from Calcutta to Barrackpore, 17·25 miles, in connection with that under erection in the Dacca Division (paragraph 47), was commenced, but not completed before the end of the year. Besides petty constructions of lines within towns and their suburbs, ten telephone lines were erected during the year, comprising 16·6 miles of wire.

## Bombay Division.

45. The section of line from Bombay to Dadar, 7·376 miles, was completely reconstructed, double-coupled posts (Hamilton standards), to carry all the wires connecting Bombay with the rest of India, having been erected along the route of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway. Between Dadar and Kalyan, along the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, that part of the line which traverses salt-water swamps, was reconstructed with double rail-posts. A new line was constructed from Pali to Godhra, 16·971 miles of line and 18·621 of wire. The existing line was transferred from the old to the new Nerbudda bridge. All iron-hooded insulators were replaced by porcelain ones, old pattern Prussian, on the section of No. 9 line between Kalyan and Satara; and the reinsulation of Nos. 11 and 12 lines from Surat to Baroda was nearly completed. The town of Barsi was connected with Sholapur by a line of telegraph, branching off from the main route at Barsi road, 20·61 miles distant from Barsi. A new line was constructed from Hotgi to Beejapur, 59·05 miles, and

* In this and other Divisions, old rails, wherever procurable, from the Railway adminministrations, have been largely used as Telegraph posts, with success both as regards efficiency and economy.

an extra wire, 9 miles, was erected to place Beejapur in communication with Sholapur. Besides petty constructions in towns and their suburbs, additional telephone lines, amounting to 21·755 miles of line and 57·793 miles of wire, were erected.

## British Burma Division.

46. The construction of the line connecting Moulmein with Tavoy, 199·75 miles, of which 69 miles of line and 109 of wire were put up in 1880-81, was completed. The construction of the Rangoon-Tonghoo line along the Sittang Valley Railway was commenced at Rangoon and completed up to Pegu, 45 miles. Amongst town line constructions and reconstructions may be mentioned the alterations of the lines in Rangoon, where telephone lines have been erected, comprising 13·294 miles of line and 65·717 of wire; the departmental main lines having been transferred to a new and direct route, and the ABC and telephone wires separated from one another. New cables were laid across the rivers Kemmendine and Irrawaddi at Rangoon and Prome respectively, and an old cable across the latter river was lengthened, and the cable house moved back in consequence of the erosion of the bank. The following lines have been insulated :—Prome to Thyetmyoo; Poungdeh to Myanoung; and Moulmein to Thyethamine. The No. 8 wire Rangoon to Prome, was reinsulated on the result of tests made by the insulator detector.

## Dacca Division.

47. A single wire line from Kaunia to Kurigram, 17 miles, was constructed for the use of the Kaunia-Dhurla State Railway. A temporary line was erected between Sultanpur on the Northern Bengal State Railway and Serajgunge, 63 miles; and a similar line from Nattore on the same railway to Rampore Bauleah, 25·25 miles. A private telephone line, 1·75 miles in length, was put up on the Lizziepur Tea Estate at Kurseong. The erection of an additional wire from Barrackpore was in progress; in connection with which cables were laid across the Pudda, Dhullessary and Booragunga rivers. In addition to ordinary maintenance repairs, the alignment was altered for 8 miles of the section, Goalundo to Pangsa; 12 miles remain to be finished; and all insulators other than porcelain (old or new Prussian pattern) were removed from the two Government wires, Poradaha to Jalpaiguri, and replaced by those of the above patterns.

## Ganjam Division.

48. The first local wire from Midnapore to Cuttack has been reinsulated; as also that from Madras to Bezvada. A second local wire has been erected from Raneegunge to Cuttack, 280·6 miles; and a similar wire from Madras to Bezvada, 261·604 miles. The construction of the line from Jumboo to Hukitollah, which was in progress at the end of 1880-81, was completed.

## Indore Division.

49. The erection of a second wire from Morar to Indore, 300·577 miles, was commenced, and completed with the exception of 10·25 miles between Shajapur and Dewas, which section was in progress at the close of the year. An additional wire, for departmental use in connection with the above, was erected from Indore to Khandwa, 86·5 miles. A single wire line was constructed from Mhow to Dhar, 32·7 miles. The erection of a third wire from Khandwa to Nusseerabad, 381·14 miles, for the railway, was commenced, a portion of which between Rutlam and Nusseerabad remained at the end of the year to be completed. An alteration of the alignment of the railway for three miles from Khandwa necessitated the reconstruction of the telegraph lines for that distance.

## Madras Division.

50. A line of two wires was constructed from Negapatam to Tanjore, 48·25 miles, and a single wire thence to Trichinopoly, 31 miles; total length, including town lines at Tanjore and Trichinopoly, 82·45 miles of line and

132·4 of wire. The old line from Shiyali to Karikal, 29 miles, was dismantled. An extra wire was erected from Shiyali to Tuticorin, 256·55 miles, necessitating an addition of 1·7 miles of line. From Ootacamund to Devalla a line of 19·32 miles and 38·8 miles of wire was constructed. The Madras Town Local Office lines, comprising 14·55 miles of line and 33·84 of wire, were constructed. The reconstruction of the line along the Mysore State Railway from Bangalore to Mysore, including the suspension of two extra wires between those places, which was in progress at the close of 1880-81, was completed. The maintenance repairs of the line from Bangalore to Vellore included the cutting-out of all ingot joints from that section.

## Malabar Coast Division.

51. The reconstruction of the line from Tellicherry to Mercara, which was in progress at the close of last official year, was completed. The other works executed in this Division have been confined to maintenance repairs. The cutting-out of ingot joints between Tellicherry and Palamcotta, and the testing of the line from Cochin to Tellicherry with the insulator detector, with a view to reinsulating the line, were commenced.

## Nagpur Division.

52. The extension of the line along the Nagpur and Chhattisgarh State Railway was completed up to Musra, 135·2 miles from Nagpur. Public lines (worked by telephone) were constructed at Warora and Nagpur; the former 1·25 miles of single-wire line for the Wardha Coal State Railway; the latter 1·25 miles of lines and 2·5 of wire for the Nagpur and Chhattisgarh State Railway. The insulation of the main line between Bhusaval and Seoni (*viâ* Nagpur) has been improved by the replacement of all half or whole-hooded insulators by old pattern Prussian porcelain, or perforated hood insulators; and on the local line No. 5 between Bhusaval and Nagpur, 25 per cent. of the whole-hood insulators have been replaced by porcelain ones, old pattern, Prussian.

## Oudh and Rohilkhand Division.

53. Lines were constructed from Gopalpore to Nanu, 32 miles, and from Gopalpore to Jeyra, 6·3 miles, for the Irrigation Department, the latter worked by telephone. A line of 1·7 miles was constructed connecting Naini Tal with the Naini Tal Cantonment Office. At Cawnpore a telephone line was constructed for the Provincial State Railway, 2·86 miles of line and 3·14 miles of wire, and another wire was erected for the Cawnpore and Farukhabad State Railway for 1·4 miles from the Bilhaur Station to the Esun Nuddee Bridge. The maintenance repairs included the re-erection of the Kosi river span mast and the substitution of steel strand for iron wire.

## Punjab Division.

54. The line from Tarnaul to Peshawar was under reconstruction along the Railway and was near completion at the close of the official year under report. A temporary line from Tarnaul to Attock, 50·64 miles, was constructed, by which Rawal Pindi, Hasan Abdal, Haji Shah, and Attock, were connected. 5·5 miles of wire was erected on the line from Rawal Pindi to Tarnaul. The line, Peshawar to Jamrud (10 miles of line and wire), was constructed, and the temporary line dismantled. Telephone lines connecting the several offices of the Punjab Northern State Railway staff at Rawal Pindi were constructed, comprising 2·71 miles of line and 7·22 of wire; and the Rawal Pindi Railway Station and workshops were connected by a line one mile in length. The whole of the lines in the Lahore Station were reconstructed with wires of uniform gauge (450 lbs. per mile). The line from Miani to Bhera, 8 miles, was reconstructed, and from Bhera to Lala Musa, 62·7 miles, was doubled. The line between Lahore and Mooltan, 207·44 miles, was reconstructed, and the wires of the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway telegraph transferred to the posts of the new line: new supports were erected, including 63·12 miles of rail posts; and the old wooden line was dismantled. The

railway line, Amritsar to Lahore, 33·28 miles, was also reconstructed (with ⅔ standards), and the old wooden posts dismantled. The old bully-line from Lahore to Ferozepore, 52 miles, and the section of Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway line from Muzaffarabad to Sher Shah, 3 miles, were dismantled. The Guggur river was crossed by seven strand steel wire in three spans of 1,200 feet each, with supports specially secured to withstand the hill torrents. A system of Government telephone lines was established at Lahore, by which ten public offices intercommunicate through the Government Telegraph Office as an exchange; in addition to which, four Police Offices are similarly connected with the District Superintendent of Police and with one another. A separate private system includes nine Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway Offices connected for exchange and four other private telephone offices. The various telephone circuits comprise 10·102 miles of posts and 49·152 miles of wire. In Simla, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief was placed in telephonic communication with the Quartermaster-General's Office and the Intelligence Branch by a flying line composed of 1·9 miles of wire supported on trees.

## Rajputana Division.

55. A temporary single-wire line was constructed from Rewari to Dadri, 34·5 miles: a third railway wire was erected on the line from Bandikui to Delhi, 134·5 miles. On the Ajmere-Nusseerabad line, 13·4 miles, a second wire was erected; and the suspension of a third wire on the same section of line was commenced, and was about to be completed at the close of the year. At Ajmere, telephone lines were constructed, one for the railway and one for the Commissioner, comprising 3·34 miles of line and 5·13 of wire. In addition to the ordinary maintenance repairs, the Morar No. 3 wire was reinsulated with porcelain insulators, old pattern, Prussian, from Syeean to Dholpur. Alterations were effected to the Morar Railway Station lines; and the Sojat Quarry line was dismantled.

## Sind Division.

56. A line was constructed from Koombri to Badani, 4·4 miles of posts and 8·8 of wire. A single-wire field telegraph line (40 miles) was constructed during the Waziri expedition, which was dismantled on the retirement of the troops, its object having been fulfilled. Improvements were made in the insulation of the Jungshahi-Hyderabad departmental lines; the railway train-wire, Ruk to Sibi; and the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway lines, Kiamari to Kotri. The last-named section of line was also strengthened. The line over the Bagatora Hill on the Indus Valley State Railway was reconstructed: 50 miles of the section, Jacobabad to Sibi, was cross-stayed. Twenty-five miles of the old road line, Sukkur to Hyderabad, was dismantled.

## Beluchistan Sub-Division.

57. The semi-permanent line which was last year constructed up the Hurnai route was extended from Kochali to Sharigh, a distance of 45·5 miles. A semi-permanent line was also constructed from Killa Abdulla to Kushdil Khan, 28 miles, through the heart of the Pisheen Valley. Subsequently, on our troops leaving Killa Abdulla, Kushdil Khan was connected with Gulistan by a slight alteration of the line. The semi-permanent Pir Chowkey loop was made permanent with iron standards. On the evacuation of Kandahar on the 22nd April 1881, the wire was dismantled as far as Chaman, as the troops marched stage by stage. In the following October, on the withdrawal of our troops from Chaman and Killa Abdulla, the line between those places, 15 miles, was dismantled.

## STATE AND GUARANTEED RAILWAY TELEGRAPHS.

58. A return showing the number of Telegraph Offices and the extent of line and wire maintained for State and Guaranteed Railways, together with the capital expended by this Department on behalf of each railway, is included in Appendix J of this report.

## STORES AND WORKSHOPS.

59. The following are the items of expenditure under this head during th year :—

| | R |
|---|---|
| Purchase of stores in India | 1,95,869 |
| London stores, including freight and landing charges | 5,10,941 |
| Workshop and Press | 2,16,591 |
| Store-keeping | 77,653 |
| Superintendence | 32,029 |
| Stationery received from the Superintendent, Government Stationery, and value of printing done by the Superintendent, Government Printing, without charge | 44,010 |
| TOTAL | 10,77,093 |

60. The value of the outturn from workshops was R3,69,800 and fron Press R35,976 against R3,01,276, and R40,921 of the previous year.

61. On the 3rd June 1881, the charge of the Store Department was relin quished by Major Eckford, R.E., who was obliged to proceed on leave in conse quence of illness, which resulted in his death on the 19th August 1881.

By the death of Major Eckford, whose services, extending over a period o 13 years, were principally in connection with the Stores and Workshops, th Department has lost a most talented and energetic officer.

On the 21st June 1881, Mr. C. H. Reynolds was appointed to the charg of the Stores and Workshops, which he continued to hold throughout the year Under his administration substantial improvements were made in the genera working of this, one of the most important branches of the Department.

## PERSONAL.

62. Mr. A. J. L. Cappel proceeded on furlough on the 28th March 1881 and Lieutenant-Colonel H. Mallock officiated as Deputy Director-Genera throughout the year under report; Mr. W. R. Brooke during the same perioc officiated as Director, Construction Branch.

To the officers associated with me in the Direction, Lieutenant-Colone H. Mallock, Officiating Deputy Director-General; Mr. J. H. Lane, Director Traffic Branch; and Mr. W. R. Brooke, Officiating Director, Construction Branch; also to Mr. F. G. Teale who, during the absence of Mr. Lane on privilege leave, acted as Director, Traffic Branch, my best acknowledgments are due for the loyal and able assistance I have invariably received from them, and for the efficient and zealous manner in which the important duties respectively entrusted to them have been carried out.

It also affords me much gratification to place on record my appreciation of the ability and zeal evinced by the majority of the officers of all grades; and to bear testimony to the general good conduct of the members of the subordinate establishment.

CALCUTTA,
*The 25th November 1882.*

R. MURRAY, *Colonel,*
*Director-General.*

# APPENDICES.

# APPENDIX A.

*Summary of Financial Results of the Indian Telegraph Department for the year 1881-82.*

| | | | To end of previous year. | 1881-82. | To end of 1881-82. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Miles. | | Miles. |
| | | INDIAN TELEGRAPH. | | | |
| | | CAPITAL ACCOUNT. | | | |
| MILEAGE | Line | Departmental | 12,343·21 | 551·92 | 12,895·13 |
| | | Railway | 7,421·39 | 314·04 | 7,735·43 |
| | | Guaranteed | 581·57 | 162·53 | 419·04 |
| | | TOTAL | 20,346·17 | 703·43 | 21,049·6 |
| | Wire | Departmental | 36,772·09 | 2,421·92 | 39,194·01 |
| | | Railway | 18,400·21 | 1,151·62 | 19,551·83 |
| | | Guaranteed | 800·87 | 94·85 | 706·02 |
| | | TOTAL | 55,973·17 | 3,478·69 | 59,451·86 |
| | Cable | Departmental | 109·61 | 1·41 | 111·02 |
| | | Railway | 4·88 | ... | 4·88 |
| | | Guaranteed | ... | 1·6 | 1·6 |
| | | TOTAL | 114·49 | 3·01 | 117·5 |
| | | | R | R | R |
| OUTLAY | Lines | Departmental | 1,63,01,216 | 13,65,678 | 1,76,66,894 |
| | | Railway | 27,31,540 | 1,66,564 | 28,98,104 |
| | | Guaranteed | 3,55,966 | 9,606 | 3,65,572 |
| | | TOTAL | 1,93,88,722 | 15,41,848 | 2,09,30,570 |
| | Buildings | Signal Offices | 29,94,255 | 1,45,857 | 31,40,112 |
| | | Quarters for officers | 12,240 | ... | 12,240 |
| | | Cable-houses and Tanks | 27,969 | ... | 27,969 |
| | | Store-houses | 2,93,245 | 1,21,096 | 1,72,149 |
| | | Workshop and Press buildings | 1,38,577 | 19,303 | 1,57,880 |
| | | TOTAL | 34,66,286 | 44,064 | 35,10,350 |
| | Tools and Plant | First fitting of offices | 6,22,973 | 1,88,754 | 8,11,727 |
| | | Other Tools and Plant | 2,05,618 | 77,361 | 1,28,257 |
| | | TOTAL | 8,28,591 | 1,11,393 | 9,39,984 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Stores | 21,26,692 | 2,43,315 | 18,83,377 | |
| Suspense heads | 85,843 | 30,210 | 55,633 | |
| Charge for Exchange paid in England | 72,133 | 68,398 | 1,40,531 | |
| TOTAL PRESENT CAPITAL | 2,59,68,267 | 14,95,178 | 2,74,60,445 | |
| Temporary Telegraphs for Military purposes | ... | 95,068 | 95,068 | Recoveries from Lines charged to Afghan War. |
| TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE | 2,59,68,267 | 13,97,110 | 2,73,65,377 | |
| REVENUE ACCOUNT. | No. | No. | No. | |
| NUMBER OF — Divisions | 17 | ... | 17 | |
| NUMBER OF — Signal Offices | 322 | 3 | 319 | |
| NUMBER OF — Messages — Private | 10,554,869 | 1,363,269 | 11,918,138 | |
| NUMBER OF — Messages — State | 1,546,276 | 250,106 | 1,796,382 | |
| NUMBER OF — Messages — Free | 127,438 | 1,290 | 128,728 | |
| NUMBER OF — TOTAL | 12,228,583 | 1,614,665 | 13,843,248 | |
| | R | R | R | |
| REVENUE — On Messages — Private | 2,94,09,623 | 24,72,284 | 3,18,81,907 | |
| REVENUE — On Messages — State | 76,04,416 | 7,38,717 | 83,43,133 | |
| REVENUE — On Messages — Free | 18,70,851 | 43,737 | 19,14,588 | |
| REVENUE — TOTAL | 3,88,84,890 | 32,54,738 | 4,21,39,628 | |
| REVENUE — Railway Telegraphs | 20,89,826 | 5,18,891 | 26,08,717 | |
| REVENUE — Guaranteed | 2,17,225 | 55,202 | 2,72,427 | |
| REVENUE — Miscellaneous | 5,68,375 | 25,381 | 5,93,756 | |
| REVENUE — TOTAL | 4,17,60,316 | 38,54,212 | 4,56,14,528 | |

| | To end of previous year. Indian Telegraphs. | To end of previous year. Ceylon Telegraphs. | 1881-82. | To end of 1881-82. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Working expenses | *5,06,68,166 | 2,04,711 | 32,35,644 | 5,41,08,521 |
| Net charge (difference between Revenue and Working expenses) | 89,07,850 | 2,04,711 | 6,18,568 | 84,93,993 |
| Charge for interest on Capital | 1,84,07,709 | 18,653 | 12,02,146 | 1,96,28,508 |
| Working expenses, plus charge for interest | 6,90,75,875 | 2,23,364 | 44,37,790 | 7,37,37,029 |
| Net charge, plus interest on Capital | 2,73,15,559 | 2,23,364 | 5,83,578 | 2,81,22,501 |
| Per mile of line — Revenue | 2,052·49 | ... | 183·1 | 2,167 |
| Per mile of line — Net charge | 437·81 | 10·06 | 29·38 | 403·52 |
| Per mile of line — Net charge, plus interest | 1,342·54 | 10·97 | 27·72 | 1,336·01 |
| Percentage on Capital Outlay. — Revenue | 160·81 | ... | 14·08 | 166·68 |
| Percentage on Capital Outlay. — Net charge | 34·3 | ·79 | 2·26 | 31·04 |
| Percentage on Capital Outlay. — Net charge, plus interest | 105·19 | ·86 | 2·13 | 102·76 |
| Value of unused balance of stores at end of year | 21,26,692 | ... | 2,43,315 | 18,83,377 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURE, CAPITAL AND REVENUE | 7,66,36,433 | 2,04,711 | 46,32,754 | 8,14,73,898 |
| DEFICIT ON TOTAL EXPENDITURE | 3,48,76,117 | 2,04,711 | 7,78,542 | 3,58,59,370 |

* R 4,72,837 for value of Instruments, Batteries, Fittings and Furniture on 31st March 1881 have been transferred from Revenue to Capital Account.

# Appendix A—*continued.*

## APPENDIX TO SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL RESULTS.

### *Review of Telegraph Accounts for the last five years.*

#### REVENUE RECEIPTS.

| Year. | Message Revenue. | | | Claims from State Railways. | Claims from Guaranteed Railways. | Claims from Guarantors. | Saleable Books, Forms, and Maps. | Telegraph Gazette. | | | Miscellaneous. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Paid Messages. | Free Messages. | Total. | | | | | Calcutta. | Rangoon. | Moulmein. | | |
| | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| 1877-78 | 28,03,967 | 1,41,603 | 29,45,570 | 52,503 | 1,68,519 | 27,329 | 3,152 | 11,041 | 2,276 | ... | 10,492 | 32,20,882 |
| 1878-79 | 29,63,569 | 1,16,967 | 30,80,536 | 1,71,071 | 2,55,386 | 33,694 | 3,499 | 11,073 | 2,278 | ... | 39,478 | 35,97,015 |
| 1879-80 | 36,58,725 | 1,13,973 | 37,72,698 | 3,14,053 | 99,061 | 35,401 | 2,813 | 10,480 | 2,141 | ... | 14,799 | 42,51,446 |
| 1880-81 | 38,71,179 | 46,498 | 39,17,677 | 4,08,336 | 95,096 | 45,090 | 3,598 | 10,936 | 2,439 | ... | 18,465 | 45,01,637 |
| 1881-82 | 32,11,001 | 43,737 | 32,54,738 | 4,21,177 | 97,714 | 55,202 | 2,432 | 10,883 | 1,956 | 900 | 9,210 | 38,54,212 |

#### REVENUE CHARGES.

| Year. | Line Maintenance. | | | | | | Signalling. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Repairs | | Establishment. | Share of Direction Accounts and Superintendence. | Profit and Loss. | Total. | Repairs | | Check Office. | Signal Offices. | | Share of Direction Accounts and Superintendence. | Saleable Books, Forms and Maps. | Telegraph Gazette. | | | Telegraph Stamps. | Profit and Loss. | Total. |
| | By Telegraph Department. | By Public Works Department. | | | | | By Telegraph Department. | By Public Works Department | | Departmental. | Non-Departmental. | | | Calcutta. | Rangoon. | Moulmein. | | | |
| | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| 1877-78 | 2,80,248 | 597 | 1,51,771 | 4,62,237 | 875 | 8,95,728 | 3,550 | 31,131 | 36,300 | 15,21,995 | 40,257 | 4,62,240 | 5,381 | 4,313 | 762 | ... | 5,299 | 2,274 | 21,13,502 |
| 1878-79 | 2,77,414 | 660 | 1,47,174 | 4,26,054 | 197 | 8,51,499 | 1,890 | 51,398 | 37,994 | 15,17,693 | 65,168 | 4,26,055 | 5,554 | 4,114 | 1,679 | ... | 7,563 | ... | 21,19,108 |
| 1879-80 | 1,61,385 | 694 | 1,30,975 | 4,12,109 | 90 | 7,05,253 | 1,190 | 30,990 | 41,998 | 16,37,324 | 57,623 | 4,12,110 | 8,987 | 4,139 | 1,678 | ... | 8,570 | 130 | 22,04,739 |
| 1880-81 | 2,46,784 | 1,595 | 1,48,464 | 4,29,335 | ... | 8,26,178 | 2,700 | 39,962 | 44,679 | 16,58,165 | 1,50,910 | 4,29,335 | 6,219 | 4,056 | 1,757 | ... | 6,665 | 844 | 23,45,292 |
| 1881-82 | 1,82,148 | 2,575 | 1,63,698 | 4,44,605 | 225 | 7,93,251 | 1,716 | 32,336 | 45,667 | 17,11,954 | 1,81,776 | 4,44,606 | 10,426 | 2,262 | 1,715 | 277 | 9,432 | 226 | 24,42,393 |

### *Result of Operations for five years.*

| Year. | Capital Expenditure to end of year. | Revenue Receipts. | Revenue Charges. | Profit without Interest. | Interest on Capital at 4½ per cent. | Loss with Interest. | Miles of Line. | Miles of Wire. | Number of Signal Offices | Number of Messages. | | | Value of Messages. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | Inland. | Foreign. | Total. | Inland. | Foreign. | Total. |
| | R | R | R | R | R | R | Miles. | Miles. | No. | No. | No. | No. | R | R | R |
| 1877-78 | 3,30,13,602 | 32,20,882 | 30,09,230 | 2,11,652 | 12,18,923 | 10,07,271 | 17,600·23 | 42,115·96 | 249 | 1,109.050 | 182,509 | 1,291,559 | 19,59,099 | 8,44,868 | 28,03,967 |
| 1878-79 | 3,35,61,872 | 35,97,015 | 29,70,607 | 6,26,408 | 12,44,785 | 6,18,377 | 17,971·13 | 43,890 63 | 265 | 1,115,642 | 192,710 | 1,308,352 | 21,10.182 | 8,53,387 | 29,63,569 |
| 1879-80 | 3,41,02,791 | 42,51,446 | 29,09,992 | 13,41,454 | 15,22,454 | 1,81,000 | 20,519·93 | 52,914 19 | 303 | 1,273,884 | 228,859 | 1,502,743 | 26,47,970 | 10,10,755 | 36,58,725 |
| 1880-81 | 2,59,68,267 | 45,01,637 | 31,71,470 | 13,30,167 | 11,28,611 | 2,01,556 | 20,346·17 | 56,087·66 | 310 | 1,346.358 | 296,419 | 16,42,777 | 26,92,610 | 11,78,565 | 38,71,179 |
| 1881-82 | 2,73,65,377 | 38,54,212 | 32,35,644 | 6,18,568 | 12,02,146 | 5,83,578 | 21,049·6 | 59,569·36 | 319 | 1,280,973 | 332,402 | 1,613,375 | 20,15,331 | 11,95,670 | 32,11,001 |

## APPENDIX B.

# APPENDIX B.

*RETURN of the Number and Value of Inland and Foreign Messages "Sent" and of Foreign Messages "Received" and "Transit" during the year 1881-82, showing also the Increase and Decrease under each head on the figures for the previous year.*

| DIVISIONS | NUMBER OF PAID MESSAGES AND INDIAN SHARE OF COLLECTIONS IN 1881-82 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | NUMBER OF PAID MESSAGES AND INDIAN SHARE OF COLLECTIONS IN 1880-81 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Inland | | | | Foreign | | | | Total | | | | Grand Total | | Inland | | | | Foreign | | | | Total | | | | Grand Total | |
| | State | | Private | | State | | Private | | State | | Private | | | | State | | Private | | State | | Private | | State | | Private | | | |
| | No | Value | No | Value | No | Value | No | Value | No | Value | No | Value | No | Value | No. | Value | No | Value | No | Value | No | Value | No. | Value | No | Value. | No | Value |
| | | R a | | R a | | R a | | R a | | R a | | R a | | R a | | R a | | R a | | R a | | R a | | R a | | R a | | R a |
| Arakan | 1,974 | 3,151 14 | 16,801 | 23,041 12 | 1 | 3 0 | 1,185 | 3,655 5 | 1,975 | 3,154 14 | 17,986 | 26,697 1 | 19,961 | 29,851 15 | 2,086 | 4,032 12 | 15,682 | 24,063 2 | ... | ... | 1,002 | 3,142 1 | 2,086 | 4,032 12 | 16,684 | 27,205 3 | 18,770 | 31,237 15 |
| Assam | 15,629 | 35,451 2 | 28,190 | 37,469 0 | 10 | 50 7 | 226 | 659 13 | 15,639 | 35,501 9 | 28,416 | 38,128 13 | 44,055 | 73,630 6 | 13,988 | 42,712 4 | 23,949 | 33,650 2 | | . | 141 | 415 10 | 13,988 | 42,712 4 | 24,090 | 34,065 12 | 38,078 | 76,778 0 |
| Bellary | 5,109 | 8,900 6 | 22,268 | 27,460 14 | 1 | 17 8 | 397 | 737 13 | 5,110 | 8,817 14 | 22,655 | 28,198 11 | 27,765 | 37,016 9 | 5,255 | 11,052 8 | 23,255 | 28,858 4 | 2 | 12 15 | 371 | 939 9 | 5,257 | 11,065 7 | 23,626 | 29,797 13 | 28,883 | 40,863 4 |
| Bengal | 33,347 | 92,299 11 | 207,833 | 2,72,470 0 | 405 | 5,623 6 | 42,760 | 1,38,814 3 | 33,752 | 97,923 1 | 250,593 | 4,11,284 3 | 284,345 | 5,09,207 4 | 31,625 | 1,21,267 10 | 186,743 | 2,62,970 12 | 462 | 8,527 8 | 39,629 | 1,43,807 11 | 32,087 | 1,29,795 2 | 226,372 | 4,06,778 7 | 258,459 | 5,36,573 9 |
| Bombay | 29,894 | 93,665 10 | 216,809 | 2,68,469 9 | 989 | 8,668 8 | 118,557 | 4,39,164 6 | 30,883 | 1,02,334 2 | 335,366 | 7,07,633 15 | 366,249 | 8,09,968 1 | 36,253 | 1,37,941 4 | 211,002 | 2,67,210 13 | 1,021 | 9,401 6 | 119,468 | 4,75,147 5 | 37,274 | 1,47,342 10 | 330,470 | 7,42,358 2 | 367,744 | 8,89,700 12 |
| B Burmah | 10,503 | 22,040 2 | 79,712 | 1,07,074 10 | 22 | 224 11 | 13,304 | 42,229 9 | 10,525 | 22,264 13 | 93,016 | 1,49,304 3 | 103,541 | 1,71,569 0 | 8,806 | 23,774 12 | 75,757 | 1,12,846 2 | 16 | 94 14 | 13,359 | 47,026 10 | 8,822 | 23,869 10 | 89,116 | 1,59,872 12 | 97,938 | 1,83,742 6 |
| Dacca | 4,535 | 6,881 2 | 19,958 | 24,111 11 | 4 | 33 3 | 110 | 298 4 | 4,539 | 6,914 5 | 19,968 | 24,409 15 | 24,507 | 31,324 4 | 4,130 | 6,315 4 | 15,527 | 18,935 1 | 1 | 2 9 | 66 | 289 10 | 4,131 | 6,317 13 | 15,593 | 19,224 11 | 19,724 | 25,542 8 |
| Ganjam | 5,997 | 6,667 10 | 65,867 | 84,640 12 | 3 | 9 0 | 1,588 | 3,816 14 | 6,000 | 6,676 10 | 67,455 | 88,657 10 | 73,455 | 95,334 4 | 6,090 | 8,591 14 | 61,063 | 84,682 5 | ... | ... | 1,403 | 2,978 13 | 6,090 | 8,591 14 | 62,466 | 87,661 2 | 68,556 | 96,253 0 |
| Indore | 6,007 | 15,672 7 | 38,114 | 41,890 8 | 1 | 6 8 | 87 | 278 6 | 6,008 | 15,678 15 | 38,201 | 42,168 14 | 44,209 | 57,847 13 | 5,494 | 14,834 3 | 59,351 | 64,621 14 | ... | . . | 60 | 162 0 | 5,494 | 14,834 3 | 59,411 | 64,783 14 | 64,905 | 79,618 [illegible] |
| Madras | 8,943 | 17,904 15 | 71,310 | 90,556 3 | 1,435 | 3,549 14 | 101,077 | 3,25,007 13 | 10,378 | 21,454 13 | 172,387 | 4,15,564 0 | 182,765 | 4,37,018 13 | 7,633 | 18,099 4 | 63,926 | 89,003 3 | 939 | 2,187 10 | 84,744 | 2,86,049 11 | 8,572 | 20,286 14 | 148,670 | 3,75,052 14 | 157,242 | 3,95,339 12 |
| Malabar | 4,691 | 9,303 5 | 48,311 | 63,129 8 | 52 | 441 12 | 4,499 | 12,273 6 | 4,743 | 9,745 1 | 52,810 | 75,402 14 | 57,553 | 85,147 15 | 5,298 | 12,440 0 | 47,109 | 68,000 15 | 44 | 217 12 | 4,378 | 12,477 6 | 5,342 | 12,657 12 | 51,487 | 80,478 5 | 56,829 | 93,136 1 |
| Nagpur | 6,329 | 10,690 3 | 22,283 | 23,599 1 | | ... | 85 | 277 8 | 6,329 | 10,690 3 | 22,368 | 23,876 9 | 28,697 | 34,566 12 | 6,096 | 11,382 3 | 24,978 | 25,727 1 | . | ... | 67 | 186 14 | 6,096 | 11,382 3 | 25,045 | 25,913 15 | 31,141 | 37,296 2 |
| Oudh and Rohilkhand | 10,469 | 20,936 4 | 40,654 | 45,686 3 | 3 | 17 9 | 447 | 1,419 13 | 10,472 | 20,953 13 | 41,101 | 47,106 0 | 51,573 | 68,059 13 | 11,272 | 24,826 6 | 37,405 | 43,794 0 | .. | . | 321 | 984 13 | 11,272 | 24,826 6 | 37,726 | 44,778 13 | 49,998 | 69,605 3 |
| Punjab | 57,549 | 1,79,772 0 | 92,674 | 1,20,095 6 | 634 | 11,495 6 | 1,080 | 3,846 1 | 58,183 | 1,90,267 6 | 93,754 | 1,23,943 7 | 151,937 | 3,14,210 13 | 107,781 | 5,04,056 13 | 109,393 | 1,55,798 3 | 929 | 24,420 2 | 1,361 | 7,929 3 | 108,710 | 5,28,476 15 | 110,754 | 1,63,727 6 | 219,464 | 6,92,204 5 |
| Rajputana | 5,424 | 12,098 11 | 13,949 | 16,794 14 | 6 | 78 3 | 37 | 125 5 | 5,430 | 12,176 14 | 13,986 | 16,920 3 | 19,416 | 29,097 1 | 4,203 | 10,328 4 | 14,912 | 17,179 7 | ... | . | 28 | 118 4 | 4,203 | 10,328 4 | 14,940 | 17,298 5 | 19,143 | 27,626 9 |
| Sind | 39,436 | 1,64,144 5 | 50,504 | 70,161 8 | 704 | 10,018 2 | 42 703 | 1,92,826 2 | 40,140 | 1,74,162 7 | 93,207 | 2,52,987 10 | 133,347 | 4,27,150 1 | 57,638 | 3,45,877 11 | 62,658 | 94,641 5 | 897 | 14,781 0 | 25,710 | 1,35,333 12 | 58,535 | 3,60,658 11 | 88,368 | 2,29,975 1 | 146,903 | 5,90 633 12 |
| Total | 245,836 | 6,98,479 11 | 1,035,137 | 13,16,851 7 | 4,270 | 40,237 1 | 328,132 | 11,55,432 9 | 250,106 | 7,38,716 12 | 1,363,269 | 24,72,284 0 | 1,613 375 | 32,11,000 12 | 313,648 | 12,97,533 0 | 1,032,710 | 13,91,982 9 | 4,311 | 59,645 12 | 292,108 | 11,16,989 14 | 317,959 | 13,57,178 12 | 1,324,818 | 25 08,972 7 | 1,642,777 | 38,66,151 3 |
| Ceylon* 3 months only in 1880-81: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 722 | 689 8 | 11,397 | 16,599 4 | 23 | 161 5 | 1,311 | 5,638 14 | 745 | 850 13 | 12,708 | 22,238 2 | 13,453 | 23,088 15 |
| Total India & Ceylon | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 314,370 | 12,98,222 8 | 1,044,107 | 14,08,581 13 | 4,334 | 59,807 1 | 293,419 | 11,22,628 12 | 318,704 | 13,58,029 9 | 1,337,526 | 25,31,210 9 | 1,656,230 | 38,89,240 2 |

NOTE.—This Return includes 544 messages on the Service of French and Portuguese Government and of His Highness the Khan of Khelat, the value of which, *viz.*, R1,543-9, has not been credited to Revenue.

* From the 1st July 1880 Ceylon ceased to form a part of the Indian Telegraph Administration

| Total Paid Messages | | No | Value R | Value a |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Inland | Departmental | 1,095,064 | 18,25,050 | 8 |
| | Railway | 185,909 | 1,90,280 | 10 |
| Foreign | Departmental | 332,007 | 11,94,969 | 8 |
| | Railway | 395 | 700 | 2 |
| | Total | 1,613,375 | 32,11,000 | 12 |

| Total Paid Messages | | No | Value R | Value a |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Inland | Departmental | 1,187,832 | 25,34,424 | 9 |
| | Railway | 170 645 | 1,72,379 | 12 |
| Foreign | Departmental | 297,468 | 11,81,893 | 9 |
| | Railway | 285 | 542 | 4 |
| | (a) Total | 1,656,230 | 38,89,240 | 2 |

(a) Includes No (13,453) and value (R23,088-15) of Ceylon Messages for April, May and June 1880.

# Appendix B—*continued.*

*RETURN of the Number and Value of Inland and Foreign Messages "Sent" and of Foreign Messages "Received" and "Transit" during the year 1881-82, showing also the Increase and Decrease under each head on the figures for the previous year.*

| DIVISION. | INCREASE. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | DECREASE. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Inland. | | | | Foreign. | | | | Total. | | | | Grand Total. | | Inland. | | | | Foreign. | | | | Total. | | | | Grand Total. | | | | | | | | | |
| | State. | | | | State. | | | | State. | | | | | | State. | | | | State. | | | | State. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | No. | Value. | | | No. | Value. | | | No. | Value. | | | No. | Value. | No. | Value. | | | No. | Value. | | | No. | Value. | | | No. | Value. | | | No. | Value. | | | No. | Value. | | |
| | | R | a. | | | R | a. | | | R | a. | | | R | | R | a. | | | R | a. | | | R | a. | | | R | a. | | | R | a. | | | R | a. |
| Arakan | ... | ... | ... | 1,119 | ... | ... | 1 | 3 | 0 | 183 | 513 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 1,302 | 513 | 4 | 1,303 | 516 | 4 | 112 | 880 | 14 | ... | 1,021 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 112 | 880 | 14 | ... | 1,021 | 6 | 112 | 1,902 | 4 |
| Assam | 1,641 | ... | .. | 4,241 | 3,818 | 14 | 10 | 50 | 7 | 85 | 244 | 3 | 1,651 | 50 | 7 | 4,326 | 4,063 | 1 | 5,977 | 4,113 | 8 | ... | 7,261 | 2 | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7,261 | 2 | ... | ... | .. | ... | 7,261 | 2 |
| Bellary | ... | ... | | ... | ... | .. | ... | 4 | 9 | 16 | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 9 | 16 | ... | .. | 16 | 4 | 9 | 146 | 2,252 | 2 | 987 | 1,397 | 6 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 201 | 12 | 147 | 2,252 | 2 | 987 | 1,599 | 2 | 1,134 | 3,851 | 4 |
| Bengal | 1,722 | ... | .. | 21,099 | 9,499 | 4 | ... | ... | | 3,131 | ... | . | 1,722 | ... | ... | 24,221 | 9,499 | 4 | 25,943 | 9,499 | 4 | ... | 28,967 | 15 | ... | ... | ... | 57 | 2,904 | 2 | ... | 4,993 | 8 | 57 | 31,872 | 1 | ... | 4,993 | 8 | 57 | 36,865 | 9 |
| Bombay | ... | ... | ... | 5,807 | 1,258 | 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5,807 | 1,258 | 12 | 5,807 | 1,258 | 12 | 6,359 | 44,275 | 10 | ... | ... | ... | 32 | 732 | 14 | 911 | 35,982 | 15 | 6,391 | 45,008 | 8 | 911 | 35,982 | 15 | 7,302 | 80,991 | 7 |
| B. Burmah | 1,697 | ... | ... | 3,955 | ... | | 6 | 129 | 13 | ... | ... | ... | 1,703 | 129 | 13 | 3,955 | ... | ... | 5,658 | 129 | 13 | ... | 1,734 | 10 | ... | 5,771 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | 55 | 4,797 | 1 | ... | 1,734 | 10 | 55 | 10,568 | 9 | 55 | 12,303 | 3 |
| Dacca | 405 | 565 | 14 | 4,331 | 5,176 | 10 | 3 | 30 | 10 | 44 | 8 | 10 | 408 | 596 | 8 | 4,375 | 5,185 | 4 | 4,783 | 5,781 | 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | ... | ... | . | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... |
| Ganjam | ... | ... | .. | 4,804 | 158 | 7 | 3 | 9 | 0 | 185 | 838 | 1 | 3 | 9 | 0 | 4,989 | 996 | 8 | 4,992 | 1,005 | 8 | 93 | 1,924 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | 93 | 1,924 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | 93 | 1,924 | 4 |
| Indore | 513 | 838 | 4 | ... | ... | | 1 | 6 | 8 | 27 | 116 | 6 | 514 | 844 | 12 | 27 | 116 | 6 | 541 | 961 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 21,237 | 22,731 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 21,237 | 22,731 | 6 | 21,237 | 22,731 | 6 |
| Madras | 1,310 | ... | ... | 7,384 | 1,553 | 0 | 496 | 1,362 | 4 | 16,333 | 38,958 | 2 | 1,806 | 1,362 | 4 | 23,717 | 40,511 | 2 | 25,523 | 41,873 | 6 | ... | 194 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 194 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 194 | 5 |
| Malabar | ... | ... | ... | 1,202 | ... | ... | 8 | 224 | 0 | 121 | ... | ... | 8 | 224 | 0 | 1,323 | ... | . | 1,331 | 224 | 0 | 607 | 3,136 | 11 | ... | 4,871 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 204 | 0 | 607 | 3,136 | 11 | ... | 5,075 | 7 | 607 | 8,212 | 2 |
| Nagpur | 233 | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | 18 | 90 | 10 | 233 | ... | ... | 18 | 90 | 10 | 251 | 90 | 10 | ... | 692 | 0 | 2,695 | 2,128 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 692 | 0 | 2,695 | 2,128 | 0 | 2,695 | 2,820 | 0 |
| Oudh and Rohilkhand | ... | ... | . | 3,249 | 1,892 | 3 | 3 | 17 | 9 | 126 | 435 | 0 | 3 | 17 | 9 | 3,375 | 2,327 | 3 | 3,378 | 2,344 | 12 | 803 | 3,890 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 803 | 3,890 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 803 | 3,890 | 2 |
| Punjab | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . . | ... | 50,232 | 3,25,284 | 13 | 16,719 | 35,702 | 13 | 296 | 12,924 | 12 | 281 | 4,081 | 2 | 50,527 | 3,38,209 | 9 | 17,000 | 39,783 | 15 | 67,527 | 3,77,993 | 8 |
| Rajputana | 1,221 | 1,770 | 7 | ... | ... | .. | 6 | 78 | 3 | 9 | 6 | 7 | 1,227 | 1,848 | 10 | 9 | 6 | 7 | 1,236 | 1,855 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 963 | 384 | 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | 963 | 384 | 9 | 963 | 384 | 9 |
| Sind | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16,993 | 47,492 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | 16,993 | 47,492 | 6 | 16,993 | 47,492 | 6 | 18,202 | 1,81,733 | 6 | 12,154 | 24,479 | 13 | 193 | 4,762 | 14 | ... | ... | ... | 18,395 | 1,86,496 | 4 | 12,154 | 24,479 | 13 | 30,549 | 2,10,976 | 1 |
| Total | 8,742 | 3,174 | 9 | 57,182 | 23,357 | 2 | 537 | 1,915 | 15 | 37,271 | 88,708 | 1 | 9,279 | 5,090 | 8 | 94,453 | 1,12,060 | 3 | 103,732 | 1,17,150 | 11 | 76,554 | 6,02,227 | 14 | 54,755 | 98,488 | 4 | 578 | 21,324 | 10 | 1,247 | 50,260 | 6 | 77,132 | 6,23,553 | 8 | 56,002 | 1,48,748 | 10 | 133,134 | 7,72,301 | 2 |
| Net Increase and Decrease on the previous year. | ... | ... | .. | 2,427 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 36,694 | 38,442 | 11 | ... | ... | .. | 38,451 | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | 67,812 | 5,99,063 | 5 | ... | 75,131 | 2 | | 41,19,408 | 11 | ... | ... | ... | 67,853 | 6,18,462 | 0 | ... | 36,688 | 7 | 29,402 | 6,55,150 | 7 |

NOTE.—This Return does not include Collections other than those belonging to the Government of India.

## Appendix B—*concluded.*

### *Abstract of Foreign Traffic for the year 1881-82.*

| CLASS OF MESSAGES. | ROUTE. West. Via Teheran. No. | Indian Value. R | a. | Via Turkey. No. | Indian Value. R | a. | Persian Gulf. No. | Indian Value. R | a. | Via Suez. No. | Indian Value. R | a. | East. Via Amur. No. | Indian Value. R | a. | Via Madras. No. | Indian Value. R | a. | Via Rangoon. No. | Indian Value. R | a. | Native Burmah. No. | Indian Value. R | a. | Via Pamban. No. | Indian Value. R | a. | TOTAL. No. | Indian Value. R | a. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| INDIAN. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sent | 23,534 | 93,539 | 2 | 945 | 3,732 | 4 | 497 | 2,509 | 9 | 52,431 | 1,69,869 | 4 | 166 | 387 | 14 | 9,220 | 23,330 | 13 | 1,760 | 5,376 | 7 | 3,309 | 4,520 | 14 | 21,634 | 48,760 | 14 | 113,496 | 3,52,027 | 1 |
| Received | 22,462 | 1,15,706 | 7 | 1,183 | 4,348 | 0 | 682 | 2,387 | 10 | 44,907 | 1,81,820 | 2 | 259 | 719 | 2 | 9,433 | 27,950 | 4 | 2,236 | 7,019 | 15 | ... | ... | ... | 21,776 | 34,093 | 15 | 102,938 | 3,74,045 | 5 |
| TOTAL | 45,996 | 2,09,245 | 9 | 2,128 | 8,080 | 4 | 1,179 | 4,897 | 3 | 97,338 | 3,51,689 | 6 | 425 | 1,107 | 0 | 18,653 | 51,281 | 1 | 3,996 | 12,396 | 0 | 3,309 | 4,520 | 14 | 43,410 | 82,854 | 11 | 216,434 | 7,26,072 | 6 |
| TRANSIT. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| From East to West— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Received: *Vid* Madras | 6,788 | 28,147 | 1 | 11 | 40 | 8 | 160 | 452 | 10 | 45,885 | 1,92,904 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 52,844 | 2,21,544 | 0 |
| Received: *Vid* Rangoon | 9 | 31 | 14 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 288 | 1,262 | 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 300 | 1,300 | 12 |
| Received: *Vid* Lainggha | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 6 | 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 6 | 12 |
| Received: *Vid* Pamban | 802 | 2,773 | 12 | 8 | 21 | 7 | 9 | 59 | 10 | 4,740 | 14,628 | 9 | 4 | 11 | 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5,503 | 17,493 | 5 |
| From West to East— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sent: *Vid* Madras | 14,152 | 55,149 | 4 | 531 | 1,930 | 3 | 95 | 308 | 0 | 37,009 | 1,51,767 | 0 | 126 | 324 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 51,973 | 2,09,469 | 4 |
| Sent: *Vid* Rangoon | 8 | 24 | 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 229 | 864 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 237 | 888 | 13 |
| Sent: *Vid* Lainggha | 3 | 25 | 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 | 95 | 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 | 121 | 9 |
| Sent: *Vid* Pamban | 1,454 | 5,107 | 14 | 40 | 134 | 13 | 6 | 23 | 4 | 2,279 | 8,215 | 14 | 13 | 22 | 5 | 57 | 230 | 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,840 | 13,735 | 1 |
| From West to West— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Vid* Bombay and Kurrachee. | ... | ... | ... | 12 | 103 | 4 | 23 | 97 | 14 | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 35 | 201 | 2 |
| *Vid* Kurrachee and Bombay. | 1 | 1 | 8 | 9 | 31 | 2 | 16 | 67 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 26 | 100 | 2 |
| From East to East— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Vid* Madras | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 372 | 1,758 | 9 | 372 | 1,758 | 9 |
| *Vid* Rangoon | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 17 | 14 | 1 | 2 | 15 | 6 | 20 | 13 |
| *Vid* Pamban | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 722 | 2,885 | 10 | 22 | 69 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 744 | 2,954 | 12 |
| TOTAL | 23,217 | 91,261 | 12 | 612 | 2,252 | 13 | 311 | 1,013 | 15 | 90,506 | 3,09,745 | 3 | 143 | 358 | 8 | 779 | 3,116 | 9 | 22 | 69 | 2 | 5 | 17 | 14 | 373 | 1,761 | 8 | 115,968 | 4,69,507 | |
| GRAND TOTAL | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 332,402 | 11,95,579 | 1 |

NOTE.—This Return does not include Collections other than those belong

### *Abstract of Foreign Traffic with India by the Indo-European and Red Sea Routes for the year 1881-82.*

| ROUTE. | | Number of Messages by each Route (exclusive of Transit) To India. | From India. | Total. | Percentage of Number To India. | From India. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| INDO-EUROPEAN | *Vid* Teheran | 22,462 | 23,534 | 45,996 | 32·44 | 30·40 | 31·37 |
| | *Vid* Turkey | 1,183 | 945 | 2,128 | 1·71 | 1·22 | 1·45 |
| | Persian Gulf *vid* Kurrachee | 682 | 497 | 1,179 | 0·99 | 0·64 | 0·80 |
| RED SEA | *Vid* Suez | 44,907 | 52,431 | 97,338 | 64·86 | 67·74 | * 66·38 |
| TOTAL | | 69,234 | 77,407 | 146,641 | 100·00 | 100·00 | 100·00 |

* The Red Sea Route was interrupted from 13th July to 10th August 1881.

# APPENDIX F.

## *Synopsis of Complaints in which this Department is concerned for the year 1881-82.*

| Nature of Complaints. | Number of Complaints received. | | | | Number disposed of. Admitted. | | | | Rejected. Being Groundless. | | | Rejected. Not investigated for want of documents. | | | Total rejected. | Number of paid messages. | | | Percentage of messages which formed the subject of complaints. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Inland. | Railway. | Foreign. | Total received. | Inland. | Railway. | Foreign. | Total admitted. | Inland. | Railway. | Foreign. | Inland. | Railway. | Foreign. | | Inland. | Railway. | Foreign. | Inland. | Railway. | Foreign. | Total. |
| Non-delivery | 155 | 25 | 38 | 218 | 69 | 14 | 14 | 97 | 81 | 11 | 24 | 5 | ... | ... | 121 | ... | ... | ... | ·014 | ·013 | ·011 | ·013 |
| | 140 | 37 | 24 | 201 | 64 | 23 | 12 | 99 | 69 | 15 | 11 | 7 | ... | ... | 102 | ... | ... | .. | ·012 | ·021 | ·008 | ·012 |
| Delay | 40 | 10 | 13 | 63 | 27 | 7 | 11 | 45 | 13 | 3 | 2 | .. | ... | ... | 18 | 1,095,064 | 185,909 | 332,402 | ·003 | ·005 | ·004 | ·004 |
| | 56 | 10 | 7 | 73 | 46 | 7 | 5 | 58 | 10 | 3 | 2 | ... | .. | ... | 15 | 1,187,832* | 170,645 | 297,753 | ·005 | ·006 | ·002 | ·004 |
| Error | 104 | 18 | 34 | 156 | 94 | 18 | 32 | 144 | 10 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 12 | ... | ... | ... | ·010 | ·010 | ·010 | ·010 |
| | 121 | 10 | 35 | 166 | 105 | 9 | 32 | 146 | 15 | 1 | 3 | 1 | ... | ... | 20 | ... | ... | ... | ·010 | ·006 | ·012 | ·010 |
| Miscellaneous | 2 | 1 | 6 | 9 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 8 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | .. | ... | ·000 | ·001 | ·002 | ·001 |
| | 5 | 2 | 5 | 12 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 11 | 1 | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ·000 | ·001 | ·002 | ·001 |
| Total | 301 | 54 | 91 | 446 | 192 | 40 | 62 | 294 | 104 | 14 | 29 | 5 | ... | ... | 152 | ... | ... | ... | ·027 | ·029 | ·027 | ·028 |
| | 322 | 59 | 71 | 452 | 219 | 41 | 54 | 314 | 95 | 19 | 16 | 8 | ... | ... | 138 | ... | ... | ... | ·027 | ·034 | ·024 | ·027 |

Increase of Traffic . { Railway . . . 8 94 per cent.
Foreign . . . 11 64 „

Decrease . . . { Departmental . . . 6 75 „
Net . . . . 1·78 „

Increase and decrease in number of admitted complaints—
Decrease . { Departmental . . 12 33 per cent.
Railway . . . 2 44 „
Increase . Foreign . . . 14·81 „
Net decrease „ . . . 6·37 „

* This includes 13,453 Ceylon Messages for April, May, and June 1880.

## *Synopsis of Complaints in which other Telegraph Administrations are concerned for the year 1881-82.*

| Nature of Complaints. | Number of Complaints received. | | | Transferred to other Telegraph Administrations. Disposed of. Admitted. | | | Rejected. Being groundless. | | Rejected. On technical grounds. | | Total rejected. | Transferred, not yet disposed of | | Not transferred to other Telegraph Administrations. Not being supported by prescribed documents. | | Transfer forbidden by Convention. | | Number of paid messages. | | | Percentage of messages which formed the subject of complaints. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Railway. | Foreign. | Total received | Railway. | Foreign. | Total admitted. | Railway. | Foreign. | Railway. | Foreign. | | Railway. | Foreign. | Railway. | Foreign. | Railway. | Foreign. | Railway. | Foreign. | Total. | Railway | Foreign. | Total. |
| Non-delivery | 57 | 89 | 146 | 36 | 40 | 76 | 21 | 24 | ... | 1 | 46 | ... | 13 | ... | 6 | ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ·031 | ·027 | ·028 |
| | 74 | 92 | 166 | 32 | 44 | 76 | 39 | 26 | 1 | ... | 66 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 7 | ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ·043 | ·031 | ·035 |
| Delay | 35 | 36 | 71 | 28 | 22 | 50 | 7 | 6 | ... | ... | 13 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 6 | 185,909 | 332,402 | 518,311 | ·019 | ·011 | ·014 |
| | 32 | 23 | 55 | 24 | 15 | 39 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | 7 | ... | 5 | ... | 1 | 1 | 2 | 170,645 | 297,753 | 468,398 | ·019 | ·008 | ·012 |
| Error | 23 | 74 | 97 | 23 | 26 | 49 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 6 | ... | ... | ... | 40 | ... | ... | ... | ·012 | ·022 | ·019 |
| | 23 | 52 | 75 | 10 | 8 | 18 | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | 12 | 38 | ... | ... | ... | ·013 | ·017 | ·016 |
| Miscellaneous | 3 | 35 | 38 | 3 | 28 | 31 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 4 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ·002 | ·011 | ·007 |
| | 4 | 28 | 32 | 4 | 17 | 21 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ·002 | ·009 | ·007 |
| Total for the year | 118 | 234 | 352 | 90 | 116 | 206 | 28 | 34 | ... | 1 | 63 | ... | 24 | ... | 8 | ... | 51 | ... | ... | ... | ·064 | ·071 | ·068 |
| | 133 | 195 | 328 | 70 | 84 | 154 | 47 | 29 | 1 | ... | 77 | 1 | 27 | 1 | 10 | 13 | 45 | ... | ... | ... | ·077 | ·065 | ·070 |
| Balance from last year. | 1 | 23 | 9 | 1 | 21 | 22 | ... | 4 | ... | ... | 4 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 2 | 10 | 12 | 2 | 7 | 9 | ... | 2 | ... | .. | 2 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | . | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... |
| Total | 119 | 202 | 381 | 91 | 137 | 228 | 28 | 38 | ... | 1 | 67 | ... | 27 | ... | 8 | ... | 51 | ... | ... | ... | ·064 | ·079 | ·073 |
| | 135 | 205 | 340 | 72 | 91 | 163 | 47 | 31 | 1 | ... | 79 | 1 | 28 | 1 | 10 | 13 | 45 | ... | ... | ... | ·079 | ·069 | ·073 |

Increase in the number of admitted complaints . { Railway . 28·57 per cent.
Foreign . 38·09 „
Net . 33 77 „

*N. B.*—The figures in Antique are those for the last year.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

## RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. V OF 1883.

### APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

| Latest return received. | Railways. | Total mean length open. | Receipts for week ending 11th February 1882. Total. | Per mile open | Total mean length open. | Receipts for week ending 10th February 1883. Total. | Per mile open. | Total Receipts from 1st April 1881 to 11th February 1882. Total. | Per mile open per week. | Total Receipts from 1st April 1882 to 10th February 1883. Total. | Per mile open per week | Total Increase in 1882-83. | Total Decrease in 1882-83. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Guaranteed.* | | R | R | | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| h April 1883 | Eastern Bengal | 172 | 84,598 | 492 | 193 | 1,00,722 | 522 | 47,04,491 | 603 | 51,76,447 | 637 | 4,71,956 | ... |
| h ditto | Oudh and Rohilkhund | 547 | 1,15,531 | 211 | 547 | 85,206 | 156 | 45,31,717 | 183 | 42,27,307 | 171 | ... | 3,04,410 |
| h ditto | Sind, Punjab & Delhi | 676 | 2,01,045 | 297 | 676 | 1,88,239 | 278 | 82,38,410 | 269 | 85,02,546 | 278 | 2,64,136 | ... |
| h ditto | Madras | 858 | 1,28,496 | 150 | 861 | 1,28,805 | 150 | 54,77,771 | 141 | 59,72,563 | 154 | 4,94,792 | ... |
| h ditto | South Indian | 655 | 64,658 | 99 | 655 | 61,222 | 93 | 32,48,423 | 109 | 32,77,146 | 111 | 28,723 | ... |
| h ditto | Great Indian Peninsula | 1,447 | 9,07,574 | 627 | 1,458 | 8,24,593 | 566 | 2,92,18,051 | 446 | 2,87,37,598 | 437 | ... | 4,80,453 |
| h ditto | Bombay, Baroda and Central India | 444 | 1,88,467 | 424 | 461 | 2,17,357 | 471 | 81,84,322 | 407 | 85,98,163 | 413 | 4,13,841 | ... |
| | TOTAL | 4,799 | 16,90,369 | 352 | 4,851 | 16,06,144 | 331 | 6,36,03,185 | 293 | 6,44,91,770 | 295 | 8,88,585 | ... |
| | *State.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| h April 1883 | East Indian | 1,504 | 11,07,022 | 736 | 1,507 | 9,74,356 | 647 | 4,05,20,354 | 595 | 3,87,12,899 | 568 | ... | 18,07,455 |
| h ditto | Calcutta and South-Eastern | 28 | 3,475 | 124 | 43 | 4,325 | 101 | 1,31,688 | 104 | 1,88,437 | 123 | 56,749 | ... |
| h ditto | Nalhati | 27 | 1,555 | 57 | 27 | 1,668 | 62 | 57,532 | 47 | 61,879 | 50 | 4,347 | ... |
| h ditto | Northern Bengal | 233 | 39,775 | 171 | 230 | 40,207 | 214 | 16,59,151 | 158 | 19,13,082 | 184 | 2,53,931 | ... |
| h ditto | Tirhoot | 85 | 13,840 | 163 | 159 | 15,261 | 96 | 5,14,342 | 134 | 5,63,238 | 145 | 48,896 | ... |
| h ditto | Patna-Gya | 57 | 12,626 | 222 | ... | (a) | ... | 4,58,090 | 177 | (a) | ... | ... | ... |
| h ditto | Muttra-Hathras | 29 | 2,650 | 91 | 29 | 1,851 | 64 | 1,14,072 | 87 | 1,07,237 | 82 | ... | 6,835 |
| h ditto | Cawnpore-Furrakhabad | 87 | 8,756 | 101 | 87 | 8,493 | 98 | 2,93,005 | 104 | 2,97,296 | 76 | 4,291 | ... |
| h ditto | Dildarnagar-Ghazipur | 12 | 768 | 64 | 12 | 1,076 | 89 | 35,607 | 66 | 39,677 | 73 | 4,070 | ... |
| h ditto | Rajputana-Malwa | 1,117 | 2,68,300 | 240 | 1,116 | 2,42,475 | 217 | 83,91,821 | 166 | 90,85,245 | 180 | 6,93,424 | ... |
| h ditto | Wardha Coal | 45 | 12,134 | 270 | 45 | 11,700 | 260 | 4,42,805 | 217 | 5,17,471 | 255 | 74,666 | ... |
| h ditto | Nagpur & Chhattisgarh | 98 | 16,066 | 164 | 149 | 28,253 | 190 | 3,01,230 | 107 | 5,92,675 | 120 | 2,91,445 | ... |
| h ditto | Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley | 161 | 36,777 | 228 | 161 | 55,684 | 346 | 11,69,622 | 160 | 12,62,623 | 174 | 93,001 | ... |
| h ditto | Sindia | 75 | 6,933 | 92 | 75 | 6,533 | 87 | 2,79,272 | 82 | 2,67,735 | 79 | ... | 11,537 |
| h ditto | Punjab Northern | 368 | 56,172 | 153 | 422 | 51,396 | 122 | 26,54,633 | 161 | 25,27,291 | 137 | ... | 1,27,342 |
| h ditto | Indus Valley and Kandahar | 660 | 1,09,227 | 165 | 660 | 1,05,233 | 159 | 45,01,154 | 151 | 44,86,560 | 151 | ... | 14,594 |
| h ditto | Muttra-Achnera | 23 | 969 | 42 | 23 | 1,580 | 69 | (b) 13,468 | 44 | 58,541 | 57 | 45,073 | ... |
| h ditto | Kaunia-Dharla | 32 | 2,033 | 64 | 32 | 3,422 | 107 | (c) 47,848 | 79 | 86,786 | 59 | 38,938 | ... |
| | TOTAL | 3,137 | 5,92,056 | 189 | 3,270 | 5,88,157 | 179 | 2,10,65,340 | 151 | 2,20,55,773 | 155 | (d) 14,48,523 | ... |
| | *Native States.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| April 1883 | Bhavnagar-Gondal | 193 | 19,339 | 100 | 193 | 15,051 | 78 | 6,77,394 | 90 | 7,01,469 | 80 | 24,075 | ... |
| ditto | Nizam's | 121 | 17,305 | 143 | 121 | 18,920 | 156 | 6,78,815 | 124 | 7,54,397 | 138 | 75,582 | ... |
| ditto | Mysore | 58 | 1,886 | 33 | 86 | 5,472 | 64 | 1,29,469 | 49 | 2,60,367 | 67 | 1,30,898 | ... |
| ditto | Jodhpore | ... | ... | ... | 19 | 624 | 33 | ... | ... | (e) 20,036 | 32 | 20,036 | ... |
| | TOTAL | 372 | 38,530 | 104 | 419 | 40,067 | 96 | 14,85,678 | 95 | 17,36,269 | 92 | 2,50,591 | ... |
| | GRAND TOTAL | 9,812 | 34,27,977 | 349 | 10,047 | 32,08,724 | 319 | 12,66,74,557 | 288 | 12,69,96,711 | 284 | (d) 7,80,244 | ... |
| | ss ESTIMATED EXPENSES | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6,34,11,374 | 144 | 6,10,93,608 | 137 | ... | ... |
| | NET RECEIPTS | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6,32,63,183 | 144 | 6,59,03,103 | 147 | (d) 21,81,830 | ... |

(a) Returns for 1883 have not been received.
(b) Total receipts from 12th November 1881 to 11th February 1882.
(c) Total receipts from 9th July 1881 to 11th February 1882.
(d) Excluding Patna-Gya Railway figures.
(e) Total receipts from 24th June 1882 to 10th February 1883.

N. B.—The figures in Antique are those for the last year

R. A. SARGEAUNT, *Major, R.E.,*
*Offg. Under-Secretary.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

[TELEGRAPH.]

## ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY 1883.

| CLASS OF MESSAGES. | ROUTE. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | TOTAL. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | WEST. | | | | | | | | EAST. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | VIA TEHERAN. | | VIA TURKEY. | | PERSIAN GULF. | | VIA SUEZ. | | VIA AMUR. | | VIA MADRAS. | | VIA RANGOON. | | NATIVE BURMA. | | VIA PAUMBEN. | | | |
| | No. | Indian Value. | No. | Indian Value. | No. | Indian Value. | No. | Indian Value. | No. | Indian Value | No. | Indian Value. | No. | Indian Value. | No. | Indian Value. | No. | Indian Value. | No. | Indian Value |
| INDIAN. | | R a. | | R a. | | R a. | | R a | | R a. | | R a | | R a. | | R a. | | R a. | | |
| Sent | 3,738 | 15,959 15 | 116 | 315 8 | 38 | 143 7 | 3,626 | 10,861 12 | ... | ... | 849 | 2,488 12 | 228 | 749 15 | 517 | 685 14 | 1,795 | 3,376 13 | 10,907 | 34,582 |
| Received | 2,438 | 10,914 1 | 100 | 378 9 | 45 | 217 12 | 4,258 | 16,164 9 | ... | ... | 764 | 2,108 0 | 294 | 860 11 | ... | ... | 1,770 | 3,423 8 | 9,669 | 34,067 |
| TOTAL | 6,176 | 26,874 0 | 216 | 694 1 | 83 | 361 3 | 7,884 | 27,026 5 | ... | ... | 1,613 | 4,596 12 | 522 | 1,610 10 | 517 | 685 14 | 3,565 | 6,800 5 | 20,576 | 68,649 |
| TRANSIT. From East to West— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Received. Vid Madras | 264 | 1,801 8 | 9 | 20 4 | 2 | 3 12 | 4,260 | 16,423 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4,535 | 18,258 |
| " Rangoon | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| " Laingha | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| " Paumben | 257 | 795 13 | 2 | 14 6 | ... | ... | 227 | 657 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 486 | 1,467 |
| From West to East— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sent. Vid Madras | 945 | 4,858 0 | 72 | 294 12 | ... | ... | 3,348 | 13,034 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4,365 | 18,187 |
| " Rangoon | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| " Laingha | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| " Paumben | 102 | 540 12 | 10 | 33 0 | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 112 | 573 |
| From West to West— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Vid Bombay and Karachi. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 11 | 251 | 934 12 | 255 | 955 |
| Vid Karachi and Bombay. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| From East to East— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Vid Paumben | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 80 | 324 7 | 2 | 4 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 82 | 329 |
| " Madras | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 73 | 279 9 | 73 | 279 |
| " Rangoon | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | 1 | 2 7 | ... | ... | 1 | 2 |
| TOTAL | 1,568 | 7,996 1 | 93 | 371 6 | 5 | 21 12 | 7,835 | 30,115 4 | ... | ... | 80 | 324 7 | 2 | 4 15 | 2 | 5 2 | 324 | 1,214 5 | 9,909 | 40,053 |
| GRAND TOTAL | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 30,485 | 1,08,702 |

## ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC WITH INDIA BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN AND RED SEA ROUTES FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY 1883.

| ROUTE. | | NUMBER OF MESSAGES BY EACH ROUTE (EXCLUSIVE OF TRANSIT). | | | PERCENTAGE OF NUMBER. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | To India. | From India. | TOTAL. | To India. | From India. | TOTAL. |
| INDO-EUROPEAN | Vid Teheran | 2,438 | 3,738 | 6,176 | 35·64 | 49·72 | 43·01 |
| | " Turkey | 100 | 116 | 216 | 1·46 | 1·54 | 1·50 |
| | Persian Gulf vid Karachi | 45 | 38 | 83 | 0·66 | 0·51 | 0·58 |
| RED SEA | Vid Suez | 4,258 | 3,626 | 7,884 | 62·24 | 48 23 | 54·91 |
| | TOTAL | 6,841 | 7,518 | 14,359 | 100·00 | 100·00 | 100·00 |

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2nd HALF OF APRIL 1883, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1112, 1113, 1114 AND 1115 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 26th MAY 1883.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

| Provinces. | Districts. | Wheat. Present fortnight. | Wheat. Past fortnight. | Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of last year. | Barley. Present fortnight. | Barley. Past fortnight. | Barley. Corresponding fortnight of last year. | Rice. Best sort. Present fortnight. | Rice. Best sort. Past fortnight. | Rice. Best sort. Corresponding fortnight of last year. | Rice. Common. Present fortnight. | Rice. Common. Past fortnight. | Rice. Common. Corresponding fortnight of last year. | Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight. | Great Millet. Past fortnight. | Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of last year. | Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight. | Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight. | Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of last year. | Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum*, *Eleusine Coracana*, &c. Present fortnight. | Lesser Millets. Past fortnight. | Lesser Millets. Corresponding fortnight of last year. | Gram. Present fortnight. | Gram. Past fortnight. | Gram. Corresponding fortnight of last year. | Firewood. Present fortnight. | Firewood. Past fortnight. | Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of last year. | Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight. | Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight. | Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of last year. | Salt. Retail. Present fortnight. | Salt. Retail. Past fortnight. | Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of last year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. |
| | **Arakan Division.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| British Burma. | Akyab | 6 6 | ... | 6 10 | ... | ... | ... | 9 8 | ... | 18 0 | 12 8 | ... | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | ... | 10 0 | 180 0 | ... | 210 0 | 32 0 | ... | 50 0 | 25 0 | ... | 40 0 |
| | Northern Arakan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | ... | 11 0 | 10 0 | ... | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | ... | ... |
| | Kyoukpyoo | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 1 | ... | 18 1 | 16 9 | ... | 19 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 200 0 | ... | ... | ... | 30 0 | ... | ... |
| | Sandoway | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 22 0 | ... | 27 7 | 22 14 | ... | 33 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 0 | ... | 4 0 | 15 0 | ... | 469 11 | ... | ... | ... | 39 0 | ... | 39 0 |
| | **Pegu Division.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Rangoon Town | 15 5 | 15 5 | 16 4 | ... | ... | ... | 11 6 | 12 0 | 15 4 | 12 0 | 12 3 | 18 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 7 | 20 4 | 20 4 | 324 0 | 320 0 | 324 0 | 50 11 | 50 11 | 50 11 | 22 10 | 22 10 | 22 10 |
| | Tharrawaddy | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Prome | 12 2 | 12 2 | 18 3 | ... | ... | ... | 12 3 | 13 7 | 16 12 | 15 4 | 17 2 | 19 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 9 | 15 9 | 24 4 | 139 11 | 139 11 | 139 11 | 25 5 | 29 9 | 32 4 | 16 5 | 18 10 | 18 10 |
| | **Irrawaddy Division.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Henzada | ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 15 | 11 15 | 17 14 | 15 10 | 15 10 | 26 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 183 8 | 183 8 | 183 8 | 29 9 | 29 9 | 29 9 | 29 9 | 29 9 | 29 9 |
| | Bassein | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 13 | 10 10 | 14 4 | 13 9 | 12 11 | 21 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 14 | 10 14 | 15 1 | 265 7 | 265 7 | 145 4 | 21 4 | 28 9 | 39 0 | 17 9 | 23 1 | 30 1 |
| | Thonegna | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 4 | 10 12 | 13 11 | 13 13 | 14 11 | 18 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 15 | 14 15 | 16 13 | 147 10 | 147 10 | 147 10 | 35 7 | 35 7 | 47 5 | 33 12 | 33 12 | 44 5 |
| | Thayetmyo | 13 6 | 13 6 | 15 1 | ... | ... | ... | 11 11 | 11 11 | 11 11 | 13 13 | 13 13 | 15 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 7 | 18 7 | 14 6 | 245 0 | 245 0 | 245 0 | 25 5 | 25 5 | 25 6 | 18 15 | 18 15 | 18 15 |
| | **Tenasserim Division.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Moulmein Town and Amherst | 12 2 | 12 2 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | 9 11 | 12 8 | 16 10 | 12 2 | 13 14 | 20 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 2 | 12 2 | 11 1 | 220 0 | 220 0 | 220 0 | 32 5 | 32 5 | 52 1 | 22 12 | 22 12 | 24 0 |
| | Tavoy | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 6 | 12 6 | 13 12 | 19 6 | 19 6 | 21 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 399 3 | 399 3 | 399 3 | 24 2 | 24 2 | 24 2 | 16 1 | 16 1 | 16 1 |
| | Mergui | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 5 | 17 5 | 17 5 | 21 12 | 21 12 | 21 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 428 0 | 428 0 | 428 0 | 30 7½ | 30 6 | 36 8 | 14 7½ | 14 7½ | 29 3 |
| | Toungoo | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 13 | 16 0 | 15 12 | 16 0 | 18 3 | 21 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 8 | 12 9 | 12 9 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 29 6 | 28 3 | 32 0 | 18 2 | 18 2 | 15 12 |
| | Shwaygyin | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 1 | 12 12 | 13 13 | 13 13 | 13 13 | 15 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 250 0 | 250 0 | 250 0 | 32 3 | 32 3 | 39 5 | 18 14 | 18 14 | 14 2 |
| | Salween | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Rs. a. p. per | Rs. a. p. maund. | Rs. a. p. | | | |
| Raj-pootana. | Bánswára (Meywar Agency) | 18 12 | 18 12 | 25 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 7 8 | 17 8 | 17 8 | 18 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 26 4 | 26 4 | 42 8 | ... | ... | ... | 3 2 6 | ... | ... | 12 8 | 12 8 | 11 6 |

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(*Statistical Branch.*)

D. BARBOUR,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

## REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 29th MAY 1883.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Rain has fallen more or less throughout the country during the past week. In the Madras Presidency, in the Punjab, in Assam, in Mysore and Coorg, and in the Rajputana States it has been general, while in Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Central India States and British Burma there has been rain in many districts. In the Bombay Presidency it has been extremely slight.

In the Madras Presidency the second paddy crop in some districts is being harvested, and in the Punjab the *rabi* harvest still continues in a few districts. Standing crops are reported to be good or fair in the Madras Presidency, good in Bengal and in the Mysore State. Sugarcane is doing well generally in the Bombay Presidency, in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and in Bengal, but is said to be suffering from heat in Sambalpur in the Central Provinces. Early rice and jute are thriving in Bengal, and indigo prospects are good. The mango and melon crops have been somewhat damaged at Allahabad by the violent storms of the past week, and crops on the threshing floor in Sitapur in Oudh and in one or two places in the Punjab have also been injured by the recent rain.

Ploughing and sowing continue in parts of the Bombay Presidency, in the Punjab, and in Bengal, and have been resumed also in Sylhet and Cachar as fast as the floods abate. In the Bombay Presidency, in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, in the Punjab, in the Central Provinces, and in the Nizam's territories preparations for the *kharif* sowings are in general progress.

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Madras—(May 30th)** | | |
| Bellary ... | ·15 (one station) | Standing crops generally good; harvest paddy, yield average. |
| Kurnool ... | 1·5 (one station) | Standing crops good; harvest second crop paddy, outturn twelve annas; small pox and cattle-disease in parts, latter more general. |
| Ganjam ... | ·75 (average of fifteen stations). | Standing crops cotton and *ragi* thriving; fever, small-pox, and cholera decreasing; cattle-disease slight. |
| Kistna ... | ·04 (average of three stations). | Small-pox continues in Guntur circle: fever and guinea-worm slight; cattle-disease decreasing in three taluks and disappearing in others. |
| Chingleput (Madras) ... | 1·4 (one station) | Standing crops good where water available; harvest of *kar* paddy and *ragi*, yield three-quarter; small-pox and cattle-disease slight in parts. |
| Coimbatore .. | 1·71 (average of thirteen stations). | Standing crops good; harvest paddy, *cholum*, and *cumboo* in parts, outturn above average in one and average in two taluks; fever and small-pox in parts. |
| Tanjore ... | ..... | Standing crops good; harvest paddy, gingelly seed and flax, outturn below average. |
| Madura ... | ·24 (average of two stations). | Standing crops fair; cholera in parts; cattle good, except in parts of one taluk. |
| Malabar ... | ·97 (average of fourteen stations). | First crop germinating, several taluks harvesting; third crop continues in parts; fever and small-pox continue, latter in all taluks. |
| Travancore ... | 1·07 | Cultivation progressing; fever and small-pox continue. *General Remarks.*—No rain in Tanjore; general prospects good. |
| **Bombay—(May 30th)** | | |
| Kurrachee ... | *Nil* | Weather sultry; river at Kotri on 28th, 7 feet 6 inches, against 8 feet 5 inches on corresponding date last year; 5 fresh cases of small-pox in Kurrachee from 13th to 25th, no deaths, remaining sick 7; total 483 cases, 120 deaths; disease in eight villages in districts, 71 fresh cases, 1 death, remaining sick 39; fever in six talukas; cattle-disease in Shahbander; *kharif* preparations going on; mango crop attacked by blight; wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Kurrachee 24, 32 and 36, in Sehwan 32, 40 and 40, in Ghorabari 20, 44 and 44, and in Mirpur Botoro 22, 32 and 34 lbs. per rupee respectively. |
| Hyderabad ... | In Moro ·35 on 23rd | River low; weather warm and close at night; small-pox in seven, fever in three, and cattle-disease in four talukas; wheat 24, *bajri* 39, *juari* 50, red rice 28, and white rice 22 lbs. per rupee. |
| Ahmedabad ... | 2·21 | Preparation for *kharif* continues; cholera in Ahmedabad disappeared, the persons last reported have recovered; small-pox in Parantej; wheat 27 and *bajri* 28 lbs. per rupee. |
| Baroda ... | Slight rain | Weather cloudy; sugarcane in good condition; health good; *bajri* 27¾ and rice 24 lbs. per rupee. |
| Surat ... | ·21 | Preparation for *kharif* continues; small-pox in Surat, average death 1; *juari* 43 and *nagli* 49 lbs. per rupee. |
| Násik ... | Slight rain in Igatpuri and Niphad. | Land being prepared for next season; locusts in Násik, Igatpuri, Sinnar, Dindori, Niphad, and Chandor talukas; wheat 27, *bajri* 30, and rice 22½ lbs. per rupee. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Bombay**—*contd.* | | |
| Colaba (Bombay) ... | Rain on 27th, 28th, and 29th; total of week, ·29. | Total since 1st January ·41, being ·12 below average; abnormal temperature 1° degree cool on 27th, *nil* on 28th, and 1° warm on all other days; vapour in air silghtly in excess of normal; abnormal wind southerly from 23rd to 28th and rather strong on 23rd and 28th; wind normal on 29th; distant lighting on 29th. |
| Poona ... | ..... | Cholera cases 636, fatal 278; locusts in seven talukas; *bajri* 37 and *juari* 44 lbs. per rupee, in Poona *bajri* 34 and *juari* 41 lbs. per rupee. |
| Ahmednagar ... | ..... | Cholera throughout the district, except Nagar, Karjat, and Jamkhed; cattle-disease in Parner; small-pox in Jamkhed; *juari*—maximum 72 lbs. per rupee in Jamkhed, minimum 42 lbs. in Akola; *bajri*—maximum 60 lbs. per rupee in Jamkhed, minimum 23 lbs. in Akola; locusts in Shrigonda and Akola talukas. |
| Sholapur ... | ..... | Cholera in twenty villages, out of 117 cases, 47 fatal; *juari* 56½ and *bajri* 50½ lbs. per rupee. |
| Dharwar ... | 1·10 in Ron; slight in Nargund, Gadag, and Karajgi. | Rain wanted in other talukas; ground being prepared for early crops; paddy being sown in seven talukas; scarcity of drinking-water still continues in eight villages of petta Nargund; a flight of locusts passed through Hubli taluka; small-pox in Kod and fever in Mundargi; rice minimum 24 and *juari* 45 lbs. per rupee. |
| Kanara ... | ..... | Preparing ground and sowing seed for monsoon crop; sugarcane plants healthy; small-pox in three and fever in two talukas; common rice in Karwar 12⅓ seers per rupee, in district average 13¾ seers. |
| Rajkot ... | ..... | General health good; weather hot and cloudy; cholera continues in Navanagar taluka; *bajri* 29 and *juari* 32 lbs. per rupee |
| | | *General Remarks*—Preparations for *kharif* in progress; slight rain in a few districts, much wanted in the Southern Mahratta country; locusts in Násik, Ahmednagar, Poona, Satara, Ratnagiri, and Belgaum; cholera in Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Satara, Belgaum, Kaladgi, and Tanna; small-pox and fever in a few places. |
| **Bengal**—(May 30th) | | |
| Chittagong ... | 2·11 | Weather hot and oppressive; prospects of crops fair; prices risen; cholera and cattle-disease continue; fever reported. |
| Dacca ... | *Nil* | Sowing of paddy, *sessamum*, and *moong* pulse and planting of sugarcane going on; prospects of standing crops not so good, owing to untimely rising of weather. |
| 24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta) | Alipore, ·39 | Sowing of *amun* crops on low lands and of early crops going on, but more rain wanted; price of common rice stationary; health of people generally good. |
| Moorshedabad ... | ·84 | *Bhadoi* sowing not yet over; *boro* paddy doing well, in some places it is being harvested; except a few cases of cholera here and there, public health generally good. |
| Rajshahye ... | Rain very partial | East of district has had a good supply; crops doing well; *boro* paddy being harvested; health good. |
| Burdwan ... | 2·4; Raneegungo, ·35; elsewhere, *nil*. | Rain wanted except at head-quarters; prospects of *aus* crop bad in Cutwa sub-division; health generally fair. |
| Rungpore ... | ·10 | Prospects of *aus* rice and jute generally good; *cheena* being cut; *kaon* in ear; *amun* being sown; cholera reported from some parts of district, especially from Nilphamari sub-division. |
| Bhagálpur ... | ·44 | Prospects of crops good; more rain wanted. |
| Purneah ... | ·07 | Crops doing well; weeding and sowing progressing; health fair; a little cholera reported. |
| Patna ... | *Nil* | No crop in the fields excepting *cheena*; collection of cotton continues; a few cases of cholera reported from Barrh and Behar sub-divisions, cholera epidemic in Behar town; small-pox prevalent in thana Silao. |
| Durbhunga ... | *Nil* | Crops flourishing; prices stationary; cholera in town and district. |
| Hazáribágh ... | ·95 | Weather hot and close; fields being prepared; sowing of paddy commenced; cholera and small-pox still reported; general health good. |
| Cuttack ... | ·80 | Weather very hot; atmosphere cloudy; ploughing in progress; sowing of early rice commenced; public health good. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—There has been rain this week in many parts of these provinces; agricultural prospects are generally favourable, though in several places more rain is still required, and in parts of Northern and Eastern Bengal too much rain has somewhat interfered with the cultivation of low lands in several places; early rice and jute have been sown and sugarcane planted, and the young plants are thriving well in Behar and other places; prospects of indigo crop now reported to be favourable; in Darjeeling tea outturn very uneven; sporadic cholera still reported from several places and small-pox from a few, and fever from two or three districts. |
| **N. W. Provinces and Oudh**— | | |
| Benares (May 29th) | Benares, ·30 | Sugarcane being irrigated; health of men and cattle generally good; prices steady. |
| Allahabad ( „ 30th) | Rain in seven tahsils, averaging ·70. | Violent storms uprooting trees and damaged mango and melon crops on 22nd, 23rd, and 24th, weather still cloudy; cholera in two fresh localities; prices steady. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **N. W. Provinces and Oudh**—*contd.* | | |
| Gorakhpur (May 28th) | ..... | Local storms in the beginning of the week; sugarcane under irrigation; some scattered cases of cholera and cattle-disease; prices stationary. |
| Jhánsi ( „ „ ) | Mow, 1·10; Garotha, ·20. | Weather cloudy and stormy, with a very slight fall of hail; manuring of fields for *kharif* crops is going on; prices stationary; health good; no cattle-disease. |
| Agra ( „ 29th) | ·20 to ·80 during week | Indigo and sugarcane being irrigated; fever in three and small-pox in five parganas; sporadic cholera in two parganas; prices stationary. |
| Bareilly ( „ „ ) | Over 1·00 ... | Weather abnormally cold, cloudy, and damp, and shows signs of clearing; markets steady. |
| Meerut ( „ „ ) | Slight rain in all tahsils | Weather cloudy and cool during past week, wind easterly; health good, but slight cattle-disease in Meerut and Bagpat; supplies abundant; prices unchanged. |
| Kumaun ( „ „ ) | Good rain during week | Sun now required; some small-pox, otherwise general health good; prices easier. |
| Lucknow, ( „ „ ) | Lucknow, ·30; Malihabad, ·53. | Wind easterly; prices stationary; occasional reports of cholera and small-pox; general health good. |
| Partabgarh ( „ „ ) | ·55 at Sadr; ·40 at Kunda; slight drizzle at Patti. | Prices have fallen slightly; general health good; small-pox still reported from Kunda. |
| Sitapur ( „ „ ) | Rain throughout district; 2·70 at Sadr. | Sugarcane sowings have increased; some damage to grain still in threshing floors in *ganjar* lands; small-pox much less; prices unchanged. |
| Fyzabad ... | ..... | No report received. |
| Rae Bareli (May 28th) | ·09 | Weather cloudy; cholera increased and small-pox and fever continue; prices almost stationary. |
| Cawnpore ( „ 29th) | Light rain in six parganas. | Temperature lower; small-pox and fever diminished in town and district; *rabi* crops harvested; cattle-disease slight; prices stationary. |
| Farukhabad ( „ „ ) | Occasional showers | Weather quite cool during week and cloudy; health of people good; markets well supplied; prices steady. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Rain has fallen all over the province, most heavily in the northern districts; violent storms in Allahabad have damaged the mango and melon crops; cholera seems to be spreading in the Allahabad and Rae Bareli districts, and a few cases are reported from Gorakhpur, Lucknow, Agra, and Almora; prices remain steady. |
| **Punjab—(May 29th)** | | |
| Delhi ... | ·5 | Health fair; no fresh cases of cholera; prices steady. |
| Hissar ... | Rain throughout the district; 1·1 at Sadr. | Health good; prices fluctuating. |
| Umballa ... | 1·4 | Health fair; preparations being made for *kharif* and sugarcane sowing; prices stationary. |
| Jullundur ... | ·54 | Health good; *kharif* ploughing commenced; prices steady. |
| Amritsar ... | 1·3 | Health good; wheat in field injured to some extent by rain; prices generally steady. |
| Sialkot ... | ·1 | Measles abating; crops on threshing floors damaged by rain; prices steady. |
| Ferozepore ... | ·2 at Sadr; 3·2 at Moga. | Health good; harvesting in progress; prices steady. |
| Lahore ... | 2·7 | Health good; prices stationary. |
| Rawalpindi ... | ·1 | Health good; prices falling. |
| Mooltan ... | 1·1 at Sadr | Health good; harvesting continues; preparations being made for *kharif* sowings; prices steady. |
| Dera Ismail Khan ... | ·76 | Health good; harvesting in progress; prices steady. |
| Peshawar ... | Slight rain | Health good; prices falling. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Rain has fallen generally throughout the province; health and harvest prospects good. |
| **Central Provinces—(May 30th)** | | |
| Nagpur (May 30th) | ·30 | Weather cloudy; land being prepared for *kharif* sowings; small-pox continues; cholera in Kotal tahsil; prices steady. |
| Jubbulpore ... | ·24 | Weather cloudy; threshing and winnowing completed; prices stationary; small-pox continues; cattle-disease in some places; wheat 22 and rice 15½ lbs. per rupee. |
| Saugor (May 28th) | 1·65 | General weather pleasant latterly; ploughing proceeding; prices easy; health fair. |
| Khandwa ( „ 29th) | ..... | Weather hot, occasional clouds; preparations for *kharif* sowings continue; 19 deaths from small-pox; wheat 16, rice 15, and *juari* 19 lbs. per rupee. |
| Seoni ( „ „ ) | ·18 on 29th, with storm. | Twelve deaths from cholera; large exports of wheat; prices stationary. |
| Hoshangabad ... | ..... | No report received. |
| Raipur (May 26th) | ..... | Weather cool latterly; health good; cattle-disease in Sumga and Dhamtari; prices steady. |
| Sambalpur ( „ 24th) | ·55 | Weather hot, storm on 23rd evening; prospects fair; sugarcane suffering from intense heat; health good; prices steady. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Rain in some districts; weather close and cloudy; ploughing proceeding; small-pox and cholera in some districts, but slight; prices steady. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **British Burma—(May 26th)** | | |
| Akyab ... | ·11 | Total rainfall 15·35 inches; 10 deaths from cholera in three townships, otherwise public health good; cattle-disease in one township; 13 deaths from cholera for week ending 19th May not reported. |
| Rangoon ... | 1·50 | Total rainfall 9·12 inches; 4 deaths from small-pox, otherwise public health good; prices of *ngakyouk* paddy per 100 baskets 91 rupees with good demand, and of *ngatsain* 90 rupees with few buyers. |
| Bassein ... | *Nil* | Total rainfall 4·67 inches; 5 deaths from cholera and 7 from small-pox in one township, otherwise public health good; 3 cattle mortality in one township. |
| Prome ... | 1·28 | Total rainfall 5·16 inches; 1 death from cholera in district, otherwise public health good. |
| Amherst (Moulmein) ... | 4·33 | Total rainfall 11·94 inches; public health in Moulmein and district good; 67 deaths of cattle in Wagaroo township; ploughing commenced in district. |
| Toungoo ... | ·88 | Total rainfall 8·08 inches; public health good. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Public health on the whole good; cattle-disease in parts of the Akyab, Bassein, and Amherst districts; rainfall irregular, moonsoon not yet general; price of paddy fairly steady. |
| **Assam—(May 30th)** | | |
| Gauhati (May 29th) | ·53 | Weather dry and hot; fever, cholera, and cattle-disease still prevalent in the interior and at the station; some damage to *ahu* paddy on low grounds reported. |
| Sylhet ( „ 30th) | 0·32 | Fine weather; water rapidly failing; cultivation generally resumed; cholera and small-pox reported. |
| Cachar ( „ „ ) | ·15 | Weather warm; ploughing for *dumahi* crops again commencing in those parts of the district not under water; common rice 11 seers per rupee; a few deaths from small-pox and cholera reported. |
| Dibrugarh ( „ „ ) | 0·23 | Weather warm; ploughing for *sali dhan;* prospects of *ahu* crops good; cholera reported. |
| **Mysore and Coorg—(May 30th)** | | |
| Bangalore ... | ·56 | Standing crops in good condition; prospects favourable. |
| Mysore ... | ·29 | Standing crops in good condition; prospects favourable. |
| Mercara ... | 1·94 | Recent rain has been favourable for agricultural operations; paddy has been sown in the Mercara taluk, and is being reaped in the Surlabimut-nad; coffee berries are swelling; price of food-grains stationary; public health indifferent; fever common; small-pox prevalent in Yedar-nad and Gadinad. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—1·60 at Chickmagalar; standing crops in good condition; prospects favourable; public health generally good prices have slightly fallen. |
| **Berar & Hyderabad—(May 30th)** | | |
| Amráoti (May 30th) | ..... | Weather hot and cloudy; preparations for *kharif* sowings continue, wheat 16 and *juari* 26 seers per rupee. |
| Akola ( „ „ ) | ..... | Weather hot; cultivators busily engaged in preparing land for ensuing season. |
| Hyderabad ( „ 25th ) | ..... | Reaping of *tabi* crops nearly concluded; preparations for coming *kharif* crops continue; cholera and small-pox prevail in some taluks; no cattle-disease; prices—wheat 16¾, coarse rice 10¼, white *juari* 23⅛, yellow *juari* 29, and *tur* 24½ seers per current sicca rupee. |
| Hyderabad ( „ 31st ) | ..... | Reaping of *tabi* crops nearly concluded; preparations for coming *kharif* crops continue; cholera in mild form in four taluks; small-pox still prevalent; prices—wheat 16½, coarse rice 10, white *juari* 23½, yellow *juari* 28½, and *tur* 25½ seers per current sicca rupee. |
| **Central India States—(May 30th)** | | |
| Indore ... | ·37 | Weather cloudy and cool; health good. |
| Motar (Gwalior) ... | 1·0 | Weather cool and cloudy; small-pox decreasing. |
| Sutna ... | ·45 | Dust-storms and thunder, weather cooler and cloudy; health good. |
| Rutlam ... | .... | No report received. |
| Neemuch ... | 2·51 | High winds; public health good. |
| Goona ... | ·94 | Weather cloudy; health good; wheat 24 seers per rupee. |
| Bhopal ... | | No report received. |
| Agar ... | 2·0 | Eight admissions and 5 deaths from cholera reported from Mandsaur; prospects favourable; prices stationary. |
| Sehore ... | Slight shower | Storm on 25th; crops and public health good. |
| Nowgong ... | ·59 | Weather cloudy; heavy dust-storms; public health good. |
| Manpur ... | ..... | No report received. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Rajputana—** | | |
| Abu (May 13th) | 6·04 | During nights storms with thunder and rain, weather now clear with occasional clouds. |
| Sirohi ( „ 27th) | 1·10 | Tanks nearly full, fair amount of water in wells; health good; hot on 21st and 22nd, from 23rd weather completely changed; storms from north-east with thunder and rain of daily occurrence, at intervals; weather cloudy and cool. |
| Marwar ( „ 25th) | 1·18 | About fifteen days water brought into tanks by recent rains; health comparatively good; crops have been harvested; change in temperature; two storms during nights of 22nd and 23rd, with good fall of rain, cool, hot winds ceased; prices falling |
| Meywar ( „ „ ) | 0·38 | Tanks and wells fair; health good; crops harvested; weather monsoonish. |
| Harowti ( „ 26th) | Deoli, 1·07; Tonk, 1·52; Kotah, 1·57, Shapura, 21. | Fierce dust-storm all Tuesday night, rain and high winds since; grain in fields damaged; weather cloudy and cooler; health good. |
| Jhallawar ( „ 23rd) | ..... | Hot dust-storms; health good. |
| Ajmere ( „ 29th) | 2·21 | After unusually severe heat, constant storms and rains have fallen, health good. |
| Joypore ( „ „ ) | 2·05 | Weather cloudy, with variable winds, health good; prices stationary |
| Ulwur ( „ „ ) | 0·73 | Cotton sowing progressing; cholera continues; prices steady. |
| **Nepal—(May 24th)** | | |
| Katmandu (May 24th) | Drops | Prospects good; weather showery and rather close at times. |

## SUMMARY OF WEATHER CHARACTERISTICS FOR 6 MONTHS, NOVEMBER 1882 TO APRIL 1883, AND NOTES ON THE PRESENT PROSPECTS SUBMITTED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL REPORTER TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

*Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department,—Meteorological, No. 48, dated Simla, the 31st May 1883.*

Read the following :—

Memorandum on the chief weather characteristics of India during the six months, November 1882 to April 1883, and a Note on the present prospects submitted by the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

## RESOLUTION.

*Memorandum on the chief weather characteristics of India during the six months, November 1882 to April 1883.*

The early days of November were marked by the presence of a large shallow area of deficient pressure over the Bay of Bengal (a feature usually characteristic of the month of October), and the north easterly and easterly winds which prevailed at this time on the Arakan coast and over the head of the Bay were a portion of the cyclonic circulation around this system. By the 10th, however, the normal distribution of pressure, &c., had set in; the barometer had risen both over the land and over the Bay; and the barometric readings became highest in the Punjab, while the area of deficient pressure slowly receded southward, and was followed by a gradual extension of the north-easterly current. On the 14th, 1½ inches of rain fell at Madras, and from that date onward, the north-east monsoon, now nearly a month late, blew on the Carnatic coast with average strength; within the week following over 6 inches of rain fell at Madras. From the 15th to the 20th, there was a large excess of pressure over the whole of India. This had the effect of pushing so far to the southward the baric minimum on which the Carnatic rainfall depends, as to place all parts of the country except the extreme south outside the area of precipitation. On the 22nd a well-marked cyclonic depression was formed near Ceylon,

and, gradually intensifying, passed over the land on the evening of the 24th, striking the coast between Madras and Negapatam. This centre advanced on a north-westerly course, across the peninsula, occasioning rain as far north as Bengal; and between November 21st and 27th the following amounts were registered :—

| | Inches. | | Inches. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Vizagapatam | ... 8·10 | Madras | ... 9·89 |
| Masulipatam | ... 6·38 | Negapatam | ... 7·72 |

Colombo ... 6·97 inches.

After the disappearance of this depression, the barometer rose; but subsequently a new disturbance appeared near Ceylon, and the distribution, at the close of the month, shewed a large area of high pressure in the north-west, with an area of deficient pressure over Madras, where heavy rain was falling.

The averages of the whole month shew that, notwithstanding the general excess of pressure which existed about the middle of the month, the average pressure was below the mean, except in Sind, Gujarat, the Punjab, and the North-Western Provinces, while the rainfall was above the average except in the same provinces. At Madras itself, the rainfall was remarkably heavy on the 15th and 16th.

On December 1st, the depression noticed at the close of the previous month lay near Masulipatam. During the next two or three days, it gradually spread out and broke up; and, as it disappeared, the rainfall ceased along the Carnatic coast, and the monsoon became unsteady. During the remainder of the month, the changes were generally unimportant, and little occurred worthy of note.

The returns of the whole month shew that pressure was below the mean in nearly all places, except Gujarat, Khandesh, and Burma; but that the deficiency was very uniform. Except in Madras, temperature was above the mean, while the total amount of rain was below the small average of the month even in the Punjab and North-Western Provinces.

In January, the pressure is usually highest in the Punjab and along the Himalayan range; almost equally high over the Central Provinces, slightly lower along the Gangetic valley, and lowest in the neighbourhood of Ceylon. In the month under review, the high pressure over the Punjab was less marked than usual, while, along the foot of the mountains, it was more pronounced, and extended so far eastward and south-eastward as to occasion a considerable excess of pressure over Bengal and Arakan. On the 10th the ordinary cold weather showers occurred in the Punjab and North-Western Provinces; and, on the 15th, a fall of snow commenced at Murree, which subsequently spread to other hill stations. From this date till the close of the month, snow-storms occurred at intervals all along the hill ranges, and the amount of snow at some hill stations was estimated at from 5 to 10 feet. During the greater part of this period, the pressure along the foot of the mountains was high; but, on the 25th, it fell over the Punjab, and the fall of rain and snow over Northern India was intensified. The mean temperature of the month was generally below the average, but the variation was not large, since the excessive temperatures which prevailed at the beginning of the month in a measure counterbalanced the deficiency at its close. The day of greatest cold below the average, over Northern India, was the 29th, when, at some stations in the Punjab and North-Western Provinces, a deficiency of from 15° to 21° on the normal average of the month was registered. The following figures give the mean deficiency for the concluding days of the month in Northern India :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 25th | ... 1° 8 | 29th | ... 6° 6 |
| 26th | ... 3° 5 | 30th | ... 6° 4 |
| 27th | ... 5° 0 | 31st | ... 6° 3 |
| 28th | ... 6° 3 | | |

The rainfall was in excess over the greater part of the country, particularly in the north.

In Bengal, the rainfall of the three months, November, December and January, amounted to from 2 to 4 inches.

The February distribution of pressure was not, on the whole, very different from the normal average. During nearly the whole month, the highest pres-

sures lay over the Punjab; and over Orissa on the one hand, and the Western Ghâts on the other, the barometer was relatively low; but on the 16th, 17th and 18th the pressure gave way over the Punjab, and a minimum was formed there. The weather then became generally unsettled, and at Darjeeling early in the month, and in the Punjab more or less throughout, snow falls occurred. The effect of this mass of snow on the slopes of the hills was to increase the difference of temperature, and consequently of pressure, between the hills and the plains, and to render the winds more northerly than usual over nearly the whole of Northern India.

As another consequence, there was a greater depression of temperature over the whole of Northern India, than even during the last fortnight of January, as the following figures, giving the average temperature anomalies of the stations north of the parallel of 24° N. lat., will shew:—

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| February 1st | ... | —9° 0 | February 5th | ... | —5° 4 |
| „ 2nd | ... | —7° 1 | „ 6th | ... | —4° 9 |
| „ 3rd | ... | —7° 2 | „ 7th | ... | —3° 9 |
| „ 4th | ... | —5° 9 | | | |

In Bengal, the weather, which was fine during the first part of the month, became unsettled at its close, and sharp thunderstorms occurred.

In March, as a general rule, an area of high pressure lies over Sind, the Indus Valley and Rajputana; and an area of low pressure extends from Mysore north-eastward to Nagpore, Orissa and Bengal. With some exceptions, these conditions were fulfilled during the present month. During the first six days, however, the distribution was anomalous, readings being highest in Arakan and lowest in the North-West; but from the 7th to the 16th there was very little departure from the average; and though between the 16th and 19th a low pressure area again appeared over the Punjab, &c., after the latter date the normal conditions became re-established, and lasted more or less decidedly till the close of the month. One principal feature of the month was the slight baric depression, which lay to the northward of Bengal, and apparently occasioned the formation of small thunderstorms, which passed across the province, and produced the somewhat excessive rainfall there experienced. Patches of excessive precipitation were also reported from the south-east of the Punjab and the north-west districts of the North-Western Provinces, as well as in Bengal and Assam, and elsewhere the departures were very irregular. Some snow fell at the hill stations and at Quetta. Temperature was below the average everywhere, the deficiency being between 2° and 5° in the Punjab, Sind and Rajputana, between 2° and 3° over the North-Western Provinces and Bengal, and about 0·5° in the south of Madras.

In April also, the average distribution of pressure was fairly well maintained; relatively high pressures having existed on the west coast, and in Arakan, with low pressures over the Gangetic valley and the Central Provinces. Oscillations and slight changes from day to day have occurred, and the centre of the low pressure area has been sometimes in the Punjab, at other times in Behar or the Central Provinces; but the main features noticed above have held throughout. In the south of Madras, however, there existed a slight anomaly in the shape of a persistent low pressure area, which was formed about the 7th, and lasted till close upon the end of the month.

This complication occasioned somewhat irregular winds in the south of the peninsula. In the west and north-west the general wind direction was between west and north-west, over the Bay between south and south-west, and in Assam east; but at times, notably from the 22nd to 24th and on the 28th and 29th, when the low pressure area was most pronounced over the Central Provinces, the east current extended right up the Gangetic valley. Turning to the averages of the month, we find that, except at a few hill stations in the Punjab, and at a few isolated places elsewhere, the pressure has been below the average of the month, the deficiency being apparently most decided over Western Bengal and the adjacent parts of the North-Western Provinces. At the same time, temperature has shewn a considerable rise, and though the general deficiency existing during the previous month did not disappear from Arakan and parts of the peninsula and Bengal, the means generally were above the average. The greatest excess

was at Neemuch (5° 1), but Sirsa, Jhansi, Jacobabad and Rajkot shewed an almost equally high departure. Rainfall shewed a deficiency, except in Arakan and Eastern and Lower Bengal, where there was a slight excess; while the deficiency was as much as 6 or 7 inches in Assam, and between ½ and 2 inches in the Punjab and Madras.

Considering the results of the whole six months, the returns shew a slight excess of rainfall in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces (due principally to heavy falls in January) and a heavy excess (due to the November rains) in the north of Madras; but elsewhere, particularly in Assam, there was a deficiency. The past cold season will, however, be principally remarkable for the heavy fall of snow, which occurred along the Himalayan range, and the exceptional cold prevailing during January, February, and March over nearly the whole of India. What influence this mass of snow may exert on subsequent weather is at present problematical.

W. L. DALLAS,

*Asst. to Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.*

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*Additional Note.*

That the unusually dry weather now prevailing over the North-Western Himalaya, and that which, though less abnormal, characterises the whole of North-Western India at the present time, is an effect of the unusual accumulation of snow, is a conclusion justified by the experience of the last few years; and were it not that the snow is rapidly decreasing under the unobstructed radiation of the sun, there might be some reason, judging from the present limited experience, to anticipate some retardation of the rains in the Upper Provinces, and possibly even in Western India generally. But, on the other hand, the fact that during the months of April and May the atmospheric pressure over the greater part of the country has been below the normal average of the season, is one which, arguing from the same experience, portends favourably for the timely influx of the monsoon. In Bengal it may be said that the present prospects are wholly favourable.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,

SIMLA; *18th May 1883.* } *Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.*

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Since the above note was written, there has been heavy rain for many days on the outer hills, and more or less on the plains of the Punjab, and apparently a very heavy fall of snow on the higher ranges. At the present time, as seen from Simla, the latter are white with snow down to a level of about 11,000 or 12,000 feet. And some 500 feet of the top of the Chor (11,982 feet) is also covered with a snow cap. If, therefore, the mountains of Lahoul, Spiti and other more distant ranges have shared this fall, if it is as extensive as it is apparently heavy on the visible ranges, and if the views which the experience of recent years seems to justify, *viz.*, that an unusual extent and thickness of snow on the Himalaya is productive of dry north-west and west winds in North-Western India, are valid, we must be prepared for a long spell of dry weather and a retarded rainfall in the Upper Provinces. The present season will serve as a test of the validity of the above view.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,

SIMLA; *31st May 1883.* } *Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.*

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ORDER.—Ordered, that the papers be printed in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India.*

T. W. HOLDERNESS,

*Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

## ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House, Simla, on Wednesday, the 30th May, 1883.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., *presiding*.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B., C.I.E.

Major the Hon'ble E. Baring, R.A., C.S.I., C.I.E.

Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble T. F. Wilson, C.B., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble C. P. Ilbert, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Sir S. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble W. W. Hunter, LL.D., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble J. W. Quinton.

The Hon'ble D. G. Barkley.

### NEW MEMBER.

The Hon'ble D. G. BARKLEY took his seat as an Additional Me

### PANJÁB LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. BARKLEY moved for leave to introduce a Bill to make better provision for Local Self-government in the Panjáb. He said :—

"MY LORD, this Bill is one of a series of measures for the development of local self-government, the first suggestion of which is to be found in the Resolution of the Financial Department, No. 3353, dated 30th September, 1881, on the subject of the further decentralization of finance.

"One of these, relating to the Central Provinces, has already become law, and others, relating to the North-Western Provinces, are now under the consideration of this Council. The present Bill is intended to provide for the better constitution of district committees and for the establishment of local boards in the Panjáb. The subject of municipalities and municipal taxation is reserved for separate treatment.

"It may be well to premise that this Bill is not the first attempt to associate the people of the Panjáb, outside of municipal towns, in the management of their own affairs. Before 1871 each district had its road and ferry fund committee, but these committees consisted entirely of officials, European and Native, and had in most cases very limited funds at their disposal. In 1871, financial reasons made it necessary for the Supreme Government, while partially decentralizing finance, to make assignments to Local Governments, falling short of the estimated expenditure of the departments, the charges of which were transferred to them; and one of the consequences of this was the withdrawal of the ferry fund income from local committees, while certain charges previously borne provincially were transferred to them. Further taxation for local purposes thus became necessary, and this was provided for by the Panjáb Local Rates Act, No. XX of 1871, which authorized the imposition of a local rate not exceeding six pies in the rupee of the annual value of land in the Panjáb, the annual value being, for the purposes of the Act, assumed to be double the land-revenue. The tax thus authorized, therefore, fell at the rate of one anna in the rupee, or $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on the land-revenue; and this was in addition to cesses already imposed

in connection with the settlement of the land-revenue to provide for roads, schools and district-post, which usually amounted to 2½ per cent. more. To control the funds so raised, the Act enabled the Lieutenant-Governor to appoint committees in each district, and this power was exercised by appointing committees, consisting both of official and non-official members, the former being generally appointed *ex officio*, by the name of their office, and the latter by nomination, for a term of two years at a time. In this way a considerable number of the more intelligent and influential inhabitants of districts have, for the last twelve years, been associated with the leading officials in the expenditure of the district funds, and have learnt to take some part in devising and carrying out measures for the general welfare. In some districts more progress has been made in this direction than in others, and indeed in some districts the poverty of the district funds or other local circumstances did not admit of much being done.

"This Bill must, therefore, be regarded, not as the first step towards the introduction of local self-government in the Panjáb, but as intended to facilitate further progress in a direction in which we have for some time been moving. It has been framed to give effect to the proposals for the extension of local self-government explained in the Resolution of the Panjáb Government, No. 1777, dated 7th September, 1882, by conferring upon district committees greater administrative and financial independence, by constituting local boards for areas smaller than districts, by improving the methods of appointing members of local bodies, and by providing for the transfer of additional services to local management and control.

"The Panjáb Local Rates Act, No. V of 1878, by which the corresponding Act of 1871 was repealed, increased the amount of the local rate from six pies to eight pies per rupee of annual value, the additional two pies, being one-fourth of the rate, being credited to the Local Government for the purpose of providing additional funds to be expended for the prevention or relief of famine, while the remaining three-fourths were left to be expended by district committees for the benefit of the districts in which the rate was levied. In addition to the funds thus supplied, other cesses, known as road, school and district-post cesses, are levied by a percentage on the land-revenue, under authority of arrangements made at the time of the settlement of the land-revenue in each district. The road and school cesses are usually levied at the rate of one per cent. each upon the land-revenue, and the district-post cess at the rate of ½ per cent.; but in several districts, and in parts of some other districts, the last of these cesses is not levied at all. The proceeds of the road and school cesses, in addition to three-fourths of the local rate, have hitherto been at the disposal of district committees.

"It has been considered advisable to amalgamate these cesses with the local rate, and to substitute the authority of the legislature for the settlement-arrangements under which they have hitherto been collected. It is, therefore, proposed to repeal Act V of 1878 so far as it affects all districts or portions of districts for which committees or boards may be constituted under the proposed Act; and the opportunity has also been taken to provide legal authority for the local rate now levied on the rates imposed under various names in respect of the improvement of land due to canal irrigation, when such improvement has been excluded from account in assessing the land-revenue. Amongst these rates are the owner's rate under the Northern India Canals Act, the water-advantage rate on the Bari Doab canal, and the proportion of the fluctuating revenue on lands irrigated from canals in the Montgomery district which is credited to canal-revenues. This has been done by amending the definition of annual value in section 2, and a definition of land-revenue has also been added to that section to authorize the levy of the local rate on the dues paid for grazing on Government lands which yield no land-revenue in any other form. These dues form a large item in the revenue realized from some of the districts of the Southern Panjáb, and the amount of the local rate and cesses has hitherto been deducted before the income was credited to Government. The provisions of the Bill now submitted are explained in some detail in the accompanying Statement

of Objects and Reasons, and it will, therefore, probably be most convenient that I should not travel over the same ground, but should confine my remarks to some of the more prominent features of the Bill.

"One of its most marked features is the extent to which, while laying down the general principles which should regulate the constitution and functions of district committees and local boards, it leaves details to be provided for by rules to be from time to time framed by the Local Government. This is rendered necessary by the varying circumstances and requirements of different parts of the province. The constitution of society fundamentally differs in different localities. In some, as amongst the Bilúches of the Deraját frontier, tribal chiefs possess great authority. In others, as amongst the Pathâns, while a tribal organization prevails, the tribes are greatly divided into factions at feud amongst themselves, but for certain purposes recognize the authority of tribal councils. In the greater part of the province, the agricultural classes are associated into village-communities which have been compared to small republics; but in the Southern Panjáb and the Hill Districts, the village is often an artificial aggregate of small hamlets or scattered wells, with no natural bond of union. Again, no uniform system which could be devised would be suited at the same time to peaceful and populous districts, in all parts of which some men are likely to be found sufficiently educated and intelligent to take an active interest in promoting public improvements, and to less favourably situated districts, where the population is scattered and sometimes turbulent, and where few such men are likely to be found away from the large towns. To give districts of the latter class such measure of self-government as they are capable of, without unduly fettering the committees and local boards of more advanced districts, considerable latitude must be left to the Local Government to frame such rules as may appear most suitable, having regard to local conditions and requirements. Most progress is likely to be achieved under a system sufficiently flexible to admit of being thus adapted to varying circumstances.

"While we have long had district committees, the local boards proposed to be constituted by the Bill are new bodies, and the Bill provides that these boards should be ordinarily subordinate to the district committee in matters of finance and taxation, matters of common interest, and matters affecting the joint or conflicting interests of two or more boards in the district. In other respects, notifications, to be issued by the Local Government under section 11, will regulate the duties to be entrusted to the committee and the several boards, and the boards will not be under the control of the committee in respect of the matters thus specially made over to them. They may, however, be employed by the committee as its agents in the management of matters placed by such notification under the control of the committee (section 44). When, again, a first class board is considered fitted for greater financial independence, this may be conferred on it by a notification by the Local Government under clause (7) of section 37; and, while such a notification remains in force, the funds at the disposal of the board to which it relates will be treated as a separate district fund, to be accounted for, not to the district committee, but to Government (section 40).

"To admit of the road, school and district-post cesses being amalgamated with the local rate, it has been found necessary to increase the maximum limit of the local rate from eight pies to one anna per rupee (section 13). The local rate and cesses now amount in most districts to $10\frac{2}{5}$ pies per rupee on the assumed annual value, which is equivalent to $10\frac{5}{6}$ per cent. on the land-revenue. The proposed maximum rate equals $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the land-revenue, which is $1\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. in excess of the total of the present local rate and cesses, but no general increase of local taxation is contemplated. One anna has been adopted as the maximum, partly for the sake of simplicity, and partly because, in some districts, where the land-revenue is small and lightly assessed, it may be found advantageous to have the power somewhat to increase the rate in order to provide funds for purposes clearly for the benefit of the neighbourhood. In other places some reduction of the rate may be desirable, and section 14 enables committees specially empowered for the purpose, and, in the absence of such committees, the Local Government, either to increase or to reduce the rate, so

long as it neither exceeds one anna per rupee of the annual value, nor falls below so many pies per rupee as the Local Government may from time to time direct.

"The result may be explained by the following example. A village assessed at Rs. 600 land-revenue at present pays Rs. 65 on account of local rate and cesses. If the local rate were increased to one anna per rupee of annual value, it would pay Rs. 75, while if it were reduced to ten pies per rupee, it would pay Rs. 62-8, or if it were reduced to eight pies per rupee, it would pay Rs. 50. Under section 26, again, four-fifths of the rate would be credited to the district committee, and the remaining one-fifth, for reasons explained in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, to the Local Government. Leaving out of account charges for collection, the district committee would, in the case supposed, receive Rs. 52 at the present rate, Rs. 60 if the rate were increased to one anna per rupee, Rs. 50 if it were reduced to ten pies per rupee, and Rs. 40 if it were reduced to eight pies per rupee. The amount to be credited to the Local Government would similarly fluctuate as the rate was increased or diminished; and to this extent it would apparently be for the interest of the Local Government to keep the rates high. But that Government must apply the funds thus raised to similar purposes, though not necessarily in the same district, to those to which the district committee or local boards would be at liberty to apply them; and there would be no obstacle to its allotting the increased income due to the increase of the rate to the district which had found it necessary to increase its taxation. If the rate were decreased, the Local Government would simply have smaller funds available for expenditure in the province generally, or in particular districts, for the purposes contemplated by the Act, and it would be obliged to regulate its expenditure accordingly.

"The only other point which need be noted in connection with the subject of taxation is the new power, proposed to be given by section 18 to committees which have been empowered to determine the incidence of the local rate to impose other taxes, either for the purpose of supplementing the income from the local rate, or to enable the committee to reduce the local rate. It is thought that it may be desirable to have the power of taxing classes which at present bear no share of the local burdens, while they are largely benefited by improved communications and by expenditure from district funds for the support of educational and other institutions. But care has been taken to prevent taxation of an arbitrary, oppressive or injurious character, by providing that this power shall be exercised, subject to any general rules or special orders which the Governor General in Council may make on this behalf, and only by committees which have been entrusted with the power of determining the incidence of the local rate, for the proposals already specified, that the taxes imposed must be approved by the Local Government; and that the same procedure as to notice of the proposed tax, and disposal of any objections which may be preferred against it, shall be followed as is prescribed in the case of taxes imposed by municipalities.

"It is necessary to state that none of these powers to impose increased taxation are intended to enable Government to devolve new charges upon local bodies. It is not desirable that the extension of local self-government should be associated a second time with increased taxation; and the danger of the fixed charges of committees and boards being from time to time increased without any corresponding increase of their resources, by their being called upon to undertake new services, has been guarded against by the proviso to section 11, which requires the Local Government, when the control of any new service is transferred to committees or boards, to provide them with such funds or sources of income as both the Local Government and the committee or board may consider sufficient to maintain such service in its existing state of efficiency. If increased taxation should be resorted to in any district, it will therefore be either for the purpose of reducing the burdens on land, or of enabling committees and boards to make better provision than before for objects of a local character already under their management.

"Passing on to the subject of finance, it may be well to explain that the one-fifth of the rates and taxes to be credited to the Local Government under

section 26 is intended to correspond as nearly as may be with the one-fourth of the local rate at present set apart for famine expenditure under Act V of 1878. As the local rate now falls at $8\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. on the land-revenue, the sum now set apart for this purpose is $2\frac{1}{12}$ per cent. If the new local rate should be assessed so as exactly to correspond with the present local rate and cesses, it would fall at $10\frac{5}{6}$ per cent. on the land-revenue, and the one-fifth deducted for Government would be $2\frac{1}{6}$ per cent. Taking the example already given, a village paying Rs. 600 as land-revenue, and Rs. 65 for local rate and cesses, pays Rs. 50 as local rate, of which Rs. 12-8 is set apart for famine-expenditure. The deduction of one-fifth of the new local rate would amount to Rs. 13. But if the new local rate were reduced to 10 per cent., the Government share would be two per cent., and in that case such a village would pay Rs. 60, of which the Government share would be Rs. 12. If it were still further reduced, owing to the substitution of other taxes under section 18, the Government share would diminish in the same proportion, but, under section 26, the Local Government would get a similar share in the new taxes, the proceeds of which had enabled the reduction to be made. It should be borne in mind that the proportion thus to be credited to the Local Government will correspond very closely with a tax at present raised, not for local purposes, but for the relief and prevention of famine throughout the country at large.

"Section 33, clause (*d*), has been inserted to give power to charge the district funds with their proportion of the cost of service rendered to local bodies by provincial establishments. A contribution of 20 per cent. from district funds is at present credited to provincial funds in payment for such services. But this arrangement has its disadvantages, and the Local Government has expressed a hope that, when the duties to be made over to committees and boards are determined, it will be found possible to surrender this contribution, as one of the steps which will have to be taken under section 11 to furnish committees and boards with the necessary funds. In the meantime, it is necessary to take power to charge these services to the local bodies.

"Financial control has been given to committees over boards in the same district, both because the committee is the most suitable body to consider the wants of all parts of the district, and to distribute the funds accordingly, and because to keep proper accounts in English in one central office in each district will be easier and less expensive, than it would be if each local board had to maintain a distinct establishment for the purpose. A portion of the establishment of the committee for other purposes, such as educational inspection and public works, must also be available for the service of the boards. The members of the committee will probably either be the same as the members of the boards in the district, or representatives chosen by them.

"It is, however, proposed that the boards shall have their own funds, consisting mainly of allotments made to them either by Government or by the district committee, and that balances of such funds unspent at the close of the financial year shall remain at their disposal (sections 30 and 31). They will thus be able to complete works for which funds have been allotted when it has been found impossible to work up to the allotment during the year.

"The only other subject which appears to require notice is the power of control over the proceedings of committees and boards which has been reserved to the Local Government and its officers. Sections 49 and 50 give the necessary powers of interference when the proceedings of committees or boards are not in conformity with the Act or with the rules made under it; and the following sections provide for the prevention of acts likely to cause inconvenience to the public, and the execution of works, and the performance of acts necessary for the public safety or welfare, and for cases in which committees or boards have failed in their duty. Sections 55 to 57 provide for cases in which committees or boards have persistently failed to discharge their duties, or have exceeded or abused their powers, or in which other reasons affecting the public interests exist for superseding them. When a committee is superseded, it is provided that a new committee shall be provided by the Local Government as soon as conveniently may be, and, when a board is superseded, power is given to the Local Government, either to transfer its functions to the committee

or other boards in the district, or to constitute a new board in its place. As local boards are now about to be constituted for the first time, it is desirable to have the power of re-adjusting the limits of their jurisdiction, should it not be found advisable to reconstitute a board for the same local area as that which was administered by a board which had neglected its duties or abused its authority. It is certain that committees and boards will require a good deal of guidance from district and divisional officers, especially until they become accustomed to the discharge of their new duties and thoroughly acquainted with the extent and limits of their powers. The sections relating to the subject of control have been framed with a view to the necessary guidance being supplied, as far as possible, from without; but should any committee at the outset require a degree of help from the district officer, which could not be given, without risk of undue friction and delay of business, in the form of external control and advice, there will be nothing to prevent the Local Government from appointing the Deputy Commissioner *ex officio* chairman, under section 8, on the understanding that he should aim at preparing the committee by degrees to work without him.

"In conclusion, it should not be supposed that the organization of the new local bodies provided for by this Bill will give any immediate relief to district officers or their establishments. The working of these bodies will, for years to come, demand constant vigilance and attention from the district officer, whose duty it will be to assist them by his counsel and advice, to encourage them to an intelligent discharge of their duties, and to give such explanations as may be necessary to enable them to understand the extent and limits of their powers; and at the same time to guard against abuses or neglect of duty on their part, and, in any case in which the intervention of superior authority may appear necessary, to report the circumstances with a view to obtain the necessary orders. He will also have to approve the annual estimates of expenditure, and, when he disapproves, to explain the nature of his objection; he may have to decide disputes between the different local bodies in his district; and he will be the ordinary channel of communication between them and the Commissioner or other superior authorities.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. BARKLEY also introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble MR. BARKLEY also moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the *Gazette of India*, and in the *Panjáb Government Gazette* in English and in such other languages as the Local Government might think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

## BOMBAY PORT-DUES REDUCTION BILL.

Major the Hon'ble E. BARING moved for leave to introduce a Bill to give power to reduce port-dues in the port of Bombay. He said that the Bill was of the simplest description, and he would only detain the Council a very short time in explaining its provisions. At present, port-dues were levied at the port of Bombay at the rate of two annas a ton, but the Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust had represented that the financial situation of the Trust was such as to allow of a reduction. Such a measure was exceedingly desirable and fully in harmony with the general policy of the Government, which was to remove all obstacles to trade wherever it was possible to do so. There would be found in the Statement of Objects and Reasons a memorandum by the Chairman setting forth the actual financial position of the Trust, but it would not be necessary for him to refer to it in detail. The present proposal was to reduce the rate levied from two annas to 1½ annas per ton, and the general result of this measure would be to relieve the shipping of Bombay to the extent of about half a lakh a year. The Bombay Government desired the reduction, but the law as it at present stood allowed of no lower rate than two annas a ton; hence the object of the proposal was to carry the wishes of the Port Trust and of the Bombay Government into

effect, which could be done by removing the words "not less than two annas a ton" from Schedule I of the Indian Ports Act as it now stood.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

Major the Hon'ble E. Baring also introduced the Bill.

Major the Hon'ble E. BARING also moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the *Gazette of India*, and in the *Bombay Government Gazette* in English and in such other languages as the Local Government might think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

## CENTRAL PROVINCES TENANCY BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT moved that the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Agricultural Tenancies in the Central Provinces be referred back to the Select Committee. He said that his object in making this Motion was to give the Committee the opportunity of considering one or two suggestions which had been received since the presentation of the last Report. He did not anticipate, however, that the amendments which they would make would in any way alter the main provisions of the Bill or delay its passing into law.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 6th June, 1883.

D. FITZPATRICK,

*Secretary to the Government of India,*

*Legislative Department.*

SIMLA;

*The 1st June, 1883.*

*Printed and Published for the* GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the Govt. Central Branch Press, Simla.*

SUPPLEMENT TO

# The Gazette of India.

No 23. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1883.

## OFFICIAL PAPERS.

*A* SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

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GOVERN

DEPARTMENT OF

## PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUG

QUANTITIES PER

| Province | Districts | Wheat. Present fortnight. | Wheat. Past fortnight. | Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Barley. Present fortnight. | Barley. Past fortnight. | Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1882 | Rice (best sort). Present fortnight. | Rice (best sort). Past fortnight. | Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Rice (common). Present fortnight. | Rice (common). Past fortnight | Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1882 | Great Millet (Cholum Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum* Present fortnight. | Great Millet. Past fortnight. | Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Bulrush Millet (Bajra boo. Bajra) *Penicillaria* Present fortnight. | Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch | S. Ch. | S. Ch | S. Ch | S. Ch. | S. Ch | S. Ch | S. Ch. | S. Ch | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch | S. Ch. | S. Ch |
| Madras. | Ganjam | 8 13 | 7 6 | 14 11 | ... | ... | ... | 19 6 | 19 6 | 17 13 | 22 13 | 21 3 | 19 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Vizagapatam | 15 0 | 12 8 | 5 0 | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | 8 11 | 9 0 | 11 5 | 10 11 | 11 5 | 25 14 | 21 10 | 23 3 | 23 13 | 20 1 |
| | Goodavery | 10 13 | 10 13 | 9 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | 15 13 | 17 0 | 16 0 | 18 0 | 26 14 | 26 14 | 28 13 | ... | ... |
| | Kistna | 8 13 | 8 13 | 14 3 | ... | ... | ... | 13 8 | 14 0 | 16 11 | 14 2 | 14 11 | 17 14 | 21 13 | 25 0 | 18 3 | ... | |
| | Nellore | 9 11 | 10 13 | 14 6 | ... | ... | ... | 14 13 | 12 14 | 15 13 | 16 0 | 14 0 | ... | 21 2 | 22 2 | 38 6 | 20 14 | 22 1 |
| | Cuddapah | 14 11 | 14 11 | 16 3 | ... | ... | ... | 12 6 | 12 6 | 12 0 | 13 5 | 13 5 | 13 11 | 28 6 | 26 14 | 30 13 | 30 6 | 3 1 |
| | Anantapur | 13 6 | 13 6 | 14 6 | ... | ... | ... | 11 13 | 11 13 | 15 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 16 3 | 30 2 | 30 2 | 33 0 | 30 2 | 28 |
| | Bellary | 18 3 | 18 3 | 17 5 | ... | ... | ... | 12 5 | 12 5 | 12 5 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 41 3 | 45 5 | 33 0 | 33 13 | 35 1 |
| | Kurnool | 13 14 | 14 10 | 14 10 | ... | ... | ... | 10 10 | 10 10 | 11 0 | 11 6 | 11 6 | 11 13 | 34 3 | 34 3 | 32 3 | 31 8 | 31 |
| | Madras | 11 5 | 11 5 | 10 13 | ... | ... | ... | 13 8 | 13 14 | 14 10 | 15 8 | 15 13 | 16 3 | 21 10 | 22 5 | 24 8 | 26 6 | 26 |
| | Chingleput | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | 15 6 | 15 11 | 16 8 | 16 10 | 16 10 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | 21 13 | 21 1 |
| | North Arcot | 9 11 | 10 3 | 11 6 | ... | .. | ... | 14 6 | 15 0 | 15 14 | 17 14 | 17 14 | 17 5 | 29 2 | 27 5 | 34 10 | 28 0 | 29 1 |
| | South Arcot | 8 10 | 8 10 | 9 6 | ... | ... | ... | 16 2 | 15 11 | 17 0 | 16 10 | 17 8 | 18 6 | 30 3 | ... | 33 10 | 26 3 | 30 |
| | Tanjore | 11 13 | 11 13 | 10 5 | ... | ... | ... | 17 6 | 19 8 | 17 13 | ... | | ... | 38 3 | 38 3 | 38 3 | 35 0 | 30 |
| | Trichinopoly | 10 10 | 10 10 | 9 14 | ... | ... | .. | 15 13 | 16 10 | 16 10 | 16 11 | 17 6 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | 33 0 | 33 |
| | Madura | 13 5 | 12 14 | 13 5 | ... | ... | ... | 16 13 | 17 3 | 15 8 | 18 3 | 18 3 | 17 5 | 30 13 | 37 5 | 25 14 | 32 5 | 32 |
| | Tinnevelly | 9 14 | 9 3 | 9 3 | ... | ... | ... | 19 14 | 19 14 | 15 14 | 20 2 | 20 2 | 16 13 | . | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Coimbatore | 14 13 | 14 13 | 14 13 | ... | ... | ... | 14 6 | 14 6 | 15 5 | 15 6 | 15 6 | 15 13 | 24 6 | 27 13 | 26 2 | 27 0 | 27 |
| | Nilgiris | 9 14 | 9 14 | 9 14 | ... | ... | ... | 11 3 | 10 6 | 9 10 | 11 3 | 11 6 | 12 0 | 21 10 | 18 8 | 18 8 | 22 6 | 21 |
| | Salem | 13 10 | 13 10 | 13 10 | ... | ... | ... | 15 0 | 16 13 | 15 8 | 16 14 | 17 14 | 16 0 | 26 6 | 29 2 | 29 2 | 26 8 | 29 |
| | South Canara | 9 0 | 9 0 | 10 5 | ... | ... | ... | 9 11 | 9 11 | 10 11 | 12 3 | 12 11 | 14 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Malabar | 8 10 | 9 0 | 9 0 | ... | ... | ... | 14 10 | 15 6 | 15 6 | 15 13 | 16 3 | 16 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bombay | Bombay | 10 9 | 10 4 | 10 4 | 23 8 | 22 10 | 18 0 | 7 9 | 8 0 | 7 11 | 13 2 | 13 5 | 12 10 | 19 4 | 18 6 | 18 4 | 15 3 | 13 1 |
| | Ahmedabad | 12 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 32 0 | 17 0 | 21 0 | 8 0 | 8 8 | 5 8 | 14 8 | 15 0 | 8 0 | 18 8 | 19 8 | 19 0 | 15 8 | 16 |
| | Kaira | 11 7 | 11 7 | 11 7 | 22 14 | 22 14 | 20 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 9 2 | 14 9 | 14 9 | 14 9 | 17 12 | 17 12 | 20 0 | 14 9 | 14 |
| | Surat | 11 6 | 11 10 | 13 6 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 5 6 | 7 10 | 7 10 | 7 7 | 8 7 | 8 7 | 8 5 | 19 2 | 19 2 | 15 9 | 14 3 | 14 |
| | Broach | 12 10 | 12 10 | 12 5 | ... | ... | ... | 10 14 | 10 14 | 10 10½ | 13 7 | 13 7 | 12 13 | 17 9 | 17 9 | 15 4 | 14 1 | 14 |
| | Tanna (Salsette) | 9 12 | 9 12 | 10 5 | ... | ... | ... | 8 2 | 8 2 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 11 4 | 18 10 | 18 10 | 18 10 | 15 0 | 15 |
| | Colába (Alibag) | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 7 8 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Khandesh (Dhulia) | 15 4 | 14 14 | 16 5 | ... | ... | ... | 8 4 | 8 0 | 7 4 | 10 12 | 10 12 | 10 15 | 16 7 | 17 10 | 25 8 | 14 11 | 16 |
| | Nasik | 14 4 | 12 13 | 15 8 | ... | ... | ... | 7 7 | 7 7 | 7 7 | 13 6 | 13 6 | 12 0 | 22 6 | 22 6 | ... | 17 0 | 18 |
| | Ahmednagar | 13 2 | 14 0 | 14 10 | ... | ... | ... | 9 3 | 9 5 | 9 11 | 12 0 | 12 4 | 13 9 | 22 8 | 26 4 | 27 6 | 17 12 | 19 |
| | Poona | 13 13 | 13 13 | 13 13 | 9 4 | 9 4 | ... | 10 7 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 10 | 12 4 | 12 4 | 21 12 | 21 12 | 23 15 | 17 4 | 18 |
| | Sholápur | 14 8 | 14 8 | 15 8 | ... | ... | ... | 10 7 | 10 7 | 10 15 | 11 5 | 11 5 | 11 5 | 26 12 | 27 10 | 32 5 | 24 13 | 25 |
| | Kaládgi (Bagalkot) | 20 8 | 20 8 | 21 0 | 17 8 | 17 8 | 15 0 | 6 12 | 6 12 | 7 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 9 8 | 31 0 | 31 0 | 33 0 | 29 8 | 29 |
| | Satara | 13 6 | 13 6 | 12 1 | ... | ... | ... | 8 14 | 8 14 | 9 11 | 11 7 | 11 7 | 11 7 | 18 10 | 20 0 | 25 5 | 18 2 | 19 |
| | Belgaum | 19 5 | 19 8 | 19 0 | 14 4 | 13 4 | 11 8 | 11 13 | 11 8 | 10 8 | 12 5 | 12 0 | 11 8 | 21 5 | 17 14 | 25 9 | 22 3 | 26 |
| | Dharwar (Hubli) | 23 0 | 23 0 | 21 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 14 0 | 10 0 | 16 0 | 17 0 | 12 0 | 27 0 | 28 0 | 23 0 | 27 0 | 28 |
| | Ratnagiri | 10 9 | 12 0 | 11 3 | ... | ... | ... | 8 9 | 8 9 | 10 0 | 15 9 | 16 4 | 16 15 | 20 13 | 20 13 | 20 13 | 14 11 | 14 1 |
| | Kanara (Karwar) | 13 0 | 13 0 | 12 8 | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | 15 0 | 15 8 | 18 0 | ... | .. |
| | Panch Mahals (Godhra) | 11 6 | 11 6 | 12 5 | ... | ... | ... | 11 6 | 11 6 | 11 6 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 22 13 | 22 13 | 26 10 | 16 0 | 16 |
| | Aden | 9 5 | 9 5 | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | 6 3 | 6 3 | 6 3 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 12 7 | 12 7 | 11 3 | 11 3 | 11 |
| | Asirgarh | 14 12 | 14 14 | 16 8 | ... | .. | ... | 11 12 | 12 0 | 10 12 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 12 11 | 18 9 | 20 13 | 30 0 | 21 0 | 22 |
| | Baroda | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 14 | 17 2 | 16 0 | 14 5 | 8 14 | 8 14 | 8 9 | 11 2 | 11 7 | 11 7 | 14 14 | 17 2 | 16 0 | 13 11 | 13 |
| | Disa | 14 0 | 14 0 | 13 11 | ... | ... | . | 6 14 | 6 14 | 6 6 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 8 11 | 19 8 | 19 5 | 19 0 | 18 8 | 18 |
| | Nimach | 15 0 | 15 0 | 15 7 | 21 0 | 20 0 | 19 0 | 9 4 | 9 0 | 8 8 | 10 4 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 19 0 | 20 0 | 18 0 | 16 0 | 16 |
| | Nasirabad | 16 6½ | 16 0 | 17 0 | 24 8 | 23 11 | 24 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 20 8 | 23 5½ | 27 0 | 18 12 | 18 1 |
| | Rajkot | 13 14 | 14 8 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | 6 8 | 6 8 | 6 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 0 | 17 14 | 18 4 | 11 12 | 14 2 | 14 1 |
| | Upper Sindh Frontier | 13 12 | 13 12 | 15 0 | 26 8 | 24 4 | 26 0 | 13 0 | 13 5 | 11 4 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 22 12 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 32 0 | 30 0 | 28 |
| | Karachi | 13 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 23 0 | 22 0 | 21 0 | 9 8 | 9 0 | 10 0 | 16 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 23 0 | 22 0 | 23 0 | 18 0 | 17 |
| | Hyderabad (Nukur) | 17 0 | 16 0 | 17 0 | 27 0 | 26 0 | 20 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 24 |
| | Shikarpur | 14 0 | 13 0 | 13 2½ | 24 15 | 25 8 | 26 9½ | 13 5 | 12 0 | 12 4½ | 20 0 | 19 0 | 17 4 | 31 8 | 28 4 | 24 10½ | 30 8 | 28 |
| | Sukkur | 14 8 | 14 8 | 15 8 | 29 8 | 29 8 | 32 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 0 | 17 8 | 17 8 | 18 0 | 29 8 | 29 8 | 30 0 | 28 8 | 26 |
| | Thar and Parkar (Umarkot) | 14 0 | 14 2 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 8 | 14 6 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | 16 9 | 18 1 |
| Bengal | *Western Districts.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Burdwan | 14 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 20 0 | 24 0 | 21 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 26 4 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 30 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Bancoorah | 14 0 | 14 0 | 15 8 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 17 8 | 19 4 | 19 0 | 28 0 | 21 12 | 24 8 | 30 0 | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... |
| | Beerbhoom | 15 8 | 16 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 18 0 | 21 0 | 20 0 | 22 0 | 27 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Mirzapore | 17 0 | 17 0 | 14 8 | 16 0 | 16 0 | ... | 18 0 | 21 0 | 20 0 | 24 0 | 27 0 | 28 0 | ... | .. | .. | ... | ... |
| | Hooghly | 15 0 | 15 0 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 19 0 | ... | . | ... | ... | ... |
| | Howrah | 14 0 | 3 4 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | 14 4 | 15 0 | 16 0 | 20 0 | 18 12 | 21 8 | .. | .. | ... | ... | . |

a In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Culna 13-8 seers, Cutwa 12 seers and Raneegunge 12-1 seers.

b Retail price of salt at Mejia, Bishenpore and Kotulpore 13 seers.

c In the interior retail prices of salt range from 11 to 18 seers.

F INDIA.

# NCE AND COMMERCE.

## NDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF MAY 1883.

N SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

| Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coralou, Murwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. | | | Grain. | | | Firewood. | | | Salt | | | | | | | | | Districts. | Provinces. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | Wholesale. | | | Retail. | | | | | | | |
| Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | | | | | |
| S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | | | | | |
| 5 8 | 35 3 | 35 8 | 36 10 | 36 10 | 26 10 | 215 13 | 215 13 | 215 13 | | | | 13 13 | 13 13 | 13 13 | Ganjam | | | | |
| 2 3 | 20 3 | 26 5 | 32 13 | 30 6 | 25 11 | 87 8 | 87 8 | 93 5 | 14 10 | 14 10 | 15 3 | 14 5 | 14 5 | 14 0 | Vizagapatam | | | | |
| 9 2 | 29 2 | 36 6 | 31 8 | 33 10 | 28 5 | 194 6 | 194 6 | 194 6 | 14 10 | 14 10 | 14 10 | 14 10 | 14 10 | 14 10 | Godavery | | | | |
| 4 14 | 26 8 | 34 8 | 25 10 | 25 10 | 26 8 | 145 13 | 145 13 | 145 13 | 15 11 | 15 11 | 15 6 | 15 3 | 15 3 | 15 3 | Kistna | | | | |
| 9 2 | 28 3 | 36 6 | 23 2 | 22 10 | 28 5 | 93 5 | 93 5 | 93 5 | 15 6 | 15 6 | 14 13 | 14 13 | 14 13 | 14 13 | Nellore | | | | |
| 0 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 33 8 | 33 8 | 33 8 | 194 6 | 194 6 | 194 6 | 17 2 | 17 2 | 14 6 | 16 10 | 16 10 | 13 14 | Cuddapah | | | | |
| 1 0 | 31 0 | 34 0 | 38 2 | 40 5 | 37 8 | .. | ... | ... | 14 5 | 14 5 | 14 5 | 14 5 | 14 5 | 14 5 | Anantapur | | | | |
| 4 14 | 38 13 | 31 0 | 31 6 | 31 6 | 26 14 | 94 13 | 94 13 | 97 3 | 15 13 | 15 13 | 14 10 | 15 8 | 15 8 | 14 5 | Bellary | | | | |
| 2 3 | 32 3 | ... | 28 8 | 28 8 | 30 0 | 182 11 | 182 11 | 194 6 | 14 13 | 14 13 | 14 6 | 14 6 | 14 6 | 14 0 | Kurnool | | | | |
| 7 6 | 28 2 | 28 13 | 27 5 | 27 5 | 27 5 | 83 13 | 83 13 | 81 6 | 16 14 | 16 14 | 16 8 | 16 8 | 16 8 | 16 0 | Madras | | | | |
| 4 11 | 24 11 | 28 13 | 26 8 | 27 5 | 25 0 | 92 5 | 92 5 | 92 5 | 17 5 | 17 5 | 16 5 | 16 14 | 16 14 | 15 14 | Chingleput | | | | |
| 2 8 | 32 8 | 34 3 | 31 8 | 30 8 | 31 8 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 15 6 | 15 6 | 14 5 | 14 13 | 14 13 | 14 5 | North Arcot | | | | |
| 7 0 | 31 0 | 30 3 | 30 10 | 32 0 | 35 11 | 201 11 | 201 11 | 201 11 | 18 6 | 18 6 | 19 5 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 18 14 | South Arcot | | | | |
| 6 3 | 39 5 | 39 5 | 30 11 | 31 8 | 33 3 | 194 6 | 194 6 | 194 6 | 15 10 | 15 10 | 15 10 | 14 11 | 14 11 | 15 3 | Tanjore | | | | |
| 1 2 | 34 2 | 34 2 | 33 14 | 33 14 | 38 8 | 97 3 | 97 3 | 97 3 | 17 13 | 17 13 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 16 3 | Trichinopoly | | | | |
| 9 8 | 40 5 | 28 11 | 45 6 | 45 6 | 42 11 | 121 8 | 121 8 | 140 14 | 16 13 | 17 5 | 16 2 | 6 6 | 16 13 | 15 14 | Madura | | | | |
| ... | ... | .. | 39 10 | 37 14 | 29 6 | 70 0 | 70 0 | 81 10 | 18 11 | 18 11 | 18 11 | 18 5 | 18 5 | 18 5 | Tinnevelly | | | | |
| 3 13 | 32 13 | 29 8 | 32 5 | 34 3 | 36 2 | 131 3 | 131 3 | 131 3 | 15 2 | 14 10 | 15 2 | 14 10 | 14 2 | 14 10 | Coimbatore | | | | |
| 4 13 | 21 10 | 20 3 | 24 14 | 24 14 | 21 10 | 161 13 | 161 13 | 121 8 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | Nilgiris | | | | |
| 0 13 | 35 14 | 31 10 | 39 6 | 41 6 | 39 6 | 151 10 | 151 10 | 151 10 | 15 6 | 16 0 | 15 6 | 14 5 | 15 6 | 14 5 | Salem | | | | |
| 5 13 | 20 3 | 19 6 | 22 3 | 22 3 | 21 3 | 109 5 | 109 5 | 116 10 | 15 14 | 15 5 | 15 3 | 14 14 | 14 13 | 14 3 | South Canara | | | | |
| 10 | 23 6 | 23 6 | 25 3 | 25 3 | 26 14 | 121 8 | 121 8 | 121 8 | 14 6 | 14 6 | 14 6 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 13 14 | Malabar | | | | |
| 10 | 17 6 | 24 3 | 15 12 | 15 3 | 16 14 | 62 6 | 62 6 | 61 7 | 16 12 | 14 6 | 14 5 | 14 6 | 14 6 | 14 5 | Bombay | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 17 0 | 20 0 | 22 8 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 16 8 | 16 8 | 16 8 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | Ahmedabad | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 16* 14 | 18 13 | 20 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | ... | | .. | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | Kaira | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 14 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 13 9 | 13 9 | 13 10 | 13 9 | 13 9 | 13 10 | Surat | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 15 4 | 106 0 | 106 0 | 106 0 | 15 9 | 15 9 | 15 4 | 15 1 | 15 1 | 15 4 | Broach | | | | |
| 11 | 25 11 | 28 0 | 13 4 | 13 4 | 14 1 | 71 1 | 71 1 | 71 1 | 14 5 | 14 5 | 14 5 | 13 4 | 13 4 | 13 4 | Tanna (Salsette) | | | | |
| .. | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 14 0 | Colába (Alibag) | | | | |
| ... | ... | .. | 16 8 | 17 10 | 17 15½ | 140 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 16 0 | 15 8 | 15 2 | 15 14 | 15 0 | 15 0 | Khandesh (Dhulia) | | | | |
| 6 | 26 6 | 30 0 | 17 0 | 19 12 | 19 8 | 128 0 | 128 0 | 128 0 | 14 14 | 14 8 | 14 6 | 14 13 | 14 4 | 14 2 | Násik | | | | |
| | ... | ... | 17 12 | 21 0 | 20 11 | 79 12 | 79 12 | 91 5 | 14 14 | 14 14 | 15 0 | 14 10 | 14 10 | 14 14 | Ahmednagar | | | | |
| 6 | 15 6 | ... | 16 2 | 16 2 | 18 6 | 68 0 | 68 0 | 76 0 | 14 11 | 15 4 | 14 11 | 14 7 | 15 0 | 14 7 | Poona | | | | |
| | ... | ... | 21 14 | 21 14 | 23 12 | 106 11 | 98 0 | 98 0 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 13 12 | 13 4 | 13 0 | 13 8 | Sholápur | | | | |
| | ... | ... | 19 8 | 19 8 | 16 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 110 0 | 12 0 | 12 5 | 12 0 | 11 12 | 12 0 | 11 0 | Kaladgi (Bagalkot) | | | | |
| | ... | . | 16 14 | 18 3 | 15 10 | 122 10 | 129 7 | 137 1 | 13 13 | 13 13 | 13 13 | 13 2 | 13 2 | 13 2 | Satara | | | | |
| 4 | 29 0 | 35 0 | 16 13 | 16 8 | 16 8 | 65 0 | 75 0 | 80 0 | 12 12 | 12 8 | 13 0 | 12 4 | 12 0 | 12 8 | Belgaum | | | | |
| 0 | 35 0 | 28 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 14 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 10 3 | 10 3 | 8 12 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 8 0 | Dharwar (Hubli) | | | | |
| 2 | 21 2 | 23 8 | 14 11 | 15 6 | 15 6 | 150 0 | 150 0 | 150 0 | 14 6 | 15 11 | 14 6 | 14 4 | 15 8 | 14 4 | Ratnágiri | | | | |
| 0 | 19 4 | 22 0 | 13 0 | 13 12 | 13 0 | 213 5 | 213 5 | 213 5 | 14 0 | 13 8 | 13 4 | 13 0 | 12 12 | 12 8 | Kanara (Karwar) | | | | |
| 10 | 26 10 | 23 0 | 22 13 | 22 13 | 26 10 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 15 4 | 15 4 | 15 4 | Pánch Maháls (Godhra) | | | | |
| | ... | ... | 9 5 | 9 5 | 9 5 | 65 5 | 65 5 | 65 5 | .. | ... | ... | 32 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | Aden | | | | |
| | ... | ... | 18 3 | 21 0 | 22 4 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | Asirgarh | | | | |
| | ... | ... | 15 12 | 14 14 | 16 9 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 85 0 | 14 15 | 14 15 | 14 15 | 14 13 | 14 13 | 14 5 | Baroda | | | | |
| | ... | ... | 17 8 | 17 5 | 18 8 | 137 8 | 137 8 | 137 8 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 13 8 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | Disa | | | | |
| | ... | ... | 20 8 | 20 8 | 17 5 | 180 0 | 180 0 | 160 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 11 0 | Nimach | | | | |
| | ... | ... | 24 15½ | 24 9½ | 24 10 | 80 0 | 83 5½ | 90 0 | 16 2 | 16 2 | 16 3½ | 15 12 | 15 12 | 16 0 | Nasirabad | | | | |
| | ... | ... | 17 6 | 18 6 | 16 4 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 80 0 | 60 0 | 78 0 | 55 0 | 50 0 | 50 0 | 48 0 | Rájkot | | | | |
| | ... | ... | 22 8 | 22 8 | 22 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 12 13* | 12 13* | 12 4½* | 12 8* | 12 8* | 12 4* | Upper Sindh Frontier | | | | |
| 8 9 | 8 13 | 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 18 8 | 105 0 | 105 0 | 105 0 | 17 13 | 17 13 | 17 13 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | Karachi | | | | |
| 0 24 | 0 | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 10 0 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 480 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | Haidarabad (Nakur) | | | | |
| | ... | ... | 22 12 | 20 8 | 20 4 | 260 0 | 240 0 | 280 0 | 13 12 | 13 12 | 13 5 | 13 10 | 13 9 | 13 2½ | Shikarpur | | | | |
| | ... | ... | 23 8 | 19 8 | 22 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 160 0 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | Sukkur | | | | |
| | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 120 0 | 120 0 | 160 0 | 13 11 | 12 13 | 10 11 | 13 8 | 12 13 | 10 11 | Thar and Parkar (Umarkot | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Prices per md. of 40 seers. | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | R a. p. | R a. p. | R a. p. | | | | | | | *Western Districts.* | |
| | ... | ... | 19 8 | 22 0 | 25 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 3 1 3 | 3 0 0 | 2 11 0 | 12 0a | 12 0 | 13 8 | Burdwan | | | | |
| | ... | ... | 18 8 | 18 0 | 22 0 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 3 3 6 | 3 3 6 | ... | 12 0a | 12 0 | 13 0 | Bancoorah | | | | |
| | ... | ... | 16 0 | 21 4 | 25 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 3 5 0 | 3 4 3 | 3 3 6 | 11 12c | 12 0 | 12 0 | Beerbhoom | | | | |
| | ... | ... | 17 0 | 17 0 | 19 0 | 155 0 | 155 0 | 160 0 | 2 14 0 | 2 14 0 | 3 0 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | Midnapore | | | | |
| | .. | .. | 19 0 | 19 0 | 21 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 100 0 | 2 14 0 | 2 14 0 | 2 12 0 | 13 9 | 13 9 | 13 0 | Hooghly | | | | |
| | ... | ... | 19 0 | 19 0 | 22 8 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 3 0 0 | 3 0 0 | 2 14 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | Howrah | | | | |

* In common use.

a In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Serampore 13 seers and Johanabad 13-8 seers.

## PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

| Provinces. | Districts. | Wheat: Present fortnight. | Wheat: Past fortnight. | Wheat: Corresponding fortnight of 1882 | Barley: Present fortnight. | Barley: Past fortnight. | Barley: Corresponding fortnight of 1882 | Rice (best sort): Present fortnight. | Rice (best sort): Past fortnight. | Rice (best sort): Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Rice (common): Present fortnight. | Rice (common): Past fortnight. | Rice (common): Corresponding fortnight of 1882 | Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*: Present fortnight. | Great Millet: Past fortnight. | Great Millet: Corresponding fortnight of 1882 | Bulrush Millet (Cumboo Baira), *Penicillaria Spicata*: Present fortnight. | Bulrush Millet: Past fortnight. | Bulrush Millet: Corresponding fortnight of 1882. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | S. Ch | S. Ch | S. Ch | S. Ch | S. Ch | S. Ch | S. Ch | S. Ch | S. Ch | S. Ch | S. Ch | S. Ch | S. Ch | S. Ch | S. Ch | S. Ch | S. Ch | S. Ch |
| | ***Central Districts*** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bengal—*continued.* | Calcutta | 14 9 | 15 6 | 14 9 | 17 12 | 21 5 | 26 10 | 10 12 | 11 8 | 10 0 | 17 12 | 17 12 | 20 0 | ... | 23 2 | 23 2 | 18 13 | 17 12 | .. |
| | 24-Pergunnahs | 13 5 | 12 8 | 3 5 | 17 0 | 16 0 | 24 8 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 10 8 | 13 5 | 16 0 | 18 0 | ... | .. | 20 0 | .. | 13 5 | .. |
| | Nuddea | 14 8 | 14 8 | 16 0 | 22 15 | 24 9¾ | 32 0 | 14 8 | 16 7 | 20 0 | 17 4 | 17 4 | 22 0 | . | .. | .. | ... | ... | .. |
| | Khoolna | . | ... | | ... | | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | | 25 0 | 25 0 | ... | . | . | . | . | .. | . |
| | Jessore | 20 0 | 20 0 | 19 0 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 22 0 | 22 8 | 22 4 | 28 0 | . | . | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Moorshedabad | 17 0 | 17 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 17 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 24 0 | .. | . | .. | .. | ... | ... |
| | Dinagepore | 12 0 | 15 10 | 14 8 | 11 6 | 14 0 | 17 12 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 26 8 | 21 0 | 20 0 | 30 0 | | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| | Rajshahye | 17 4 | 18 0 | 15 0 to 17 4 | 37 8 | 37 8 | 48 12 | 16 0 | 13 8 to 18 0 | 16 0 to 18 12 | 17 4 to 18 12 | 17 4 to 18 12 | 21 0 to 24 0 | | . | ... | ... | ... | .. |
| | Rungpore | 11 7 | 20 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 5 | 13 5 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 25 14 | | . | .. | ... | .. | .. |
| | Bogra | 13 8 | 13 8 | 18 12 | . | ... | ... | 13 8 | 13 8 | 15 12 | 24 0 | 21 0 | 28 2 | .. | .. | .. | ... | .. | |
| | Pubna | 18 6 | 18 12 | 19 8 | | | ... | 8 4 | 7 8 | 10 0 | 19 2 | 19 0 | 25 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Darjeeling | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 6 0 | 10 0 | 11 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | |
| | Jalpaiguri | 10 10 | 10 0 | 9 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 24 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... |
| | ***Eastern Districts*** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Dacca | 14 4 | 14 8 | 16 0 | 19 4 | 24 0 | 40 0 | 15 12 | 16 0 | 22 8 | 19 0 | 19 4 | 26 0 | 21 4 | ... | ... | 21 8 | ... | .. |
| | Furreedpore | 24 0 | 24 0 | 22 0 | 37 0 | 37 0 | 30 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 26 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. |
| | Backergunge | . | . | | .. | ... | ... | 19 0 | 19 0 | 24 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 29 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Mymensingh | 13 4 | 13 4 | 11 8 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 18 0 | 22 8 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 29 0 | . | | ... | ... | .. | |
| | Tipperah | 13 0 | 13 4 | 13 4 | ... | ... | ... | 18 12 | 20 4 | 22 0 | 20 12 | 26 0 | 29 0 | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | .. |
| | Chittagong | 12 0 | 12 0 | 9 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 16 0 | 22 0 | 21 0 | 22 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | .. |
| | Noakholly | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | 23 0 | 23 0 | 27 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 31 0 | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Chittagong Hill Tracts | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 16 0 | 14 8 | 17 14 | 17 14 | 17 12 | ... | ... | ... | | .. | |
| | Hill Tipperah | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 26 0 | 24 0 | 26 0 | 37 0 | .. | ... | .. | ... | ... | .. |
| | ***Behar.*** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Patna | 17 8 | 17 8 | 18 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 40 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 12 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 22 0 | ... | ... | ... | .. | .. | |
| | Gya | 18 8 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 25 0 | 24 8 | 28 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 16 0 | 17 0 | 22 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Shahabad | 17 0 to 19 0 | 16 8 to 17 0 | 17 0 to 18 0 | 25 0 to 26 0 | 25 0 to 26 0 | 33 0 | 10 0 to 11 0 | 10 8 to 11 0 | 19 0 to 20 0 | 17 0 to 19 0 | 16 8 to 18 0 | 22 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Durbhunga | 16 0 | 14 0 | 15 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 35 0 | 14 0 | 15 0 | 13 0 | 16 0 | 18 0 | 17 0 | ... | . | ... | ... | .. | |
| | Mozufferpore | 18 0 | 19 0 | 20 0 | 30 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 18 0 | | .. | | .. | .. | |
| | Sarun | 17 0 | 17 0 | 16 8 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 31 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 18 0 | 18 8 | 21 0 | 30 0 | 32 0 | 33 0 | ... | .. | |
| | Chumparun | 18 0 | 17 0 | 19 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 45 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 18 8 | 18 0 | 31 0 | | ... | ... | .. | .. | |
| | Monghyr | 22 5 | 19 11 | 20 0 | 27 15 | 29 6 | 36 12 | 14 11 | 13 9 | 15 12 | 16 12 | 16 12 | 20 0 | ... | . | ... | | .. | |
| | Bhagulpur | 16 6 | 16 6 | 16 6 | 27 8 | 26 8 | 37 14 | 13 12 | 16 6 | 18 15 | 18 15 | 18 15 | 24 0 | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | |
| | Purneah | 17 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 22 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 28 0 | .. | ... | ... | .. | ... | |
| | Maldah | 18 0 | 18 0 | 19 0 | ... | ... | ... | 15 0 | 14 0 | 18 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 25 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Sonthal Pergunnahs | 16 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 27 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | |
| | ***Orissa.*** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Cuttack | 17 1 | 15 12 | 15 12 | .. | ... | ... | 14 7 | 15 12 | 15 12 | 23 10* | 26 4 | 26 4 | .. | .. | | . | | |
| | Pooree | 11 13 | 13 2 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | 26 4 | 26 4 | 24 0 | 32 8 | 32 8 | 30 0 | ... | | .. | ... | .. | |
| | Balasore | 14 0 | 14 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 26 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | ... | .. | . | ... | .. | |
| | **Chota Nagpore.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | ***South Western Frontier Agency.*** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Hazaribagh | 16 8 | 18 0 | 15 8 | ... | 20 0 | 27 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 12 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 21 0 | . | | . | .. | . | |
| | Lohardugga | 17 0 | 17 0 | 20 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 28 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 22 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 26 0 | .. | | . | .. | | |
| | Singbhoom | 24 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 36 0 | 36 0 | 36 0 | 40 0 | .. | . | . | ... | | |
| | Manbhoom | 14 4 | 15 0 | 13 8 | 30 0 | 23 0 | . | 18 0 | 18 0 | 20 0 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 36 0 | ... | ... | ... | .. | .. | |

* In the interior retail prices of common rice range from 31-8 to 12 seers per rupee.
e In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Baraset and Bussirhat 13 seers, Diamond Harbour 10-8 seers, Barrackpore 12-12 seers, and Dum-Dum 12 seers.
f Retail price of salt in Meherpore, Chooadanga, and Ranaghat 12 seers, and in Kooshtea 12-12 seers.
g In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Satkhira 12 seers and Bagirhat 11 seers.
h Retail price of salt in Jhenidah, Magura, and Narail 12 seers, and Bongong 13 seers.
i In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Lalbagh 11 seers, Jungipore 10-14 seers, and Kandi 12 seers.
j Retail prices of salt at Raigunge 11-8 seers and Neetpore 12 seers.
k In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Nattore 12 seers and Nowgong 11-4 seers.
l In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Gaibanda 14 seers, Kurigram 10 seers, and Nilphamari 12 seers.
m In Serajgunge retail price of salt 13 seers.
n In Kurseong retail price of salt 8 seers.
o Retail price of salt at Fallacotta in Alipore sub-division 10 seers.
p In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Manickgunge 12 seers, Munshigunge 10-10 seers, and Naraingunge 13-12 seers
q In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Goalundo 10-8 seers, Madaripore 13 seers, Bhanga 11 seers, and Gopalgunge 12-12 seers.
r In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Patuakhali 10-10 seers, Perozepore 11 seers, and Bhola 9 seers.
s In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Kishoregunge 10-10 seers, Attea 12 seers, and Jamalpore 11 seers.

DIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF MAY 1883—*continued.*

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

| Present fortnight. | First fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1882 | Grain: Present fortnight | Grain: Past fortnight. | Grain: Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Firewood: Present fortnight | Firewood: Past fortnight | Firewood: Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Salt: Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers: Present fortnight | Salt: Wholesale: Past fortnight. | Salt: Wholesale: Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Salt: Retail: Present fortnight | Salt: Retail: Past fortnight | Salt: Retail: Corresponding fortnight of 1882 | DISTRICTS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ch | S. Ch | S Ch | S Ch | S Ch. | S Ch | S. Ch | S Ch | S Ch | R a p | R a p | R a. p | S Ch | S Ch | S Ch | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Central Districts.* |
| ... | ... | ... | 18 13 | 18 13 | 24 10 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 2 12 0 | 2 12 0 | 2 10 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 13 8 | Calcutta . . |
| . | .. | ... | 17 12 | 16 0 | 20 0 | 90 0 | 80 0 | 90 0 | 2 14 0 | 2 14 0 | 3 0 0 | 13 5e | 13 5 | 13 5 | 24 Pergunnahs . . . |
| | ... | .. | 20 0 | 22 15 | 26 0 | . | | .. | 3 2 0 | 3 2 0 | 3 0 0 | 11 10½ | 11 10½ | 12 13½ | Nuddea . . |
| ... | ... | ... | 15 0 | 15 0 | | 180 0 | 180 0 | . | 3 2 0 | 3 2 0 | | 11 0g | 11 0 | | Khoolna . . . |
| | ... | ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 22 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 110 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 2 0 | 10 12h | 10 12 | 11 8 | Jessore . . |
| | ... | . | 27 0 | 27 0 | 32 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 3 2 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 5 0 | 12 8i | 12 4 | 10 8 | Moorshedabad . . . |
| ... | ... | ... | 10 10 | 17 0 | 17 12 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 3 8 0 | 3 6 0 | 3 4 0 | 10 10j | 11 0 | 12 0 | Dinagepore . . . |
| ... | ... | ... | 21 0 | 24 6 | 26 4 to 28 2 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 3 8 3 | 3 13 0 | 3 5 0 | 11 4k | 10 8 | 12 0 | Rajshahye . . . |
| | ... | ... | 16 0 | 20 0 | 15 0 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 135 0 | 3 5 0 | 3 5 0 | 3 5 0 | 11 14l | 11 14 | 11 8 | Rungpore . . . |
| .. | ... | ... | 16 8 | 18 12 | 15 12 | 67 8 | 67 8 | 59 0 | 3 8 8 | 3 8 0 | 3 4 0 | 9 12 | 10 8 | 10 8 | Bogra . . . . |
| | | .. | 18 0 | 18 0 | 22 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 5 3 | 3 0 0 | 11 4m | 11 4 | 13 5 | Pubna . . . |
| 0 | 9 0 | 8 0 | 9 0 | 8 0 | 10 0 | 128 0 | 128 0 | 160 0 | 4 8 0 | 4 8 0 | .. | 8 0n | 8 0 | 8 0 | Darjeeling . . . |
| . | ... | ... | 14 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 128 0 | 128 0 | 128 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 4 0 | 11 0o | 12 0 | 11 0 | Jalpaiguri . . . |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Eastern Districts.* |
| | ... | ... | 14 8 | 14 8 | 25 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 91 4 | 3 2 0 | 3 2 0 | 2 15 0 | 12 4p | 12 4 | 13 5 | Dacca . . . . |
| ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | | 3 5 0 | . | 3 5 4 | 12 0q | 12 0 | 11 0 | Furreedpore . . . |
| ... | ... | ... | 18 0 | 18 0 | 21 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 100 0 | 2 11 0 | 2 11 0 | 3 11 0 | 13 0r | 13 0 | 10 9 | Backergunge . . . |
| .. | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | ... | .. | .. | ... | 3 5 0 | 3 2 0 | 12 0s | 12 0 | 12 8 | Mymensingh . . . |
| | ... | ... | 13 4 | 13 4 | 20 0 | . | ... | . | 3 4 0 | 3 3 0 | 3 6 0 | 12 4t | 12 4 | 11 0 | Tipperah . . . . |
| | . | ... | 12 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 60 0 | 60 0 | 80 0 | 4 0 0 | 4 0 0 | 2 11 0 | 9 0u | 9 0 | 13 0 | Chittagong . . . |
| | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 15 0 | .. | .. | .. | 3 6 0 | 3 6 0 | 4 4 0 | 10 0v | 10 0 | 9 0 | Noakholly . . . |
| .. | ... | ... | | | | 320 0 | 320 0 | 320 0 | | .. | 3 10 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 10 0 | Chittagong Hill Tracts . |
| .. | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | 3 4 0 | 3 4 0 | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | Hill Tipperah . . . |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Behar.* |
| ... | ... | ... | 29 8 | 29 8 | 36 0 | 130 0 | 130 0 | 130 0 | 3 0 0 | 3 0 0 | 3 0 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 11 0 | Patna . . . . |
| .. | ... | ... | 23 0 | 23 0 | 27 0 | 180 0 | 180 0 | 160 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 4 0 | ... | 12 0w | 12 0 | 12 0 | Gya . . . . |
| ... | ... | .. | 28 0 to 29 0 | 28 0 to 29 0 | 32 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 120 0 | 3 1 0 | 3 1 0 | 3 1 0 | 12 8x | 12 8 | 12 0 | Shahabad . . . |
| 0 | 35 0 | 40 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 27 8 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 3 10 0 | 3 10 0 | 3 4 0 | 11 0y | 11 0 | 11 0 | Durbhunga . . . |
| | . | . | 25 0 | 23 0 | 30 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 5 0 | 12 0z | 12 0 | 12 0 | Mozufferpore . . . |
| 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 27 8 | 28 0 | 31 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 3 6 0 | 3 6 0 | 3 5 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 8 | Sarun . . . |
| . | ... | ... | 26 0 | 26 0 | 30 0 | | | | 3 6 0 | 3 6 6 | | 11 8z1 | 11 8 | 11 0 | Chumparun . . . |
| .. | ... | ... | 26 13 | 27 14 | 36 12 | 126 0 | 126 0 | 126 0 | 3 0 6 | 3 3 4 | 3 2 0 | 12 10z2 | 11 13 | 12 0 | Monghyr . . . |
| ... | ... | ... | 25 4 | 25 4 | 32 3 | 151 8 | 126 8 | 138 14 | 3 0 6 | 3 0 6 | 2 15 0 | 12 10z3 | 12 10 | 12 10 | Bhagalpur . . . |
| .. | ... | ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 24 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 3 10 0 | 3 10 0 | .. | 10 0z4 | 10 0 | 11 0 | Purneah . . . . |
| .. | ... | ... | 22 8 | 22 0 | 27 8 | 160 0 | 140 0 | 120 0 | 3 10 0 | 3 9 0 | 3 8 0 | 10 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | Maldah . . . . |
| . | ... | ... | 21 0 | 20 0 | 22 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 3 10 0 | 3 6 0 | 3 12 0 | 11 0z5 | 11 0 | 10 0 | Sonthal Pergunnahs . |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Orissa.* |
| 0 | 13 2 | 15 12 | 21 0 | 23 10 | 23 10 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 160 0 | 2 12 0 | 2 12 0 | 3 0 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 13 0 | Cuttack . . . . |
| . | ... | ... | 19 11 | 19 11 | 17 8 | 105 0 | 105 0 | 102 0 | 2 11 0 | 2 11 0 | 3 6 0 | 14 0z6 | 14 0 | 11 0 | Pooree . . . |
| . | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 16 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 160 0 | 3 8 0 | 3 8 0 | .. | 10 8z7 | 10 8 | 13 0 | Balasore . . . . |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | CHOTA NAGPUR *South Western Frontier Agency.* |
| 0 | 27 0 | 36 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 21 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 3 7 0 | 3 7 0 | 3 7 3 | 11 0z8 | 11 0 | 11 0 | Hazaribagh . . |
| 0 | 30 0 | 36 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 20 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 140 0 | 4 0 0 | 4 2 0 | 4 0 0 | 9 8 | 9 0 | 9 0 | Lohardugga . . |
| .. | ... | ... | 24 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 180 0 | 4 0 0 | 4 0 0 | 4 6 9 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | Singbhoom . . . |
| | ... | ... | 18 0 | 18 0 | 20 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 140 0 | 3 8 0 | 3 6 0 | 3 8 0 | 10 8z9 | 10 8 | 12 0 | Manbhoom . . . |

PROVINCES.

BENGAL—*continued.*

t In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow —Brahmunbarriah 12-4 seers and Chandpore 12 8 seers
u Retail price of salt at Kumeriah 10 seers, and at Hathazaree and Cox's Bazar 8 seers
v In the interior retail prices of salt range from 8 to 12-4 seers
w In Nowada retail price of salt 10 seers
x In the sub divisions retail prices of salt are as follow —Buxar 9 12 seers, and Bhabooah and Sasseram 11 seers
y In the sub divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Madhubani 12 seers, and Tajpore 11-8 seers.
z In the interior retail prices of salt range from 10 to 13 seers
z1 In the interior retail prices of salt range from 10 to 12 seers
z2 In the sub divisions retail prices of salt are as follow —Jamui 11 seers, and Begusarai 10 4 seers
z3 In the sub divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Banka 11 seers, Muddehpoora 10 8 seers, and Soopole 10 seers
z4 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow.—Kissengunge 10 seers, and Arrareah (at Raneegunge) 11 seers
z5 In Deoghur retail price of salt 12 seers
z6 In Khoorda retail price of salt 13 seers
z7 Retail price of salt at Bhadrak 9 seers
z8 Retail price of salt at Chutra 11 seers
z9 Retail price of salt at Raghunathpore 11-8 seers, and at Burrabazar and Govindpore 11 seers.

## PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGH

QUANTITIES PER R

| Provinces. | Districts. | Wheat. Present fortnight. | Wheat. Past fortnight. | Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Barley. Present fortnight. | Barley. Past fortnight. | Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Rice (best sort). Present fortnight. | Rice (best sort). Past fortnight. | Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Rice (common). Present fortnight. | Rice (common). Past fortnight. | Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight. | Great Millet. Past fortnight. | Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight. | Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | S Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch |
| Assam. | Sylhet | 13 4 | 13 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 8 | 17 8 | 17 0 | 14 0 | 24 8 | 35 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Cachar | 5 5 | 9 8 | 10 10 | 13 5 | 16 0 | 17 12 | 8 0 | 16 0 | 26 10 | 10 10 | 21 5 | 30 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Goálpárá | 20 0 | 20 0 | 32 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 5 | 20 0 | 22 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Gáro Hills | 4 0 | 4 0 | 4 0 | ... | ... | ... | 5 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 18 0 | 20 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Kámrúp | 16 0 | 16 0 | 13 4 | ... | ... | ... | 11 8 | 13 0 | 14 8 | 16 0 | 20 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Darrang | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 12 0 | 8 0 | 13 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Nowgong | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 8 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Sibságar | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 8 | 6 8 | 6 8 | 14 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Lakhimpur | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 10 0 | 12 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 7 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Khásí & Jaintiá Hills | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 9 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Nága Hills | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 0 | 6 0 | 5 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| N. W. Provinces. | Dehra Dún | 18 8 | 18 8 | 19 0 | 31 0 | 30 0 | 32 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 20 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 |
| | Saharanpur | 21 8 | 21 8 | 20 15½ | 37 10 | 40 13 | 30 2 | 8 9½ | 9 11 | 10 12 | 12 14 | 13 7 | 12 14 | 25 13 | 32 4 | 25 13 | 21 8 | 27 15 |
| | Muzaffarnagar | 20 4 | 19 12 | 19 4 | 36 5 | 37 10 | 33 0 | 6 9 | 6 9 | 6 9 | 12 2 | 12 2 | 14 5 | 25 5 | 36 12 | 28 11 | 26 6 | 26 6 |
| | Meerut | 19 0 | 20 0 | 18 8 | 31 0 | 31 0 | 25 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 6 0 | 14 0 | 15 0 | 16 0 | 31 0 | 31 0 | 27 0 | 23 0 | 25 0 |
| | Bulandshahr | 20 0 | 19 8 | 19 12 | 29 0 | 29 0 | 25 12 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 11 0 | 11 4 | 10 11 | 26 0 | 27 0 | 25 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 |
| | Aligarh | 17 8 | 17 8 | 18 0 | 24 0 | 26 8 | 27 0 | 6 8 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | 13 8 | 28 0 | 26 8 | 28 8 | 18 0 | 22 0 |
| | Kumaun | 13 0 | 11 8 | 15 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 20 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 10 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Garhwál | 18 0 | 18 0 | 22 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 28 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 10 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | 27 0* | 27 0* |
| | Bijnor | 20 2 | 20 4 | 18 0 | 32 6 | 32 6 | 27 2 | 10 2 | 11 4 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 13 12 | 13 8 | 27 6 | 31 8 | 24 12 | 21 6 | 22 8 |
| | Moradabad | 21 4 | 21 14 | 19 6 | 31 14 | 31 14 | 26 14 | 10 10 | 10 10 | 8 2 | 13 12 | 13 12 | 14 6 | 31 4 | 31 4 | 27 8 | 19 6 | 19 6 |
| | Budaun | 21 9½ | 21 4½ | 19 14 | 33 0 | 31 12½ | 27 0 | 8 6 | 9 9½ | 9 9½ | 14 2 | 13 12½ | 15 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Bareilly | 19 11 | 19 6 | 19 1 | 26 14 | 28 12 | 25 10 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 8 2 | 13 2 | 13 12 | 15 0 | 28 12 | 28 12 | 23 12 | 20 0 | 20 0 |
| | Sháhjáhánpur | 21 4 | 21 8 | 20 14 | 31 0 | 33 0 | 27 12 | 9 12 | 9 12 | 9 4 | 16 4 | 18 12 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Tarái Pergunnahs | 22 8 | 22 0 | 21 12 | 37 8 | 35 0 | 35 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 10 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Muttra | 18 8 | 18 8 | 18 8 | 26 8 | 27 8 | 22 8 | 7 0 | 7 0 | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 15 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 |
| | Agra | 17 8 | 18 0 | 17 0 | 24 8 | 25 0 | 22 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 12 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 23 0 | 22 0 | 23 0 |
| | Farukhabad | 19 4 | 19 3½ | 19 2 | 27 6 | 27 7 | 25 9½ | 6 7 | 6 7 | 8 3 | 12 8 | 14 6½ | 15 4 | 24 13½ | 25 10 | 23 13½ | 21 15 | 23 0 |
| | Mainpuri | 19 12 | 19 8 | 20 0 | 26 12 | 27 0 | 25 0 | 4 8 | 4 0 | 5 0 | 10 8 | 11 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Etawah | 18 0 | 18 0 | 19 0 | 22 0 | 23 8 | 24 8 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 13 8 | 14 0 | 14 8 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 22 8 | 24 0 | 24 0 |
| | Etah | 20 11 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 27 5 | 27 5 | 26 0 | 8 0 | 8 2 | 6 0 | 14 0 | 14 5 | 13 0 | 23 8 | 24 0 | ... | 21 10 | 21 5 |
| | Jalaun | 20 0 | 20 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 13 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 30 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 |
| | Jhánsi | 23 0 | 23 0 | 23 10½ | 37 9 | 38 13 | 35 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 9 8 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 15 0 | 35 6 | 36 13 | 29 5 | ... | 25 0 |
| | Lalitpur | 22 0 | 23 0 | 25 0 | 40 0 | 42 0 | 39 0 | 9 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 13 0 | 14 0 | 13 0 | 38 0 | 41 0 | 35 0 | 30 0 | 32 0 |
| | Cawnpore | 19 0 | 19 0 | 19 12 | 29 0 | 27 8 | 28 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 11 0 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 16 0 | 32 0 | 34 0 | 30 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 |
| | Fatehpur | 17 14 | 17 6 | 18 8 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 26 4 | 11 4 | 11 4 | 10 5 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 17 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | ... | 24 8 | 24 8 |
| | Bánda | 24 0 | 23 0 | 21 4 | 35 0 | 37 0 | 28 0 | 8 8 | 8 0 | 9 0 | 14 0 | 16 0 | 15 8 | 35 0 | 37 0 | 35 0 | ... | 32 0 |
| | Allahabad | 16 4 | 17 12 | 19 0 | 28 0 | 28 8 | 28 0 | 10 8 | 11 0 | 12 0 | 16 0 | 17 0 | 18 0 | 31 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 30 8 | 31 0 |
| | Hamirpur | 22 8 | 19 0 | 20 0 | 20 4 | ... | ... | 9 0 | 10 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | 28 11 | 26 0 | 30 0 | ... | ... |
| | Jaunpur | 19 13 | 19 13 | 20 14 | 31 12 | 31 12 | 33 2 | 7 12 | 7 12 | 8 7 | 14 13 | 15 8 | 14 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 25 6 |
| | Gorakhpur | 20 4 | 20 11 | 20 13 | 28 13 | 30 9½ | 36 0 | 14 5½ | 14 6¼ | 16 3 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 21 9½ | 34 3 | 36 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Basti | 19 8 | 20 8 | 21 0 | 27 0 | 24 0 | 42 0 | 15 0 | 15 8 | 16 0 | 17 8 | 17 8 | 19 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Azamgarh | 17 11 | 18 3 | 19 15 | 25 13 | 25 1 | 31 0 | 10 5 | 10 5 | 10 5 | 14 12 | 14 12 | 17 11 | 29 8 | 29 8 | 41 4 | 20 10 | ... |
| | Mirzapur | 17 8 | 18 0 | 17 0 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 26 0 | 10 8 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 14 0 | 15 0 | 18 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 28 0 | 26 0 | 27 0 |
| | Benares | 16 4 | 17 14 | 17 5½ | 25 0 | 26 8½ | 27 13½ | 11 2 | 11 6 | 12 7 | 16 13 | 17 1 | 18 11½ | 29 4 | 29 4 | 28 11½ | 29 4 | 29 4 |
| | Ghazipur | 19 5 | 19 5 | 19 5 | 27 11 | 27 0½ | 28 5 | 9 0 | 10 5 | 10 15½ | 16 1½ | 16 1½ | 20 15½ | 33 7 | 32 3 | 36 1 | 27 11 | 27 11 |
| | Balia | 19 6 | 19 6 | 17 0 | 28 12 | 27 8 | 28 12 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 17 8 | 17 8 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Pilibhít | 21 5½ | 21 8 | 22 2 | 35 0 | 35 6½ | 34 6 | 13 12 | 15 0 | 15 8 | 16 8 | 16 4 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Oudh. | Lucknow | 19 0 | 18 14½ | 18 11 | 28 0 | 28 10 | 28 1½ | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 13 0 | 13 10 | 14 10½ | 28 6½ | 29 10½ | 27 8 | 24 0 | 24 2½ |
| | Unao | 19 0 | 19 0 | 19 8 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 16 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | ... | 24 0 | 24 0 |
| | Bara Banki | 18 0 | 18 8 | 19 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 28 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 9 0 | 15 0 | 14 0 | 18 0 | 34 0 | 34 0 | 32 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 |
| | Sitapur | 22 14 | 22 10 | 22 4 | 35 0 | 36 8 | 33 4 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 16 0 | 17 0 | 19 0 | 33 0 | 33 0 | 22 0 | 27 8 | 27 10 |
| | Hardui | 18 12 | 18 12 | 20 6 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 27 11 | 5 10 | 5 10 | 5 10 | 11 2 | 11 4 | 13 3 | ... | 23 7 | ... | ... | 23 0 |
| | Kheri | 23 8 | 19 12 | 21 0 | 36 8 | 36 0 | 28 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 15 0 | 14 0 | 15 0 | 43 0 | 44 0 | 32 0 | ... | ... |
| | Fyzabad | 17 8 | 18 8 | 18 4 | 27 8 | 27 8 | 30 0 | 10 8 | 10 12 | 11 8 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 18 0 | 36 0 | 36 0 | 36 0 | ... | ... |
| | Bharaich | 20 0 | 20 0 | 18 0 | 42 0 | 40 0 | 37 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 | 9 0 | 17 8 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 38 0 | 40 0 | 35 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 |
| | Gonda | 21 12 | 22 8 | 22 1 | 42 0 | 40 8 | 39 0 | 14 4 | 15 0 | 15 4 | 15 14 | 16 10 | 19 4 | 44 0† | 46 8† | 42 8† | 25 12 | 27 0 |
| | Rai Bareli | 19 0 | 19 6 | 20 10 | 28 0 | 29 0 | 27 4 | ... | ... | ... | 15 8 | 16 0 | 18 0 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 29 8 | 28 0 | 25 0 |
| | Sultanpur | 21 8 | 21 8 | 22 8 | 33 0 | 33 0 | 34 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Partabgarh | 21 3 | 20 4 | 22 0 | 33 5 | 33 2 | 33 7 | 16 0 | 15 14 | 17 8 | 17 5 | 17 4 | 18 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Punjab. | Delhi (a) | 19 8 | 19 8 | 18 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 24 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 14 0 | 15 0 | 30 0 | 31 0 | 24 0 | 20 0 | 21 0 |
| | Gurgaon | No return received | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Karnal | 21 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 34 0 | 34 0 | 29 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 30 0 | 33 0 | 29 0 | 23 0 | 24 0 |
| | Hissar | 21 0 | 21 8 | 21 0 | 33 0 | 36 0 | 34 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 0 | 33 0 | 32 0 | 36 0 | 29 0 | 29 0 |
| | Rohtak | 21 0 | 21 0 | 20 0 | 36 0 | 34 0 | 28 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 9 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 27 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 |
| | Sirsa | 22 0 | 23 0 | 21 12 | 47 0 | 47 0 | 38 8 | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 44 0 | 43 0 | 44 0 | 33 0 | 34 0 |
| | Umballa (b) | 24 0 | 24 8 | 23 8 | 37 0 | 38 0 | 33 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 14 0 | 13 0 | 36 0 | 42 0 | 33 0 | 28 0 | 30 0 |
| | Ludhiana (c) | 26 0 | 25 8 | 25 0 | 42 0 | 47 0 | 37 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 44 0 | 44 0 | 38 0 | 28 0 | 31 0 |
| | Simla | 16 0 | 18 0 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Jullundur (c) | 26 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 40 0 | 50 0 | 42 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 42 0 | 43 0 | 36 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 |
| | Hoshiarpur (b) | 25 8 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 39 0 | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 12 0 | 34 0 | 38 0 | 31 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 |
| | Kangra | 23 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 36 0 | 34 0 | 40 0 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 17 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

* Mandwa. † Maize.

DIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF MAY 1883—*continued.*

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

| ser Millets, Ragi, (Kavaru, Verugu, awee, Cheena, Coraloo, urhwa, Nuglee). *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* | | | Gram. | | | Firewood. | | | Salt. Wholesale. | | | Salt. Retail. | | | Districts. | Provinces. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Past fortnight. | | Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | | |
| Ch. S. | Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch | R a. | R a. | R a. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | | |
| | | | | | | | | | per maund. | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 8 6 | 16 0 | 15 0 | 108 0 | 108 0 | 108 0 | 3 6 | 3 8 | 3 4 | 11 13 | 11 6 | 12 0 | Sylhet | Assam. |
| ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 3 8 | 3 8 | 3 8 | 10 10 | 10 10 | 10 10 | Cachar | |
| ... | ... | ... | 18 0 | 18 0 | 20 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 3 4 | 3 4 | 3 8 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 10 2 | Goálpárá | |
| ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 5 6 | 5 6 | 5 6 | 6 6 | 6 6 | 6 6 | Gáro Hills | |
| ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 14 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 200 0 | 3 8 | 3 8 | 3 8 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 8 | Kámrúp | |
| ... | ... | ... | 9 4 | 8 14 | 8 11 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 4 8 | 4 8 | 4 8 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | Darrang | |
| ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 120 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | Nowgong | |
| ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 4 8 | 4 8 | 4 8 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 8 | Sibságar | |
| ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 120 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | Lakhimpur | |
| ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | ... | 10 0 | ... | .. | .. | 5 0 | 5 0 | 5 8 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 7 4 | Khási & Jaintiá Hills | |
| ... | ... | ... | 2 0 | 2 0 | 2 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 15 0 | 3 0 | 3 0 | 2 11 | Nága Hills | |
| | | | | | | | | | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S Ch | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 26 0 | 25 0 | 20 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 8 | Dehra Dún | N. W. Provinces. |
| ... | ... | ... | 29 0½ | 31 8 | 25 3½ | 150 8 | 150 8 | 150 8 | 12 14½ | 12 10 | 12 6 | 12 10 | 12 6 | 12 1 | Saharanpur | |
| ... | ... | ... | 29 11 | 30 4 | 23 10 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 132 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 12 6 | 11 10 | 11 10 | 12 2 | Muzaffarnagar | |
| ... | ... | ... | 27 0 | 28 0 | 23 0 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 11 8 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | Meerut | |
| ... | ... | ... | 24 0 | 25 0 | 23 0 | 130 0 | 130 0 | 120 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 8 | ... | .. | ... | Bulandshahr | |
| ... | ... | ... | 24 0 | 25 0 | 24 8 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 13 0 | 12 4 | ... | 12 4 | 12 0 | ... | Aligarh | |
| ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 200 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 6 0 | Kumaun | |
| ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 280 0 | 280 0 | 320 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | Garhwál | |
| ... | ... | ... | 26 12 | 27 0 | 22 0 | 135 0 | 135 0 | 135 0 | ... | .. | ... | 11 8 | 12 4 | 11 8 | Bijnor | |
| ... | ... | ... | 23 2 | 23 2 | 21 14 | 125 0 | 125 0 | 162 8 | 12 10 | 12 10 | 12 11 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 12 8 | Moradabad | |
| ... | ... | ... | 24 9½ | 25 3 | 19 3 | 192 0 | 192 0 | 192 0 | 11 1½ | 12 0 | 10 8 | 10 12½ | 11 6 | 9 9½ | Budaun | |
| ... | ... | ... | 23 2 | 24 6 | 20 0 | 125 0 | 125 0 | 125 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 11 14 | 11 14 | 11 14 | 11 4 | Bareilly | |
| ... | ... | ... | 24 12 | 26 0 | 21 12 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 200 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 11 8 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 11 0 | Shahjáhánpur | |
| ... | ... | ... | 25 0 | 24 0 | 17 8 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | ... | 12 8 | 12 8 | 11 0 | Tarái Pergunnahs | |
| ... | ... | ... | 26 12 | 27 8 | 22 0 | 140 0 | 120 0 | 140 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 12 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | Muttra | |
| ... | ... | ... | 25 0 | 25 0 | 21 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 12 8 | Agra | |
| ... | ... | ... | 24 7 | 25 11 | 22 3½ | 150 0 | 156 8 | 156 8 | 11 15 | 12 3 | 11 14½ | 11 6 | 11 9 | 11 5 | Farukhabad | |
| ... | ... | ... | 23 12 | 22 0 | 22 8 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 8 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | Mainpuri | |
| ... | ... | ... | 25 8 | 26 0 | 25 8 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 120 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 10 8 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | Etawah | |
| ... | ... | ... | 25 2 | 25 0 | 22 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 140 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | Etah | |
| ... | ... | ... | 33 0 | 33 0 | 33 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | Jalaun | |
| ... | ... | ... | 31 0 | 31 9½ | 31 7 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 11 14 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 3 | Jhánsi | |
| ... | ... | ... | 33 0 | 35 0 | 34 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 180 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 11 12 | 12 0 | 11 8 | Lalitpur | |
| ... | ... | ... | 29 8 | 29 0 | 26 8 | 150 0 | 150 0 | 150 0 | 13 4 | 13 0 | 12 8 | 13 0 | 12 12 | 12 4 | Cawnpore | |
| ... | ... | ... | 28 4 | 28 4 | 25 4 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 9 10 | 10 12 | 10 12 | 9 6 | Fatehpur | |
| ... | ... | ... | 40 0 | 37 0 | 32 8 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 12 5 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | Banda | |
| ... | ... | ... | 30 0 | 30 8 | 27 0 | 120 0 | 130 0 | 140 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | Allahabad | |
| ... | ... | ... | 35 7 | 32 0 | 30 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 11 13 | 11 13 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 11 4 | Hamirpur | |
| ... | ... | ... | 26 13 | 28 4 | 26 13 | 148 12 | 148 12 | 169 8 | 10 12 | 10 12 | 9 11 | 10 10 | 10 10 | 9 9 | Jaunpur | |
| ... | ... | ... | 31 8 | 33 5 | 32 6½ | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 11 0 | 11 11 | ... | 10 13 | 11 3 | 9 9½ | Gorakhpur | |
| ... | ... | ... | 28 0 | 30 0 | 31 0 | 150 0 | 150 0 | 140 0 | 9 8 | 9 8 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | Basti | |
| ... | ... | ... | 24 6 | 23 10 | 23 10 | 147 8 | 147 8 | 147 8 | 9 13 | 9 3 | 9 3 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 8 0 | Azamgarh | |
| ... | ... | ... | 26 0 | 27 0 | 25 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 11 0 | 10 8 | 9 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 8 0 | Mirzapur | |
| ... | ... | ... | 25 10 | 25 12 | 24 15 | 120 0 | 140 0 | 120 0 | 10 2 | 10 2 | 11 4 | ... | 10 11 | 9 9 | Benares | |
| ... | ... | ... | 29 10 | 28 5 | 27 0½ | 128 12 | 128 12 | 129 0 | 10 15½ | 10 15½ | 10 15½ | 10 5 | 10 5 | 9 13 | Ghazipur | |
| ... | ... | ... | 30 0 | 30 0 | 28 12 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 11 4 | 11 4 | 9 8 | 11 4 | 10 2 | 9 6 | Balia | |
| ... | ... | ... | 24 12 | 23 1½ | 20 4 | 150 0 | 150 0 | 150 0 | 13 0 | 12 8 | 12 0 | 12 8 | 12 0 | 11 4 | Pilibhít | |
| ... | ... | ... | 24 8 | 25 12 | 22 10½ | 115 0 | 115 0 | 120 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 9 8 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 9 0 | Lucknow | Oudh. |
| ... | ... | ... | 27 8 | 28 0 | 26 8 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | ... | .. | .. | 11 8 | 12 0 | 9 0 | Unao | |
| ... | ... | ... | 25 0 | 25 0 | 24 0 | 130 0 | 130 0 | 130 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 9 8 | Bara Banki | |
| ... | ... | ... | 28 0 | 28 12 | 23 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 8 | Sitapur | |
| ... | ... | ... | 21 9 | 21 2 | 22 8 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 240 0 | 9 6 | 8 7 | 8 8 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 8 7 | Hardui | |
| ... | ... | ... | 28 0 | 20 8 | 20 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 200 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 9 8 | Kheri | |
| ... | ... | ... | 28 0 | 27 8 | 25 12 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 9 8 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 8 8 | Fyzabad | |
| ... | ... | ... | 28 0 | 28 0 | 27 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | .. | .. | ... | 9 8 | 9 8 | 9 0 | Bharaich | |
| ... | ... | ... | 32 12 | 32 12 | 28 14 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 240 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 4 | 11 12 | 11 12 | 11 0 | Gonda | |
| ... | ... | ... | 25 0 | 25 12 | 21 8 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 160 0 | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | Rai Bareli | |
| ... | ... | ... | 30 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 12 4 | 12 4 | 11 8 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 4 | Sultanpur | |
| ... | ... | ... | 27 13 | 28 4 | 25 4 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 10 10 | 10 14 | 9 0 | Partabgarh | |
| ... | ... | ... | 24 12 | 28 0 | 22 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 85 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 12 0 | Delhi (a) | Punjab. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | .. | ... | . | .. | . | . | . | No return received | | | Gurgaon | |
| ... | ... | ... | 29 0 | 31 0 | 24 8 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 160 0 | 12 8 | 12 6 | 11 12 | 12 4 | 12 4 | 11 8 | Karnal | |
| ... | ... | ... | 33 0 | 32 0 | 29 8 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 8 | 11 0 | 11 8 | 12 0 | Hissar | |
| ... | ... | ... | 30 0 | 31 0 | 25 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 12 12 | 12 12 | 10 10 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 0 | Rohtak | |
| ... | ... | ... | 42 0 | 43 0 | 33 2 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 12 8 | 11 8 | 12 8 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 | Sirsa | |
| ... | ... | ... | 32 4 | 32 0 | 28 0 | 110 0 | 140 0 | 130 0 | 14 8 | 14 1 | 13 8 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 13 8 | Umballa (b) | |
| ... | ... | ... | 36 0 | 37 8 | 30 8 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 14 14 | 14 14 | 14 9 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 14 8 | Ludhiana (c) | |
| ... | ... | ... | .. | 21 0 | 20 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 90 0 | 11 5 | 11 5 | 10 12 | 10 10 | 1[illegible] 10 | 10 1 | Simla | |
| ... | ... | ... | 35 0 | 36 0 | 30 0 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 105 0 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 14 4 | 14 4 | 14 0 | Jullundur (c) | |
| ... | ... | ... | 34 0 | 35 0 | 30 0 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 100 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 16 0 | 3 12 | 13 12 | 15 0 | Hoshiarpur (b) | |
| ... | ... | ... | 25 0 | 24 0 | 23 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 160 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 10 8 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | Kángra | |

(a) Gram rising. (b) Jowar rising. (c) Barley rising.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHO

QUANTITIES PER RU

| Provinces | Districts | Wheat. Present fortnight. | Wheat. Past fortnight. | Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Barley. Present fortnight. | Barley. Past fortnight. | Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Rice (best sort). Present fortnight. | Rice (best sort). Past fortnight. | Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Rice (common). Present fortnight. | Rice (common). Past fortnight. | Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), Holcus Sorghum. Present fortnight. | Great Millet. Past fortnight. | Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), Penicillaria Spicata. Present fortnight. | Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. |
| Punjab—continued | Amritsar | 24 8 | 25 0 | 23 8 | 42 0 | 14 0 | 19 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 8 | 13 0 | 12 8 | 43 0 | 43 0 | 34 4 | 26 8 | 26 8 |
| | Siálkot | 27 5 | 26 0 | 23 8 | 42 8 | 45 0 | 39 0 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 39 0 | 37 0 | 28 0 | 39 0 | 39 0 |
| | Gurdaspur (b) | 32 0 | 28 0 | 32 0 | 55 0 | 45 0 | 38 0 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 35 0 | 35 0 | 28 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 |
| | Lahore (c) | 23 0 | 24 0 | 23 0 | 39 0 | 18 0 | 40 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 10 0 | 48 0 | 48 0 | 30 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 |
| | Ferozepore | 21 8 | 23 0 | 21 4 | 45 0 | 45 0 | 38 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 50 0 | 50 0 | 37 0 | 36 0 | 36 0 |
| | Gujranwála (a) | 24 4 | 25 8 | 21 4 | 45 0 | 50 0 | 36 0 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 12 0 | 36 0 | 36 0 | 30 0 | 35 0 | 35 0 |
| | Rawalpindi (d) | 29 2 | 21 0 | 17 12 | 43 7 | 40 0 | 31 0 | ... | ... | ... | 14 5 | 14 12 | 13 0 | 43 0 | 38 0 | 30 0 | 44 11 | 46 0 |
| | Jhelum (e) | 27 8 | 27 8 | 20 0 | 40 0 | 42 0 | 29 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 26 0 | 46 0 | 49 0 |
| | Gujrát (c) | 29 0 | 30 8 | 26 0 | 40 11 | 49 8 | 40 0 | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 47 0 | 47 0 | 21 0 | 47 0 | 47 0 |
| | Shahpur (f) | 30 0 | 26 0 | 20 0 | 52 0 | 50 0 | 32 0 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 12 0 | 42 0 | 42 0 | 21 0 | 48 0 | 48 0 |
| | Mooltan (g) | 16 4 | 16 8 | 18 0 | 30 0 | 33 0 | 27 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 30 0 | 29 0 | 24 0 | 27 0 | 32 0 |
| | Jhang (a) | 22 8 | 20 0 | 21 0 | 34 0 | 37 8 | 28 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 16 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 |
| | Montgomery | 19 0 | 19 0 | 23 0 | 32 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | ... | ... | ... | 6 0 | 5 8 | 5 8 | ... | 30 0 | 30 0 | ... | ... |
| | Muzaffargarh (e) | 20 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 28 0 | ... | ... | ... | 6 0 | 6 0 | 5 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 20 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 |
| | Dera Ismail Khan | 22 2 | 21 12 | 18 9 | 32 11 | 33 12 | 33 1 | ... | ... | ... | 9 6 | 9 8 | 8 12 | 41 4 | 41 4 | 30 0 | 35 10 | 35 10 |
| | Dera Ghazi Khan | 18 12 | 17 8 | 18 12 | 36 4 | 35 0 | 26 4 | ... | ... | ... | 8 12 | 10 0 | 7 8 | 41 4 | 10 0 | 22 8 | 37 8 | 37 8 |
| | Bannu (h) | 30 10 | 29 6 | 25 0 | 48 2 | 52 8 | 41 4 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 10 | 50 0 | 50 0 | 27 8 | 36 4 | 45 0 |
| | Peshawar (i) | 21 8 | 17 10 | 16 10 | 37 6 | 41 4 | 34 8 | ... | ... | ... | 12 8 | 12 8 | 9 8 | 36 11 | 36 11 | 26 0 | 31 0 | 33 0 |
| | Kohat | No return received | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Hazara (j) | ... | ... | ... | 48 0 | 43 0 | 34 0 | ... | ... | ... | 17 0 | 16 0 | ... | 45 0 | ... | 32 0 | ... | ... |
| Central Provinces | Nágpur | No return received | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ... | | |
| | Bhandára | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 12 2 | | |
| | Chanda | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ... | | |
| | Wardha | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ... | | |
| | Balaghát | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Jubbulpore | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Saugor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Damoh | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Seoni | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Mandla | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Betúl | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Chhindwára | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Hoshangabad | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Narsinghpur | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Nimar | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Raipur | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Sambalpur | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Bilaspur | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| British Burma | *Arakan Division.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Akyab | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Northern Arakan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Kyoukpyoo | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 8 | 15 1 | 18 3 | 11 0 | 16 9 | 19 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Sandoway | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | *Pegu Division.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Rangoon Town | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Tharrawaddy | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Prome | 12 2 | 12 2 | 14 9 | ... | ... | ... | 12 3 | 12 3 | 16 12 | 15 4 | 15 4 | 17 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | *Irrawaddy Division.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Henzada | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 15 | 11 15 | 17 14 | 15 10 | 15 10 | 26 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Bassein | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 6 | 10 13 | 13 0 | 13 9 | 13 9 | 14 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Thonegwa | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Thayetmyo | 13 6 | 13 6 | 15 1 | ... | ... | ... | 11 11 | 11 11 | 11 11 | 13 13 | 13 13 | 15 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | *Tenasserim Division.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Moulmein Town & Amherst | 12 2 | 12 2 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 8 | 9 11 | 16 10 | 13 14 | 12 2 | 20 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Tavoy | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 6 | 12 6 | 13 12 | 17 11 | 19 6 | 22 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Mergui | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 4 | 17 5 | 17 5 | 20 3 | 21 12 | 21 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Toungoo | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 13 | 12 13 | 18 5 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 21 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Shwegyin | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 10 | 9 1 | 13 13 | 11 5 | 13 13 | 15 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Salween | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Hyderabad Assigned Districts | Secunderabad | No return received | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Bolarum | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Chudderghat | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Amraoti | 16 0 | 16 0 | 17 0 | 10 8 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 23 0 | 26 0 | 28 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 |
| | Akola | 18 0 | 17 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | 7 0 | 7 0 | 8 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 28 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 |
| | Ellichpur | 15 0 | 16 0 | 14 0 | 13 0 | 15 0 | 12 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 6 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 8 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 24 0 |
| | Buldana | 20 0 | 20 0 | 26 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 32 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 |
| | Wun | 18 0 | 20 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 7 8 | 14 0 | 15 8 | 10 8 | 35 0 | 35 0 | 30 0 | ... | ... |
| | Basim | 22 0 | 22 8 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | 5 8 | 5 4 | 5 4 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 31 0 | 32 0 | 33 0 | ... | ... |

* No whole sale salt sold. (a) Barley rising. (b) Wheat and barley falling. (c) Barley rising and gram falling. (d) Wheat falling and firewood ri

A FOR THE 1st HALF OF MAY 1883—*continued.*

ERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

| Millets, Ragi, Kavaru, Veragu, Cheena, Coraloo, Nuglee), *Panicum*, &c. | | Gram. | | | Firewood. | | | Salt. | | | | | | Districts. | Provinces. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | Wholesale. | | | Retail. | | | | |
| Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Present fortnight | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | | |
| S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch | S. Ch | S. Ch. | | |
| ... | ... | 38 12 | 40 0 | 33 4 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 85 0 | 15 6 | 15 0 | 14 14 | 14 14 | 14 8 | 14 6 | Amritsar | Punjab. |
| ... | ... | 33 10 | 33 8 | 28 0 | 145 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 15 0 | 15 8 | 15 8 | 14 8 | Siálkot | |
| ... | ... | 36 0 | 36 0 | 33 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 13 4 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 12 8 | Gurdáspur (*b*) | |
| ... | ... | 39 0 | 35 0 | 31 0 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 80 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | Lahore (*c*) | |
| ... | ... | 40 0 | 40 0 | 33 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 70 0 | 13 12 | 13 12 | 13 4 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 13 0 | Ferozepore | |
| ... | ... | 38 8 | 38 8 | 27 8 | 95 0 | 95 0 | 95 0 | 15 4 | 15 4 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | Gujránwála (*a*) | |
| ... | ... | 31 4 | 31 0 | 24 4 | 92 9 | 110 0 | 100 0 | 14 7 | 15 8 | 14 8 | 14 2 | 15 4 | 14 4 | Ráwalpindi (*d*) | |
| ... | ... | 33 0 | 27 8 | 25 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 90 0 | 16 8 | 16 8 | 17 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | Jhelum (*e*) | |
| ... | ... | 38 0 | 30 8 | 26 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | * | * | * | 15 12 | 15 8 | 15 0 | Gujrát | |
| ... | ... | 47 0 | 48 0 | 23 0 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | Shahpúr (*f*) | |
| ... | ... | 28 0 | 27 0 | 23 8 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 14 12 | 14 12 | 13 12 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 13 8 | Mooltan (*g*) | |
| ... | ... | 32 0 | 30 0 | 21 8 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 14 8 | 14 14 | 14 8 | 14 4 | 14 8 | 13 12 | Jhang (*a*) | |
| ... | ... | 32 0 | 32 0 | 29 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 11 4 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 4 | Montgomery | |
| ... | ... | 27 8 | 22 0 | 21 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | * | * | * | 14 0 | 14 0 | 13 0 | Muzaffargarh (*e*) | |
| ... | ... | 29 7 | 28 7 | 25 8 | 125 0 | 125 0 | 100 0 | 52 8 | 52 8 | 55 0 | 50 10 | 50 0 | 53 0 | Dera Ismail Khan | |
| ... | ... | 23 2 | 23 12 | 25 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 26 4 | 31 4 | 27 8 | 25 0 | 30 0 | 25 0† | Dera Ghazi Khán | |
| ... | ... | 36 4 | 35 10 | 28 7 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 80 0 | Bannu (*h*) | |
| ... | ... | 21 8 | 21 2 | 19 0 | 86 0 | 99 0 | 91 0 | 54 0 | 52 0 | 55 4 | 52 0 | 50 0 | 53 0 | Peshawar (*i*) | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | No return received | | | Kohát | |
| ... | ... | ... | 17 12 | 18 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 8 | 12 8 | 12 0 | Házára (*j*) | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Nágpur | Central Provinces. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Bhandára | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Chánda | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Wardha | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Bálaghát | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Jubbulpore | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Saugor | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Damoh | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | No return received | | | | Seoni | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Mandla | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Betúl | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Chhindwára | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Hoshangabad | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Narsinghpur | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Nimár | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Raipur | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Sambalpur | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Biláspur | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Arakan Division.* | British Burma. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Akyab | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 9 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | Northern Arakan | |
| ... | ... | 4 0 | 4 0 | 4 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 200 0 | ... | ... | ... | 30 0 | 30 0 | † | Kyoukpyoo | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Sandoway | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Pegu Division.* | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Rangoon Town | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Tharrawaddy | |
| ... | ... | 15 9 | 15 9 | 20 12 | 139 11 | 139 11 | 139 11 | 25 5 | 25 5 | 22 4 | 16 9 | 16 5 | 18 11 | Prome | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Irrawaddy Division.* | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 183 8 | 183 8 | 183 8 | 29 9 | 29 9 | 29 9 | 29 9 | 29 9 | 29 9 | Henzada | |
| ... | ... | 11 9 | 10 14 | 11 11 | 265 7 | 265 7 | 145 4 | 28 9 | 21 4 | 39 0 | 21 4 | 17 9 | 29 9 | Bassein | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Thonegwa | |
| ... | ... | 18 7 | 18 7 | 14 6 | 245 0 | 245 0 | 245 0 | 25 5 | 25 5 | 25 6 | 18 15 | 18 15 | 18 15 | Thayetmyo | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Tenasserim Division* | |
| ... | ... | 12 2 | 12 2 | 11 1 | 220 0 | 220 0 | 220 0 | 32 5 | 32 5 | 52 1 | 22 12 | 22 12 | 24 0 | Moulmein Town & Amherst | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 399 3 | 399 3 | 399 3 | 24 2 | 24 2 | 24 2 | 16 1 | 16 1 | 16 1 | Tavoy | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 428 0 | 428 0 | 428 0 | 26 1 | 30 7⅛ | 36 8 | 14 7⅛ | 14 7⅛ | 29 3 | Mergui | |
| ... | ... | 12 8 | 12 8 | 12 9 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 29 6 | 29 6 | 27 1 | 18 12 | 18 12 | 18 12 | Toungoo | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 250 0 | 250 0 | 250 0 | 32 3 | 32 3 | 39 5 | 18 14 | 18 14 | 14 2 | Shwaygyin | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Salween | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Secunderabad | Hyderabad Assigned Districts. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | No return received | | | | Bolarum | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Chudderghat | |
| ... | ... | 18 0 | 20 0 | 22 0 | 64 0 | 64 0 | 70 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | Amraoti | |
| 8 0 | 7 0 | 19 0 | 20 0 | 22 0 | 64 0 | 64 0 | 64 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 9 0 | Akola | |
| ... | ... | 18 0 | 19 0 | 16 0 | 64 0 | 64 0 | 64 0 | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | Ellichpur | |
| | ... | 18 0 | 18 0 | 30 0 | ... | .. | .. | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | Buldana | |
| ... | .. | 16 0 | 22 8 | 28 0 | 300 0 | 300 0 | 100 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 8 0 | Wun | |
| ... | ... | 22 0 | 24 0 | 28 0 | 64 0 | 64 0 | 64 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 9 8 | 9 0 | Basim | |

(*a*) Gram falling. (*f*) Wheat falling. (*g*) Bajra rising. (*h*) Barley and bajra rising. (*i*) Wheat falling and barley rising. (*j*) Barley falling.
† Rs. 40 per 100 maunds.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

| Provinces. | Districts. | Wheat. Present fortnight | Wheat. Past fortnight. | Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Barley. Present fortnight. | Barley. Past fortnight. | Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Rice (best sort) Present fortnight. | Rice (best sort) Past fortnight. | Rice (best sort) Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Rice (common). Present fortnight. | Rice (common). Past fortnight. | Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight. | Great Millet. Past fortnight. | Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight. | Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight. | Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1882. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. |
| Mysore | Bangalore | No return received | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Kolar | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Túmkúr | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Mysore | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Hassan | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Shimoga | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Kadur | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Chitaldroog | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Coorg | Coorg | 9 7 | 9 13 | 9 0 | 10 4 | 10 3 | 9 12 | 14 9 | 14 14 | 11 8 | 19 3 | 19 9 | 13 10 | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | |
| Rajpootana | Jeypore | 16 4 | 16 8 | 16 4 | 23 0 | 23 4 | 21 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 4 | 25 0 | 26 0 | 21 0 | 20 0 | 21 0 | 20 |
| | Kishengurh | 16 0 | 15 0 | 16 12 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 22 12 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 9 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 27 0 | 25 4 | 22 0 | 18 8 | 19 0 | 20 |
| | Kerrowlee | 19 6 | 19 10 | 17 8 | 28 2 | 28 12 | 21 8 | 12 8 | 13 12 | 13 8 | 13 12 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 27 8 | 28 12 | 21 8 | 23 12 | 25 10 | 18 |
| | Ulwur | 20 11 | 19 15 | 18 0 | 27 14 | 27 15 | 22 5 | 8 10 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 10 10 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 25 0 | 28 8 | 24 0 | 20 14 | 22 8 | 20 |
| | Bhurtpore (City) | 20 3 | 21 0 | 18 0 | 30 4 | 30 0 | 24 8 | 7 15 | 8 0 | 6 8 | 11 0 | 11 9 | 11 0 | 28 4 | 28 4 | 27 0 | 25 8 | 26 0 | 20 |
| | Ajmere | 15 8 | 15 8 | 15 8 | 22 0 | 22 8 | 23 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 18 0 | 17 0 | 19 0 | 19 |
| | Deoli Cantonment | 18 15 | 17 15 | 17 10 | 24 12 | 25 4 | 22 12 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 10 8 | 24 12 | 24 14 | 22 6 | 19 0 | 19 2 | 17 |
| | Erinpura | No return received | | | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Sirohee | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Abu | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Aundra | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Hilly Tracts of Meywar | 20 0 | 20 0 | 22 0¼ | 26 0 | 28 0 | 30 0 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 15 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Meywar (Oodeypore) | 12 14¼ | 12 14¼ | 16 0¼ | 17 15 | 18 12 | 21 7¾ | 9 6 | 10 15 | 10 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Bánswára (Meywar Agency) | No return received | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | |
| | Partábgurh ( „ ) | 15 7½ | 14 8½ | 17 5½ | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 15 | 10 15 | 10 15 | 12 13 | 13 7 | ... | ... | ... | | ... | |
| | Marwar (Jodhpore) | No return received | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | ... | .. | ... | .. | .. | |
| | Bikaneer | 11 12 | 12 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | 3 8 | 3 8 | 3 1 | 6 8 | 6 10 | 6 12 | ... | ... | | 19 1¼ | 19 14 | 20 |
| | Boondee | 21 0 | 20 0 | 19 8 | 28 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 9 8 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 8 | 28 0 | 27 0 | 28 8 | ... | | |
| | Kotah | 19 8 | 19 0 | 19 12 | 25 0 | 22 0 | 23 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 8 12 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 10 8 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 23 8 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 15 |
| | Tonk | 19 13 | 19 0 | 16 6 | 28 6 | 28 0 | 20 15 | 7 12 | 8 0 | 6 12 | 9 12 | 9 12 | 9 11 | 29 4 | 29 8 | 22 12 | 21 8 | 21 8 | 20 |
| | Jhallawar | 19 1½ | 18 5 | 15 13 | 23 10 | 23 10 | 23 14 | ... | ... | ... | 8 14 | 11 3 | 8 14 | 24 6 | 24 6 | 18 9½ | 18 6 | 18 2 | 14 |
| | Shanpoora | 19 8 | 17 4 | 19 4 | 23 4 | 24 0 | 23 8 | 12 6 | 13 0 | 10 9 | 16 3 | 15 2 | 16 8 | 21 12 | 22 12 | 21 0 | 18 10 | 17 1 | 20 |
| | Dholpur | 18 1 | 17 8 | 18 1 | 27 4 | 28 2 | 24 14 | 10 2 | 10 2 | 10 2 | 11 4 | 11 8 | 12 6 | 25 8 | 26 7 | 22 12 | 21 8 | 24 10 | 21 |
| Central India | Indore | 13 5 | 15 8 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | 9 3 | 10 0 | 8 9 | 9 10 | 12 0 | 10 0 | 17 12 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 18 7 | 20 0 | 21 |
| | Gwalior | 17 1 | 17 5 | ... | 23 12 | 22 9 | 22 6 | 6 14 | 7 5 | 7 5 | 9 10 | 9 12 | 9 10 | 25 5 | 25 9 | 22 6 | 20 2 | 20 2 | 17 |
| | Goona | 24 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 10 8 | 10 0 | 9 8 | 11 0 | 10 8 | 10 0 | 33 0 | 35 0 | 30 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 |
| | Baghelkhand (Sutna) | 23 9 | 21 12 | 23 3 | 40 0 | 41 5 | 35 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 7 0 | 19 7 | 20 4 | 20 12 | 36 5 | 42 0 | 39 3 | 32 6 | 33 10 | 25 |

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(*Statistical Branch.*)

IA FOR THE 1st HALF OF MAY 1883—*concluded.*

EERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

| r Millets, Ragi, (Kavaru, Veragu, e, Choona Coraloo, hwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* | | Gram. | | | Firewood. | | | Salt. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | Wholesale. | | | Retail. | | | | |
| Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Districts. | Provinces. |
| S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch | S. Ch. | S. Ch | S. Ch | S. Ch | S. Ch. | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | No return received | | | Bangalore<br>Kolar<br>Túmkúr<br>Mysore<br>Hassan<br>Shimoga<br>Kadur<br>Chitaldroog | Mysore. |
| 27 5 | 20 13 | 30 9 | 29 11 | 23 7 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 11 0 | 10 11 | 10 10 | 10 14 | 11 0 | 9 8 | Coorg | Coorg |
| ... | ... | 21 8 | 22 0 | 19 4 | ... | ... | ... | 14 8 | 14 8 | 14 5 | 14 4 | 14 4 | 13 8 | Jeypore | Rajpootana. |
| ... | ... | 24 0 | 25 0 | 23 0 | ... | ... | ... | . | ... | .. | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 12 | Kishengurh | |
| ... | . | 27 4 | 28 12 | 21 8 | ... | ... | ... | 14 13 | ... | 14 6 | 13 8 | 13 2 | 13 8 | Kerrowlee | |
| ... | ... | 27 7 | 27 11 | 21 9 | ... | ... | ... | 15 12 | 15 12 | 15 13 | 15 0 | 15 4 | 15 8 | Ulwur | |
| ... | ... | 28 4 | 29 8 | 23 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 5 | 13 5 | 14 8 | 13 1 | 12 8 | 14 0 | Bhurtpore (City) | |
| ... | ... | 23 0 | 24 0 | 23 0 | 60 0 | 60 0 | 70 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | ... | 15 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | Ajmere | |
| ... | ... | 27 9 | 26 3 | 23 6 | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 15 | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 13 12 | Deoli Cantonment | |
| | | | | | | | | R a. p. | R a. p. per md. | R a. p | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | No return received | | | Erinpura<br>Sirohee<br>Abu<br>Anadra | |
| ... | ... | 23 0 | 23 0 | 27 0 | * | * | * | 3 8 0 | 3 10 0 | ... | 11 6 | 11 0 | 12 0 | Hilly Tracts of Meywar | |
| | | | | | | | | S. Ch | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | | | | | |
| ... | ... | 17 3 | 17 9¼ | 17 9¼ | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 9 12¼ | 10 8¾ | 9 12¼ | 9 6 | 10 2½ | 9 6 | Meywar (Oodeypore) | |
| | | | | | | | | R a. p. | R a. p. per md. | R a. p. | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | No return received | | | | Bánswára (Meywar Agency) | |
| ... | ... | 20 15 | 19 11 | 22 3 | ... | ... | . | 2 3 6 | ... | ... | 18 1 | 18 9 | 10 10 | Partábgarh ( " ) | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | . | ... | No return received | | | | Marwar (Jodhpore) | |
| | | | | | | | | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | | | | | |
| ... | ... | 17 8 | 18 0 | 16 12 | ... | .. | ... | ... | .. | ... | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 8 | Bikaneer | |
| ... | ... | 29 8 | 29 0 | 29 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 140 0 | 13 0 | 13 4 | 13 12 | 12 12 | 13 0 | 13 8 | Boondee | |
| ... | ... | 28 0 | 28 0 | 27 8 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 13 0 | 12 4 | 11 12 | 12 8 | 11 12 | 11 8 | Kotah | |
| ... | ... | 28 8 | 27 0 | 21 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 140 0 | 14 11 | 14 8 | 13 4 | 14 7 | 14 4 | ... | Tonk | |
| ... | ... | 26 2 | 26 9 | 21 14 | .. | ... | .. | 10 2 | 10 2 | 9 15 | 9 14 | 9 14 | 9 11½ | Jhallawar | |
| ... | ... | 23 10 | 22 4 | 22 8 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 13 14 | 14 3 | 14 0 | 13 11 | 14 0 | 14 0 | Shahpoora | |
| ... | ... | 26 14 | 27 7 | 23 4 | ... | ... | ... | 13 8 | 13 8 | 12 15 | 12 10 | 12 10 | 12 3 | Dholpur | |
| ... | ... | 17 7 | 17 7 | 18 7 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 11 6 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 11 8 | 10 6 | 9 0 | Indore | Central India. |
| ... | ... | 23 6 | 23 9 | 20 10 | 127 12 | 118 10 | 109 8 | ... | . | . | 11 3 | 11 14 | 11 10 | Gwalior | |
| ... | ... | 30 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 280 0 | 280 0 | 280 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 8 | Goona | |
| ... | .. | 36 6 | 36 13 | 33 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 12 8 | 12 7 | 12 8 | 11 12 | 11 10 | 11 12 | Baghelkhand (Sutna) | |

* Eight pies per bundle.

D. BARBOUR,

*Secretary to the Government of India.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

## REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 5th JUNE 1883.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Agricultural prospects continue good in Madras. Rain has fallen in every district, but in small quantities. Harvesting of the second paddy crop has not yet been completed, and the outturn so far appears to have been somewhat below the average. In Bombay rain has been general in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country, and preparations for the *kharif* are in general progress. Locusts are reported in the northern districts, and cholera is also prevalent in them. In Mysore and Coorg the standing crops are thriving; a fair amount of rain has fallen, and the public health is good. Throughout the Nizam's territories, the Central Provinces, and Central India rain has also been general, though not heavy, and the land is either under preparation for the *kharif* sowings or is already being sown; the public health is also good. There has been general rain in Bengal, though not everywhere enough to commence sowings for the autumn. The prospects of indigo and sugar-cane continue favourable, and early rice and jute are doing well. Cholera and small-pox are prevalent in several districts. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the dry hot weather has re-established itself: hardly any rain fell during the week. Cholera is more or less prevalent in several localities. In the Punjab slight showers fell in most districts: in a few the *rabi* harvest still continues. In Rajputana *kharif* cultivation is progressing, but the rain registered during the week was slight.

In Assam there has been heavy rain in Sylhet, but little elsewhere; paddy sowings continue, and the public health is good. In Burma there has been general and sufficient rain.

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week under report. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Madras—(June 6th)** | | |
| Bellary ... | ·71 (average of six stations). | Standing crops generally good; paddy harvest, yield average. |
| Kurnool ... | ·25 (average of three stations). | Harvest second crop paddy nearly over, yield half; small-pox and cattle-disease in parts, latter more general. |
| Ganjam ... | ·99 (average of fourteen stations). | Standing crops cotton thriving; fever, small-pox, and cholera decreasing; cattle-disease slight. |
| Kistna ... | ·34 (average of seven stations). | Small-pox general; fever and guinea-worm in parts; cattle-disease slight. |
| Chingleput (Madras) ... | ·4 (average of three stations). | Standing crops good where water available; harvest *kar*, paddy, *ragi*, &c., yield half; small-pox, measles, and cattle-disease slight in parts. |
| Coimbatore ... | 1·13 (average of sixteen stations). | Standing crops good; harvest *cholum*, *cumboo*, and paddy, yield above average in one, average in three taluks; cholera and small-pox in parts. |
| Tanjore ... | ·75 (average of eight stations). | Standing crops generally good, except in one taluk where they suffer for want of rain; harvest paddy and gingelly seed, yield below average; cholera slight. |
| Madura ... | ·91 (average of six stations). | Standing crops fair; cholera in parts. |
| Malabar ... | 2·2 (average of fourteen stations). | First crop progressing in several taluks; harvesting third crop continues in parts; fever and small-pox continue, latter in all taluks. |
| Travancore ... | 1·64 | Cultivation progressing; fever and measles prevail. *General Remarks.*—General prospects good. |
| **Bombay—(June 6th)** | | |
| Kurrachee ... | ..... | Weather cloudy, rain expected; no fresh cases of small-pox in Kurrachee from 26th May to 5th June, no deaths, remaining sick 4; disease in eight villages in district, 47 fresh cases, 3 deaths, remaining sick 48; river at Kotri on 4th 9 feet 9 inches, against 8 feet 5 inches on same date last year; fever in seven talukas; cattle-disease in two talukas; wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Kurrachee 26, 32 and 36, in Manjhand 22, 32 and 48, in Tanna 24, 29 and 40, and in Jati 20, 32 and 24 lbs. per rupee respectively. |
| Hyderabad ... | Naushahro ·46 on 24th | Average *rabi* realisations 11 annas 8 pies in the rupee; river rising; small-pox in seven, fever in five, and cattle-disease in four talukas; wheat 25, *bajri* 39, *juari* 58, red rice 28, and white rice 22 lbs. per rupee. |
| Ahmedabad ... | ..... | Preparations for *kharif* continue; wheat 26½ and *bajri* 29½ lbs. per rupee. |
| Baroda ... | ..... | Fields being prepared for ensuing season; health fair; *bajri* 27¾ and rice 24 lbs. per rupee. |
| Surat ... | 1·33 | Total rainfall 2·24; preparations for *kharif* continue; small-pox in Surat, average death 1; *juari* 41¾ and *nagli* 47 lbs. per rupee. |
| Násik ... | Good rain throughout district,—maximum at Yeola, 4·22; minimum at Baglan, ·77. | Locusts in Dindori, Chandor, Yeola, and Nandgaon, damaging *khonde*, a species of fodder crop; cholera in almost all talukas, 137 deaths; land being prepared for *kharif* and transplanting of *nagli* commenced; wheat 27, *bajri* 28, and rice 22½ lbs. per rupee. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week under report. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Bombay**—*contd.* | | |
| Colaba (Bombay) ... | Rain every day, heavy on 4th; total of week 2·78. | Total to date 3 19, being 1·05 above average; abnormal temperature 1° warm on 30th and 31st, *nil* on 1st, 1° cool from 2nd to 4th, and 4° cool on 5th; vapour in air normal; abnormal wind changing from north-north-west to south-east from 30th to 2nd, afterwards from east-north-east; thunderstorm on the nights of 30th and 3rd; thunder and lightning on 1st, 2nd, 4th, and 5th; distant lightning on 31st; strong gale for a short time on the night of the 3rd. |
| Poona ... | Rain throughout the collectorate,—maximum 4·44 at Sirur, minimum 1·35 at Bhimthadi. | Sowing operations commenced; locusts in six talukas, including Poona; cholera cases 751, fatal 286; *bajri* 36 and *juari* 42 lbs. per rupee, in Poona *bajri* 34 and *juari* 39 lbs. |
| Ahmednagar ... | Nagar, 2 31; Parner, 5·01; Jamkhed ·78; Sheogaon, ·64; Newasa, 4 86; Rahuri, 1·48; Kopargaon, 1 60. | Cholera throughout the district except Karjat and Jamkhed, deaths 102; cattle-disease in Parner; locusts in Parner and Jamkhed; *bajri*—maximum 54 lbs. per rupee in Jamkhed, minimum 30 lbs. in Kopargaon; *juari*—maximum 69 lbs. per rupee in Jamkhed, minimum 45 lbs. in Kopargaon. |
| Sholapur ... | 1·55 | Total rainfall 1·79; *juari* 54 lbs. 29 tolas and *bajri* 49 lbs. 10 tolas per rupee; cholera in five talukas, 163 cases, 71 deaths; locusts pretty general, but little damage done. |
| Dharwar ... | Rain in seven talukas,—4·0 in one and slight in others. | Sowing of paddy in progress in seven talukas; scarcity of drinking-water still continues in Naigund petta; small-pox in Kod and fever in Mandargi; rice minimum 24 and *juari* 45 lbs. per rupee. |
| Kanara ... | Karwar, 11·23; Kumpta, 3·43; Sirsi, ·60; Hallial, ·90; rainfall general in the district. | Sowing operations continue; sugarcane plants thriving; small-pox at Karwar, Akola, and Sirsi, 3 deaths; fever subsiding except in Yellapur; cattle-disease partial; common rice in Karwar 12 seers per rupee, in district average 14 seers per rupee. |
| Rajkot ... | Thunder-storm with strong wind and heavy splash of rain ·10 on 2nd. | General health good; weather hot and cloudy; cholera—2 cases in Morvi and 3 in Navanagar villages, Harbunder town, and its village Delodur; *bajri* 29 and *juari* 35 lbs. per rupee. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Rain general in Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country, partial in Gujrat and Sind; preparation for *kharif* in general progress; sowings commenced in a few districts; locusts in Násik, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Poona, and Ratnagiri; cholera in Násik, Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Poona, Satara, Belgaum and Tanna; small-pox, fever, and cattle-disease in a few places. |
| **Bengal**—(June 6th) | | |
| Chittagong ... | 3·26 | Weather rainy and hot; prospects of crops good; fields being prepared for *aus* crop; prices steady; cholera, fever, and cattle-disease reported. |
| Dacca ... | ·60 | Sowing of *amun* paddy, sesamum, and *moong* pulses continues; planting of sugarcane completed; *aus* paddy and jute promising; reaping of *boro* paddy continues. |
| 24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta) | Alipore, 2·45 | Sowing of *amun* paddy on low lands and of early rice and jute going on, but more rain required; public health generally good. |
| Moorshedabad ... | 2·63 | *Boro* paddy being harvested; *aus* seedlings in good condition; *amun* lands being prepared; public health generally good. |
| Rajshahye ... | 1·33 | Crops doing well; health generally good. |
| Burdwan ... | 2·48 | Good rain throughout the district; prospects much improved; ploughing general and sowing also being carried on; health fair. |
| Rungpore .. | 1·69 | Prospects of crops good; cholera somewhat prevalent in some parts of the district. |
| Bhagálpur ... | ·70 | Slight rain during week has done some good to young paddy, but more very urgently required; sugarcane thriving. |
| Purneah ... | 1·40 | Prospects of crops fair; weeding progressing; health fair. |
| Patna ... | ·22 | Sowing of *bhadoi* crops not commenced for want of sufficient rain; *boro* rice being reaped; cholera and small-pox reported from sub-divisions. |
| Durbhunga ... | ·66 | All crops doing well; prices slightly risen; cholera and small-pox in town and country. |
| Hazáribágh ... | ·50 | Weather hot and close; sowing of early rice commenced in several parts of the district; cholera and small-pox still reported; health generally good. |
| Cuttack ... | 2·90 | Weather cooler and cloudy; sowing in progress; sugarcane growing well; public health good; a few cases of cholera and cattle-disease reported. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Rain fell in almost all districts during the week; early rice and jute are doing well; in several places sowing of these crops is still proceeding; sugarcane is growing well and indigo reported to be fair in Behar; cultivation of autumn crops has not yet commenced for want of sufficient rain in many parts; in some districts sowing of *amun* rice is also being carried on; cholera still reported from several districts, it is said to be rather severe in Jalpaiguri and Cooch Behar and in thana Barripore and in Mymensing it is also prevalent; in Darjeeling Terai small-pox still lingers in a few districts. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week under report. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **N. W. Provinces and Oudh—** | | |
| Benares (June 5th) | ·30 | Weather seasonable; a few isolated cases of cholera reported; health of cattle good; irrigation of sugarcane continues. |
| Allahabad ( „ 6th) | No rain | Weather very sultry; cholera diminished; prices steady. |
| Gorakhpur ( „ 4th) | Slight rain | Local storms in the beginning of the week, latterly weather hot and clear; some scattered cases of cholera and a little cattle-disease. |
| Jhánsi ( „ „ ) | Jhánsi, ·10; Garotha, ·20 | Weather cloudy and unsettled; manuring of fields continues; prices stationary; health good; no cattle-disease. |
| Agra ( „ 5th) | No rain, except a few drops on 5th. | Small-pox in four and fever in two parganas; sporadic cholera in Huzur tahsil only; prices steady. |
| Barejilly ( „ „ ) | Stray showers | Weather hot and cloudy, with east wind. |
| Meerut ... | ..... | No report received. |
| Kumaun (June 5th) | Rain occasionally | Weather generally fair; *madua* has been nearly sown and rice has sprung up in many places; health good; prices same as last week; cattle-disease continues. |
| Lucknow ( „ „ ) | No rain | Weather fine, with strong easterly wind; prices stationary; great scarcity of water in the city of Lucknow; small-pox abating; cholera increasing. |
| Partabgarh ( „ „ ) | ..... | Prices stationary; sugarcane being irrigated; small-pox still reported in Kunda tahsil; general health good. |
| Sitapur ( „ „ ) | ..... | Cholera in Thanagaon; cattle-disease in two villages; prices unaltered. |
| Fyzabad ( „ „ ) | ·10 at Sadr | Small-pox still reported from three tahsils and cases of cattle-disease in two tahsils. |
| Rae Bareli ( „ 4th) | ..... | Weather cloudy, wind variable; cholera continues; small-pox and fever abating; prices almost stationary. |
| Cawnpore ( „ 5th) | No rain | Small-pox and fever diminished in town and district; prospects of extra crops fair; some cattle-disease in district; prices slightly risen. |
| Farukhabad ( „ „ ) | ..... | Clear sky, with occasional hot west wind; health of people fair; markets well supplied; prices steady. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—The weather continues hot and dry as a rule; though slight rain has fallen in several districts, there is said to be great scarcity of water in Lucknow; cholera is reported from eight districts, is spreading in Lucknow, but abating in Allahabad and Aligarh; six districts report small-pox; prices have not changed. |
| **Punjab—(June 5th)** | | |
| Delhi ... | ..... | No report received. |
| Hissar ... | ·30 | Health good; preparations for *kharif* sowings commenced; prices stationary. |
| Umballa ... | No rain | Health fair; preparations being made for sowing *kharif* and sugarcane crops; prices stationary. |
| Jullundur ... | No rain | Health good; *kharif* ploughings progressing; prices steady. |
| Amritsar ... | ·10 | Health good; prices almost stationary. |
| Sialkot ... | ..... | Health fair; crops being gathered; prices stationary. |
| Ferozepore ... | ·30 to ·40 | Health good; *rabi* harvesting in progress; prices fluctuating. |
| Lahore ... | ·10 | Health good; prices steady. |
| Rawalpindi ... | ·90 | Health good; prices falling. |
| Mooltan ... | No rain | *Rabi* harvesting continues; prices stationary. |
| Dera Ismail Khan ... | 50 | Health good; threshing in progress; prices steady. |
| Peshawar ... | Slight rain | Health good; there are however a few cases of small-pox; prices falling. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Rain has fallen in most districts; health generally good; *rabi* harvesting continues in a few districts, but has been completed in the others. |
| **Central Provinces—** | | |
| Nagpur (June 6th) | 2·0 | Weather close; land being prepared for *kharif* sowings; small-pox continues; cholera in Katol; prices of wheat and *juar* have fallen. |
| Jubbulpore ... | ·04 | Weather stormy and cloudy; 3 deaths from cholera; small-pox continues; cattle-disease in the interior; wheat 22 seers and rice 15 seers per rupee |
| Saugor (June 4th) | ..... | Weather very hot and occasionally cloudy; ploughing for *kharif* sowings proceeding; prices easy; health fair. |
| Seoni ( „ 5th) | ·45 at Seoni; 2·0 at Lakhnadon. | Weather cloudy and unsettled; 8 deaths from cholera; cattle-disease in Lakhnadon; prices stationary. |
| Hoshangabad ( „ „ ) | ·45; sharp shower on 3rd. | Weather very hot and cloudy, with high winds and dust-storms; preparation of land for *kharif* sowings in progress; 10 deaths from small-pox; wheat 14 and rice 10 seers per rupee. |
| Nimar ... | 1·17 on 4th | Weather cloudy and oppressive; 5 deaths from small-pox, 4 deaths from cholera; prices steady. |
| Raipur (June 2nd) | Occasional showers; ·61. | Weather cloudy; ploughing for *kharif* sowings commenced; health good; prices inclining to rise. |
| Sambalpur (May 31st) | ·06 | Weather hot, with heavy clouds at nights; sugarcane fair; rice-fields being prepared; health good; common rice 56 seers per rupee. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Rain general; weather cloudy and close; cholera in Wardha increasing, slight in some other districts; land being prepared for *kharif* sowings; prices generally stationary. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week under report. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **British Burma—(June 2nd)** | | |
| Akyab ... | 4·58 | Total rainfall 19·12 inches: 3 deaths from cholera and 8 from small-pox in district, otherwise public health good; cattle-disease in one township; price of paddy 49 rupees per 100 baskets. |
| Rangoon ... | 2·67 | Total rainfall 11·79 inches; public health good; price of paddy 90 rupees per 100 baskets; market quiet. |
| Bassein ... | 1·30 | Total rainfall 5·97 inches; 6 deaths from cholera in Thaboung township, otherwise public health good; 26 deaths of cattle in district. |
| Prome ... | 1·26 | Total rainfall 6·42 inches; public health good; 50 deaths of cattle in two townships. |
| Amherst (Moulmein) ... | 6·33 | Total rainfall 18·27 inches; 1 case of cholera reported in one township, otherwise public health in Moulmein and district good; cattle disease in three townships; ploughing progressing. |
| Toungoo ... | 1·33 | Total rainfall 9·41 inches; public health bad. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Rain pretty general all over the province; public health good; here and there cattle-disease, but not to any great extent; price of paddy fairly steady both at the ports and in interior. |
| **Assam—(June 6th)** | | |
| Gauhati ... | ·79 | Weather sultry; cholera, fever, and cattle-disease still prevalent in the interior and at the station; prospects of crops good, but some damage done to *ahu* paddy by floods. |
| Sylhet ... | 5·28 | Weather seasonable; cultivation in progress; public health not very good; fever prevalent and small-pox still reported. |
| Cachar ... | Slight rain, 1·69 | Weather warm; ploughing for *dumahi* crops continues; soil for sowing the seedlings of *aus* and *sali* crops is being prepared; common rice 16 seers per rupee; a few deaths from small-pox reported from Katigora. |
| Dibrugarh ... | 2·97 | Weather warm; ploughing for *sali dhan*; prospects of *ahu* crops good; cholera reported. |
| **Mysore and Coorg—(June 6th)** | | |
| Bangalore ... | ·12 | Standing crops in good condition; prospects favourable. |
| Mysore ... | ·79 | Standing crops in good condition; prospects favourable. |
| Mercara ... | 2·37 | The monsoon burst on 3rd; rice nurseries are being formed; some loss of coffee trees from borer. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Rain more or less in all districts; standing crops thriving; prospects favourable; public health generally good; ruling prices—rice 12 to 15 seers and *ragi* and horse-gram 35 to 40 seers per rupee. |
| **Berar & Hyderabad—(June 6th)** | | |
| Amráoti ... | ·60 | Fields under preparation for *kharif* sowings; wheat 16 and *juari* 26 seers per rupee. |
| Akola ... | ..... | Weather hot and cloudy; preparations for *kharif* sowings continue. |
| Hyderabad ... | ·80 | Total rainfall from 1st January, 3·25; preparations for coming *kharif* crops continue; cholera and small-pox prevail in three talukas; prices—wheat 16, coarse rice 10, white *juari* 23, yellow *juari* 29, and *tur* 24¼ seers per current sicca rupee. |
| **Central India States—(June 6th)** | | |
| Indore ... | ·80 | The hot weather has practically terminated already; we have had a good shower, and there is every appearance of the monsoon commencing; health is good; ploughing for the *kharif* crop has commenced; prices are steady, but high. |
| Morar (Gwalior) ... | ..... | Health good; weather hot and stormy. |
| Sutna ... | ..... | Weather hot; health good. |
| Neemuch ... | ·22 | Public health good; weather hot. |
| Goona ... | ·14 | Weather very warm; health fair; wheat 24 seers. |
| Bhopal ... | 1·47 | Weather clear, occasional clouds; crops and public health good. |
| Agar ... | ·71 | Weather cloudy and hot; health good; land is being prepared for *kharif* sowings. |
| Nowgong ... | ·37 | Weather hot; public health good. |
| Manpur ... | ..... | No report received. |
| **Rajputana—** | | |
| Abu (June 6th) | ..... | Weather clear again, warm when not windy. |
| Sirohi ( „ 3rd) | 1·10; heavy rain on 27th night. | Tanks full, fair amount of water in wells; health good; weather became cloudy after rain of 27th, but is now clear and very warm. |
| Marwar ( „ 1st) | ·95; rain general | Month's water in tanks by recent rains; health good; crops almost harvested; temperature much reduced by rains; weather partially cloudy; nights close and sultry; prices rising. |
| Meywar ( „ „ ) | 1·52 | Wells and tanks full; health very good; crop prospects good. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week under report. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Rajputana**—*contd.* | | |
| Harowti (June 2nd) | Deoli, 1·25; Tonk, ·76; Kotah, 11, Shapura, 4·85. | Break ended; hot winds again set in; health good; prices stationary. |
| Jhallawar (May 13th) | 1·29; rain general | Health good. |
| Ajmere (June 6th) | *Nil* | Weather cloudy and uncertain; health good. |
| Joypore ( „ 5th) | *Nil* | Weather normal; prices stationary; some cholera reported from districts, otherwise health good. |
| Bhurtpore .. | ..... | No report received. |
| Ulwur (June 5th) | Average ·43 | *Kharif* cultivation progressing, cholera in three tahsils, is increasing in south-west. |
| **Nepal** (May 31st) | | |
| Katmandu ... | ·70 | Weather very seasonable, prospects good. |

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

## LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

**ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.**

The Council met at Government House, Simla, on Wednesday, the 6th June, 1883.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., *presiding*.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B., C.I.E.

Major the Hon'ble E. Baring, R.A., C.S.I., C.I.E.

Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble T. F. Wilson, C.B., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble C. P. Ilbert, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Sir S. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble W. W. Hunter, LL.D., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble J. W. Quinton.

The Hon'ble D. G. Barkley.

### PANJÁB LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. BARKLEY moved that the Bill to make better provision for Local Self-government in the Panjáb be referred to a Select Committee consisting of Major the Hon'ble E. Baring, the Hon'ble Mr. Ilbert, the Hon'ble Sir S. C. Bayley, the Hon'ble Mr. Hunter, the Hon'ble Mr. Quinton and the Mover.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

### CENTRAL PROVINCES TENANCY BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT presented the fourth Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Agricultural Tenancies in the Central Provinces.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 20th June, 1883.

D. FITZPATRICK,
*Secretary to the Government of India,*
*Legislative Department.*

SIMLA;
*The 6th June, 1883.*

# GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

### REVENUE REPORT OF IRRIGATION WOKS IN BOMBAY FOR 1881-82.

No. 227 I., dated 8th June 1883.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Read—

Letter from the Government of Bombay, Public Works Department, No. 106, W. I.—222, dated 8th May 1883, forwarding the above.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Capital outlay, direct and indirect, incurred up to the end of 1881-82 on works in operation amounted to Rs. 1,44,16,014; the interest charges for the year to Rs. 5,41,880, and the accumulated balance of unpaid interest up to the end of the year to Rs. 59,89,373.

2. The assessed revenue of all kinds amounted to Rs. 2,12,313; the maintenance charges, including indirect outlay, to Rs. 1,65,168, and the net revenue to Rs. 47,145, or 0·32 per cent. on the Capital outlay to the end of the year.

3. The following comparative statement of areas irrigated, revenue assessed, and working expenses for 1881-82 and previous years indicates steady progress in these works, which progress is still further brought out by the second table showing the areas of the principal crops irrigated during 1881-82 and the four previous years :—

| Year. | Acres irrigated. | Revenue assessed. | Working expenses. | Net assessed revenue. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1876-77 ... ... | 16,902 | 1,20,697 | 93,315 | 27,302 |
| 1877-78 ... ... | 24,536 | 1,48,975 | 1,05,940 | 43,035 |
| 1878-79 ... ... | 16,681 | 1,43,931 | 1,36,187 | 7,744 |
| 1879-80 ... ... | 21,439 | 1,79,839 | 1,25,015 | 54,824 |
| 1880-81 ... ... | 34,495 | 2,07,494 | 1,47,995 | 59,199 |
| 1881-82 ... ... | 29,881 | 2,12,313 | 1,65,168 | 47,145 |

The increase in the working expenses of 1881-82 is due to inclusion in them of Rs. 10,332 on account of indirect charges, which do not appear in the figures for the preceding years; to omission of certain adjustments of establishment charges on the Mutha Canal, and to additional charges on account of three new works—the Khari cut, Bhadalwadi Tank, and Ashti Tank—from which revenue, amounting to only Rs. 791, was realised.

*Statement showing arear of principal crops irrigated during the years 1877-78 to 1881-82.*

| Crops. | 1877-78. | 1878-79. | 1879-80. | 1880-81. | 1881-82. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sugarcane ... ... | 1,574 | 1,957 | 3,375 | 3,958 | 4,213 |
| Rice ... ... | 991 | 806 | 1,229 | 2,202 | 2,884 |
| Jowar and bajra ... ... | 7,595 | 1,998 | 4,078 | 12,668 | 7,565 |
| Wheat ... ... | 4,957 | 2,368 | 3,138 | 5,168 | 5,138 |
| Pulses ... ... | 3,511 | 4,345 | 4,882 | 5,506 | 5,745 |
| Other crops ... ... | 5,908 | 5,207 | 4,737 | 4,993 | 4,333 |
| Total ... | 24,536 | 16,681 | 21,439 | 34,495 | 29,878 |

The steady increase in the irrigation of sugarcane and rice is very perceptible in the above statement.

4. The following table, giving the incidence per acre irrigated of the maintenance charges incurred in Public Works Department, and of the water-rate and gross revenue assessed during the year, shows that in many cases there is still considerable need for reduction of the former rate :—

| Name of works. | Per acre irrigated. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Maintenance charges. | Water-rate assessed. | Gross revenue. |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Hathmati Canal ... ... ... | 2·83 | 1·99 | 2·07 |
| Jamda Canals ... ... ... | 5·87 | 4·11 | 4·34 |
| Palkher ... ... ... | 3·60 | 4·65 | 4·71 |
| Ojhar ... ... ... | 1·60 | 2·01 | 2 04 |
| Bhatadi Tank ... ... ... | 1·95 | 3·79 | 4·25 |
| Mutha Canals ... ... ... | 6 99 | 6 77 | 14·71 |
| Ekruk Tank ... ... ... | 10·43 | 3·83 | 6·00 |
| Rewari Canal ... ... ... | 5·65 | 5·21 | 5·24 |
| Maini Tank ... ... ... | 4·01 | 4·01 | 4·02 |
| Krishna Canal ... .. ... | 3·31 | 5·11 | 5·63 |

The most satisfactory method of reducing the maintenance charge per acre irrigated is, of course, to increase the area of irrigation, and this will be best attained in some cases by completing storage reservoirs, and, in others, by reducing the loss from percolation in the canals. This loss is in some instances so serious as to render it doubtful whether the construction of a storage reservoir should be undertaken until the loss by absorption can be reduced. For instance, in the cases of the Hathmati and Ojhar Canals, it seems hardly advisable to spend much on storage works so long as two-thirds of the hot weather supply of the canal is lost in leakage.

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ORDER.—Ordered, that copies of this Resolution and of the Report be forwarded to the Department of Finance and Commerce and to the Revenue and Agricultural Department for information.

Governments of Madras, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.
The Chief Commissioners, Central Provinces and British Burma.
The Foreign Department, for communication to Resident at Mysore and Chief Commissioner of Coorg.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Agents, Governor General, Central India and Rajputana.

Ordered also, that copies of this Resolution be forwarded to the Government of Bombay for information and guidance, and that copies of the Report and of the Resolution be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations noted in the margin, in the Public Works Department, for information.

Ordered further, that this Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, and that copies be forwarded to Her Majesty's Secretary of State.

No. 106 W.I.—222, dated 8th May 1883.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of Bombay, Public Works Department.

Memorandum from the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, No. 1641, dated 3rd May 1883, forwarding the Annual Revenue Report of the Irrigation Department (excluding Sind) for 1881-82, Part I.

RESOLUTION.—The total capital outlay for the year 1881-82 has been Rs. 3,21,123, bringing the total capital outlay of all kinds to the end of the year up to Rs. 1,44,16,014.

2. Three new works have been added to the number reported on as in operation during the year. The total is now 29.

3. The area irrigated is 29,881 acres, of which only 385 acres are due to the new works.

This shows a falling off for the year of 4,999 acres, although the annual average increase has been maintained

4. The assessed revenue has, however, continued to rise, being Rs. 2,12,313 for the year against Rs. 2,07,194 in 1880-81. Indirect receipts are excluded.

This result is due to the advance which has been maintained in the higher classes of cultivation—sugar-cane, ground-nut, and rice having increased, while wheat has remained steady, and only jowari and bajri have fallen off.

5. The total working expenses are Rs. 1,65,168 against Rs. 1,47,995 during 1880-81, but the Chief Engineer for Irrigation points out that the increase has been brought about by an error in the adjustment of the establishment charges on the Mutha Canals, and by the charges on the new works added to the list. There is therefore a satisfactory and hopeful improvement in respect of these expenses.

6. The figures showing the areas of land under command and irrigable are still only approximate, although they have been corrected wherever possible; but some of the surveys are still incomplete.

The gross irrigable area was 394,077 acres, and the net irrigable was 277,927 acres, of which latter 29,881 acres, or 10·7 per cent., was actually irrigated. The new works brought into operation within the year have added 169,958 acres to the total of the net irrigable land, but they have not, of course, yet contributed their fair percentage to the irrigation.

7. Storage reservoirs, to which Government look for the development of irrigation on existing works, have been advanced a step.

The Waghad Tank will be completed before next monsoon. The Maladevi project has received sanction, and only awaits the provision of funds. Sites for reservoirs have been discovered or surveyed for all the principal canals.

Two works only remain unprovided—the Chickli and Kulhala Canals; but these are minor works, having under them together in all only 809 acres of irrigable land.

Negotiations with the Municipality of Satara, by which, in connection with their water-supply reservoir at Kas, the Chief Engineer for Irrigation hoped to supplement the hot weather supply to the Krishna Canal, have unfortunately fallen through, so that the proposal for a reservoir on the Tarla, a tributary of the Krishna, must be reverted to.

It is hoped that the Chief Engineer may be able to bring forward a project, which will not be too far beyond the immediate requirements of the canal, on at least some not very extensive enlargement of its present scope.

8. The subject of the loss of water in the canals has received considerable attention from the Irrigation officers, and steps have been taken to observe and reduce leakage wherever the prospects of favorable results seemed to justify the necessary expenditure. The effects of the measures adopted will be noticed next season, but for the present it would be premature to frame any conclusions on the subject. Much of the loss of water observed is due, it is believed, to an excessive economy in the original construction of the works, where single banks were used instead of double, leading to the formation in many places of large shallow ponds above the canal, from the surface of which excessive evaporation takes place in the hot season, and at all times there must be considerable subsoil absorption.

These pools also cause waste of water and of valuable time in refilling them after every closure of the canal.

9. The observations made on wells afford no reliable data so far from which to deduce the proper amount of credit to be given to the canals. Careful measurements and records have been kept, however, in the case of the Nira Canal, of wells in the neighbourhood of the line it takes, and after water has been admitted to the canal the results will be reported on.

10. Outstandings show a very satisfactory diminution this year, being only Rs. 46,674 against Rs. 72,682 in 1880-81.

11. Part II, which will be voluminous this year, as it contains a description for the first time of the works, will follow as soon as it is received from the press.

12. Copies of the Report and of this Resolution thereon should be forwarded to the Government of India and the Secretary of State as usual.

W. S. TREVOR, *Colonel, R.E.,*
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

*Printed and Published for the* GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the* GOVERNMENT CENTRAL BRANCH PRESS, *Simla.*

SUPPLEMENT TO

# The Gazette of India.

No. 24.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1883.

## OFFICIAL PAPERS.

*A* SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

### RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

### RETURNS OF ACCIDENTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS FOR THE FOURTH QUARTER OF 1882.

No. 623 R. T., dated Simla, the 2nd June 1883.

OBSERVATIONS.—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Read again—

Public Works Department Resolution No. 397 R. T., dated 4th May 1882.

Public Works Department Resolution No. 79 R. T., dated 5th February 1883.

Read also—

Returns of accidents to trains, &c., on the open lines of Railway in India for the quarter ended 31st December 1882.

OBSERVATIONS.—As compared with the corresponding quarter of the previous year, with an increase of 299½ miles, or 3·08 per cent., in the open mileage, and of 285,026 miles or 3·09 per cent., in the train mileage,* the number of accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent-way, &c., shows a decrease of 11 or 1·72 per cent. The following are the Railways on which the numbers chiefly vary :—

| — | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|
| Sind, Punjab and Delhi | ... | 27 |
| Madras | 10 | ... |
| Great Indian Peninsula | . | 12 |
| Northern Bengal | 10 | ... |
| Punjab Northern | ... | 11 |
| Indus Valley and Kandahar | 19 | ... |

* The train mileage run on the East Indian Railway is 2,478,344 and not 2,142,893 as shown in Tables 3 and 4. The correct figures were furnished by the Railway Company after the returns had been printed. The total train mileage should accordingly be 9,506,487 and not 9,171,036.

2. On the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway, the number of cases in which goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., left the rails decreased from 18 to 7, and cases of bursting of boilers, tubes, &c., of engines from 36 to 6.

3. The increase on the Madras Railway occurred under "slips in cuttings or embankments," and "fire in trains." The accidents under these heads numbered 6 against *nil*, and 7 against 2, respectively.

4. On the Great Indian Peninsula, and Punjab Northern Railways, there is no noticeable variation in any particular class of accidents.

5. On the Northern Bengal State Railway, the largest increase appears under "goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails," the number of cases being 8 against 2.

6. On the Indus Valley and Kandahar State Railway, the "cattle accidents" increased from 41 to 70, whereas the "failures of machinery, springs, &c., of engines," decreased from 28 to 16.

7. The casualties resulting from accidents to trains, &c., show a very satisfactory decrease. Only 1 passenger was injured, and 2 servants killed and 6 injured, whereas, in the corresponding period of 1881, 18 passengers were injured, and 5 servants killed and 16 injured in train accidents. The decrease is mainly due to the fact that, in the corresponding quarter of 1881, 13 passengers and 3 servants were injured in a collision between a passenger and a goods train on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

8. The following table exhibits the number of accidents under the different classes, and the number of persons killed and injured thereby :—

| — | Number of accidents. | Number of passengers and others. | | Number of servants. | | Total. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. |
| Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Collisions between passenger trains, and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line | 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains | 23 | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| Collisions between light engines | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails | 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails | 68 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points | 8 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Trains running over cattle on the line | 235 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Ditto over obstructions on the line | 27 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Ditto through gates at level-crossings | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines | 18 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 3 |
| The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines | 43 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Ditto of types | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Ditto of wheels | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Ditto of axles | 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

| | Number of accidents. | Number of passengers and others. | | Number of servants. | | Total. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. |
| The failure of brake apparatus | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Ditto of couplings | 27 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c. | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Broken rails | 21 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| The flooding of portions of permanent-way | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Slips in cuttings or embankments | 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Fire in trains | 53 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Fire at stations or involving injury to bridges or viaducts | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Other accidents | 39 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total | 629 | ... | 1 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 7 |

9. The number of collisions between "passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line" decreased from 18 to 9, owing to the number of accidents of this class on the East Indian Railway being 1 only against 9 in the 4th quarter of 1881.

10. There were 235 cases of "trains running over cattle" against 191. Of the total number, 70 occurred on the Indus Valley and Kandahar State Railway, 42 on the Rajputana-Malwa System, and 26 on the South Indian Railway. The large number of accidents on the Indus Valley is apparently due to the line not being fenced, and on the Rajputana-Malwa and South Indian Railways the majority of the accidents took place on the unfenced portions of the lines, or on portions where the live fence has not yet grown up.

11. The number of cases of "bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines" diminished from 52 to 18. There was a decrease of 30 on the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway alone.

12. The "failures of machinery, springs, &c., of engines" numbered 43, of which 16 occurred on the Indus Valley and Kandahar Railway, and 11 on the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway. It is observed, however, that, on the former line, the number of accidents of this description decreased from 28 to 16.

13. There were 27 cases of "failure of couplings," of which 8 occurred on the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway, and 7 on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway.

14. The number of cases of "broken rails" rose from 8 to 21, of which 6 were on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, 9 on the Rajputana-Malwa, and 4 on the Muttra-Hathras Railway.

15. Out of a total of 13 "slips in cuttings or embankments," 6 occurred on the Madras Railway, 3 on the Great Indian Peninsula, and 3 on the South Indian. In the corresponding quarter of the previous year, there was only 1 accident under this class.

16. The number of "fires in trains" was the largest on the Indus Valley and Kandahar Railway, being 25 out of a total of 53.

17. The casualties to passengers from causes other than accidents to trains, &c., were:—

| — | Killed. | Injured. |
|---|---|---|
| From falling between carriages and platforms | 2 | 2 |
| Falling on to the platform, ballast, &c., when getting into or out of trains | 3 | 10 |
| Falling out of carriages during the travelling of trains | ... | 18 |
| TOTAL | 5 | 30 |

18. And the accidents to servants in the employ of Railways, or of contractors, whilst performing duties connected directly with the transit of passenger and goods from causes other than accidents to trains, &c., were:—

| — | Killed. | Injured. |
|---|---|---|
| During shunting operations | 4 | 16 |
| Falling off engines, vans, wagons, &c. | 2 | 6 |
| Coming in contact with over-bridges, &c., during the travelling of trains | ... | 1 |
| Coming in contact whilst shunting, with vehicles, &c., standing in adjoining lines. | ... | 1 |
| Getting on or off trains, engines, &c. | 1 | 6 |
| Whilst loading, unloading or sheeting | 1 | 14 |
| Whilst working at cranes or capstans | ... | 2 |
| Whilst working on the permanent-way or in sidings | 5 | 3 |
| Whilst walking along the line on the way home or to work | 1 | 1 |
| Whilst walking, crossing or standing on the line | 9 | 8 |
| Falling or being caught between vehicles and platforms | ... | 1 |
| Falling off ladders, scaffolds, platforms, &c. | ... | 2 |
| By falling of lamps, wagon doors, timber, weights, &c. | 1 | 2 |
| Whilst coupling or uncoupling wagons | 3 | 5 |
| Miscellaneous | 8 | 19 |
| TOTAL | 35 | 87 |

19. Of other persons killed and injured by running trains, &c., 1 was killed and 1 injured whilst passing over the line at level-crossings; 19 killed and 10 injured whilst trespassing on the line; 9 committed suicide; and 3 were killed and 2 injured from miscellaneous causes.

20. The following table shows the total number of persons killed and in-

jured from causes connected with the working of trains, as compared with the corresponding quarter of 1881:—

| | 4TH QUARTER 1881. | | 4TH QUARTER 1882 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. |
| PASSENGERS. | | | | |
| From causes beyond their own control | ... | 19 | ... | 1 |
| „ misconduct or want of caution | 11 | 19 | 5 | 30 |
| SERVANTS | | | | |
| From causes beyond their own control | 6 | 34 | 7 | 16 |
| „ misconduct or want of caution | 32 | 86 | 30 | 77 |
| OTHERS. | | | | |
| Whilst passing at level-crossings | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 |
| Trespassers including suicides | 36 | 10 | 28 | 10 |
| Other persons | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 |
| TOTAL | 88 | 169 | 74 | 137 |

21. In addition to the above 5 persons are reported to have been killed and 29 injured in yards, workshops, &c., and 118 passengers to have met death in carriages and at stations, from causes unconnected with the working of trains.

ORDER—Ordered that these observations, together with copies of the Abstract Returns compiled by the Government of India, be forwarded to the Governments, Administrations, and Officers noted in the margin for information.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.
The Chief Commissioners, Central Provinces, Assam, and British Burma.
The Resident at Hyderabad
The Agents to the Governor General for Rajputana, Central India, and Biluchistan
The Director General of Railways
The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways.

Ordered also, that copies be forwarded to the Secretary of State for the information of Her Majesty's Government.

Ordered further that these observations, with the Abstract Returns, be published in the supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

R. A. SARGEAUNT, *Major, R.E.*,
*Offg. Under Secretary.*

# TABLE No. 1.

## GENERAL TOTAL.

NUMBER of PERSONS reported during the Fourth Quarter of 1882 as KILLED or INJURED on the several RAILWAYS open for Traffic in INDIA, distinguishing between PASSENGERS, RAILWAY SERVANTS, and OTHER PERSONS; and distinguishing also, in the case of the two former Classes, between ACCIDENTS happening from Causes beyond their own Control and ACCIDENTS happening otherwise.

| | Mean mileage open. | RAILWAYS. | | Passengers: From Causes beyond their own Control. | | Passengers: From their own Misconduct or want of Caution | | Passengers: Total. | | Railway Servants or Servants of Contractors: From Causes beyond their own Control. | | Railway Servants or Servants of Contractors: From their own Misconduct or want of Caution | | Railway Servants or Servants of Contractors: Total. | | Other Persons: Whilst passing over Railways at Level-Crossings | | Other Persons: Trespassers and Suicides. | | Other Persons: Miscellaneous not included in preceding columns | | Other Persons: Total. | | Total all Classes. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Killed | Injured. | Killed | Injured. | Killed | Injured | Killed | Injured | Killed | Injured | Killed | Injured | Killed | Injured | Killed | Injured | Killed | Injured | Killed. | Injured | Killed | Injured. |
| GUARANTEED. | 1,594 | East Indian ... ... ... | 1881 | .. | 1 | 7 | 5 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 20 | 8 | 24 | 13 | 44 | .. | ... | 8 | 4 | ... | ... | 8 | 4 | 28 | 54 |
| | (a) 1,596 | | 1882 | ... | .. | 2 | 12 | 2 | 12 | 1 | 5 | 8 | 14 | 9 | 19 | ... | ... | 10 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 11 | 3 | 22 | 34 |
| | 172¾ | Eastern Bengal ... ... ... | 1881 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 6 | ... | ... | ... | 6 | ... | 6 | 1 |
| | (b) 192½ | | 1882 | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 9 | 1 | 9 | ... | ... | 3 | 2 | ... | ... | 3 | 2 | 4 | 11 |
| | 547 | Oudh and Rohilkhand ... .. | 1881 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | 1 | 5 | 1 | 5 | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | 3 | 9 |
| | 547 | | 1882 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | 5 | ... | 7 | ... | ... | 3 | 1 | ... | ... | 3 | 1 | 3 | 10 |
| | (c) 663½ | Sind, Punjab and Delhi ... .. | 1881 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 3 | 5 |
| | (c) 663½ | | 1882 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | 2 | ... | 6 | 1 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | 2 | 10 |
| | 858 | Madras ... ... ... .. | 1881 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | — | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 5 | ... | 5 | . | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 6 |
| | 861 | | 1882 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | .. | ... | 8 | 1 | 8 | ... | .. | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 9 |
| | 655 | South Indian ... .. .. | 1881 | ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... | 5 | ... | .. | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | ... | .. | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | 3 | 8 |
| | 655 | | 1882 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | .. | ... | 1 | 1 |
| | 1,444 | Great Indian Peninsula ... .. | 1881 | ... | 13 | ... | 1 | ... | 14 | ... | 7 | 8 | 27 | 8 | 34 | 1 | ... | 6 | 1 | 1 | ... | 8 | 1 | 16 | 49 |
| | (d) 1,457¾ | | 1882 | ... | 1 | ... | 3 | ... | 4 | ... | 2 | 5 | 12 | 5 | 14 | 1 | ... | 3 | 1 | ... | ... | 4 | 1 | 9 | 19 |
| | 444 | Bombay, Baroda and Central India ... | 1881 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | . | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 6 | 6 |
| | 460¾ | | 1882 | ... | ... | . | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 6 | 9 | 6 | 9 | . | ... | .. | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 7 | 11 |
| | 28 | Calcutta and South-Eastern ... . | 1881 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... |
| | 43 | | 1882 | ... | ... | . | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 |
| | 27¼ | Nalháti ... ... ... | 1881 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 27¼ | | 1882 | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . |
| | 233 | Northern Bengal ... ... ... | 1881 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | 2 |
| | 230 | | 1882 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | .. | 2 | 2 |
| | 85 | Tirhoot ... ... .. . | 1881 | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | . | ... | .. | .. |
| | 85 | | 1882 | | | ... | 1 | | 1 | ... | .. | .. | ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | ... | . | ... | ... | 1 |

| State. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 57 | Patna-Gya ... ... | 1881 | .. | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... |
| 57 | | 1882 | ... | ... | .. | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | 1 | .. | .. | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 |
| 29 | Muttra-Háthras ... ... | 1881 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 |
| 29 | | 1882 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | 1 | ... |
| 86 | Cawnpore Farukhabad ... ... | 1881 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | .. | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 |
| 86½ | | 1882 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1,063½ | Rajputana-Malwa System ... .. | 1881 | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | 4 | ... | ... | 3 | 7 | 3 | 7 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 4 | 12 |
| (e)1,138¾ | | 1882 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 3 | 4 | 3 | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 5 | 6 |
| 192½ | Bhavnagar-Gondal ... ... ... | 1881 | .. | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... |
| 193 | | 1882 | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 45 | Wardha Coal ... ... ... | 1881 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 45 | | 1882 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 71 | Nágpur-Chhattísgarh ... ... | 1881 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | .. | 1 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| 113½ | | 1882 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | ... | 1 |
| 161 | Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ... .. | 1881 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 3 | ... | 3 | 1 | 6 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | 6 |
| 161 | | 1882 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | ... | 1 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 1 | 4 | 4 |
| 362¾ | Punjab Northern ... ... ... | 1881 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | .. | 2 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 2 | .. | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 3 | 3 |
| 417¾ | | 1882 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | 1 | ... | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 3 | 5 |
| 641 | Indus Valley and Kandahar ... ... | 1881 | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 3 | ... | .. | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 1 |
| 660 | | 1882 | ... | ... | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 | ... | 2 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 6 | 3 |
| 59¼ | Gaekwar of Baroda's ... ... | 1881 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| 59¼ | | 1882 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 120½ | Nizam's ... ... ... . | 1881 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | .. | 1 | . | 1 | 1 |
| 121 | | 1882 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| 58 | Mysore ... ... ... ... | 1881 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| 86 | | 1882 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 3 | 1 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 3 |
| 21 | Kaunia-Dhurla ... ... ... | 1881 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . |
| 32 | | 1882 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| 9,719 | TOTAL ... | 1881 | .. | 19 | 11 | 19 | 11 | 38 | 6 | 34 | 32 | 86 | 38 | 120 | 1 | ... | 36 | 10 | 2 | 1 | 39 | 11 | 88 | 169 |
| 10,018½ | | 1882 | ... | 1 | 5 | 30 | 5 | 31 | 7 | 16 | 30 | 77 | 37 | 93 | 1 | 1 | 28 | 10 | 3 | 2 | 32 | 13 | 74 | 137 |

(a) Includes State lines (Sindia Railway 74¾ miles, Dildarnagor Ghazipore Railway 12 miles, and Barh Branch 3 miles) worked as branches.
(b) Includes 13 miles Poradaha Branch of the Northern Bengal State Railway and 20 miles Ranaghat-Bongong Section of the Bengal Central Railway worked by the Company.
(c) Includes 13 miles of the East Indian Railway from Ghaziabad Delhi worked by the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway Company.
(d) Includes 3 open miles of the Dhond-Manmad, Bhopal and Berar State line worked by the Company.
(e) Includes 23 miles of the Muttra-Achnera line worked as a branch of this system.

TABLE

NUMBER of PERSONS reported during the Fourth Quarter of 1882 as KILLED or INJURED on the several RAILWAYS open for practicable, the Nature and Causes of the

| | RAILWAYS. | PASSENGERS. From accidents to trains, &c. See Table No. 4. Killed. | Injured. | From causes other than accidents to trains, &c. 1. From falling between carriages and platforms. Killed. | Injured. | 2. Falling on to the platform, ballast, &c., when getting into, or out of, trains. Killed. | Injured. | 3. Whilst crossing the line at stations. Killed. | Injured. | 4. By closing of carriage doors. Killed. | Injured. | 5. Falling out of carriages during the travelling of trains. Killed. | Injured. | 6. Other accidents. Killed. | Injured. | Total. Killed. | Injured. | Total Passengers. Killed. | Injured. | SER[illegible] From accidents to trains, &c. See Table No. 4. Killed. | Injured. | From causes 1. During shunting operations. Killed. | Injured. | 2. Falling off engines, vans, wagons, &c. Killed. | Injured. | 3. Coming in contact with overbridges, &c., during the travelling of trains. Killed. | Injured. | 4. Coming in contact, while shunting, with vehicles, &c., standing in adjoining lines. Killed. | Injured. | 5. Getting on or off trains, engines, &c. Killed. | Injured. | 6. Whilst loading, unloading or sheeting. Killed. | Injured. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | East Indian ... ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | . | . | 7 | ... | ... | 2 | 12 | 2 | 12 | ... | ... | 2 | 3 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | 2 | 1 | 4 |
| GUARANTEED. | Eastern Bengal ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | .. | .. | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 1 |
| | Oudh and Rohilkhand ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | 1 | .. | .. | ... | 2 | .. | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 |
| | Sind, Punjab and Delhi ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | ... | 2 |
| | Madras ... ... | ... | .. | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | .. | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . |
| | South-Indian ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | .. |
| | Great Indian Peninsula ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | . | ... | 3 | ... | 4 | ... | 2 | ... | 1 | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | .. | 2 |
| | Bombay, Baroda and Central India. | . | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | .. | ... | . | . | .. | 1 | . | | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| STATE. | Calcutta and South-Eastern ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | . | 1 | .. | . | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | . |
| | Nalháti ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . |
| | Northern Bengal ... ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | .. | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | .. | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. |
| | Tirhoot ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | . | .. | 1 | | . | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Patna-Gya ... ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | .. | .. | . | . | . | ... | 1 | .. | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Muttra-Háthras ... ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | 1 | ... | ... | .. | .. | ... | . | .. | .. | . | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Cawnpore-Farukhabad ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | . | ... | ... | ... | . | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Rajputana-Malwa System ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | ... | 1 | . | . | ... | 1 | . . | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Bhavnagar-Gondal ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | . | .. | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | . . | ... | ... | ... | .. | .. | . | .. |
| | Wardha Coal ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | | . | ... | ... | . | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. |
| | Nágpur-Chhattísgarh ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | . | . | . | . | . | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | . | 1 | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Punjab Northern ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | .. | ... | . | 1 | .. | .. | . . | 2 | . | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | .. |
| | Indus Valley and Kandahar ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | 2 | .. | ... | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Gaekwar of Baroda's .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | .. | ... | ... | . | .. | ... | .. | ... | ... | .. | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Nizam's ... ... | ... | .. | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | 1 | .. | .. | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| | Mysore ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | .. | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | . . | | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | 1 | ... | |
| | Kaunia-Dhurla ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | .. | . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | .. |
| | TOTAL ... 1882 ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 10 | ... | ... | . | ... | ... | 12 | . | ... | 5 | 30 | 5 | 31 | 2 | 6 | 4 | 16 | 2 | 6 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 14 |
| | TOTAL ... 1881 ... | ... | 18 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | ... | . | . | .. | 6 | 13 | 1 | 3 | 11 | 20 | 11 | 38 | 5 | 16 | 2 | 12 | 3 | 13 | ... | 2 | 1 | . | 2 | 6 | . | 10 |

No. 2.

Traffic in INDIA, distinguishing between PASSENGERS, RAILWAY SERVANTS, and OTHER PERSONS, and classifying, as far as Accidents occasioning the Death or Injury.

| VANTS | | |

# TABLE No. 3.

ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the Fourth Quarter of 1882, as having occurred on the several RAILWAYS open for Traffic in INDIA, distinguishing the different Classes of Accidents, and the Number of Passengers and Others, and of Railway Servants, KILLED or INJURED in each Class of Accidents.

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.

| | East Indian. | | | | | | | Eastern Bengal. | | | | | | | Oudh and Rohilkhand. | | | | | | | Sind, Punjab and Delhi. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. | Number of Passengers and others. | | Number of Servants. | | Total all Classes. | | No. | Number of Passengers and others. | | Number of Servants. | | Total all Classes. | | No. | Number of Passengers and others. | | Number of Servants. | | Total all Classes. | | No. | Number of Passengers and others. | | Number of Servants. | | Total all Classes. | |
| | | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. |
| 1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line ... ... ... ... ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains ... ... ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 4. Collisions between light engines ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails ... ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails ... ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 9. Ditto over cattle on the line ... ... ... ... | 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 10. Ditto over obstructions on the line ... ... ... | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings ... ... ... ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 2 |
| 13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 14. Ditto of tyres ... ... ... ... ... ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 15. Ditto of wheels ... ... ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 16. Ditto of axles ... ... ... ... ... ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 17. Ditto of brake apparatus ... ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 18. Ditto of couplings... ... ... ... ... ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c. ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 20. Broken rails ... ... ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 22. Slips in cuttings or embankments ... ... ... ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 23. Fire in trains ... ... ... ... ... ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 25. Other accidents ... ... ... ... ... ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| TOTAL ALL CLASSES ... | 47 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 21 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 72 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 2 |
| Number of Passenger miles ... ... ... ... ... | 201,660,041 | | | | | | | 23,145,711 | | | | | | | 36,997,759 | | | | | | | 55,341,683 | | | | | | |
| " of Servants employed ... ... ... ... ... | 22,810 | | | | | | | 6,460 | | | | | | | 4,811 | | | | | | | 12,343 | | | | | | |
| Train-mileage of all descriptions ... ... ... ... ... | 2,142,893 | | | | | | | 232,749 | | | | | | | 400,742 | | | | | | | 711,159 | | | | | | |

TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the Fourth Quarter of 1882, &c.—*continued.*

...way, &c., reported during the Fourth Quarter of 1882, &c.—*continued.*

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.

| | Madras. | | | | | | | South Indian. | | | | | | | Great Indian Peninsula. | | | | | | | Bombay, Baroda and Central India. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. | Number of Passengers and others. | | Number of Servants. | | Total all Classes. | | No. | Number of Passengers and others. | | Number of Servants. | | Total all Classes. | | No. | Number of Passengers and others. | | Number of Servants. | | Total all Classes. | | No. | Number of Passengers and others. | | Number of Servants. | | Total all Classes. | |
| | | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. |
| 1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line ... ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 4. Collisions between light engines ... ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails ... ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points ... ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 9. Ditto over cattle on the line ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 10. Ditto over obstructions on the line ... ... ... ... | 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 26 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings ... ... ... ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 14. Ditto of tyres ... ... ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 15. Ditto of wheels ... ... ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 16. Ditto of axles ... ... ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 17. Ditto of brake apparatus ... ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 18. Ditto of couplings... ... ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c. ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 20. Broken rails ... ... ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 22. Slips in cuttings or embankments ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 23. Fire in trains ... ... ... ... ... ... | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts ... ... ... | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 25. Other accidents ... ... ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total all Classes ... | 35 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 41 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 36 | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | ... | 3 | 24 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Number of Passenger miles ... ... ... ... ... | 49,887,398 | | | | | | | 38,012,483 | | | | | | | 99,702,239 | | | | | | | 52,970,207 | | | | | | |
| " of Servants employed ... ... ... ... ... | 5,673 | | | | | | | 7,320 | | | | | | | 23,308 | | | | | | | 6,853 | | | | | | |
| Train-mileage of all descriptions ... ... ... ... ... | 462,984 | | | | | | | 383,741 | | | | | | | 2,072,212 | | | | | | | 417,562 | | | | | | |

TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the Fourth Quarter of 1882, &c.—*continued.*

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.

| | Calcutta and South-Eastern. | | | | | | | Nalhati. | | | | | | | Northern Bengal. | | | | | | | Tirhoot. | | | | | | | Patna-Gya. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. | Number of Passengers and others. | | Number of Servants. | | Total all Classes. | | No. | Number of Passengers and others | | Number of Servants. | | Total all Classes. | | No. | Number of Passengers and others | | Number of Servants. | | Total all Classes. | | No. | Number of Passengers and others | | Number of Servants. | | Total all Classes. | | No. | Number of Passengers and others. | | Number of Servants. | | Total all Classes. | |
| | | Killed. | Injured | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | | Killed. | Injured. | Killed | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. |
| Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains .. ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Collisions between light engines ... ... | ... | .. | .. | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | .. | 1 | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | .. | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails ... ... .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | .. | .. | ... | ... | .. | .. | . | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails ... .. | 1 | .. | ... | ... | | ... | .. | 1 | ... | .. | ... | ... | .. | ... | 8 | ... | .. | ... | ... | . | ... | 2 | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points ... .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | .. | 1 | ... | . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed ... ... ... | ... | .. | .. | ... | ... | ... | . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Trains running over cattle on the line ... | 4 | .. | .. | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Ditto over obstructions on the line .. | ... | . | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Ditto through gates at level-crossings | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... |
| The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines | ... | | . | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines | 2 | .. | | .. | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Ditto of tyres ... ... ... | ... | | .. | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | ... | . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Ditto of wheels .. ... ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Ditto of axles ... ... ... | ... | . | . | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Ditto of brake apparatus ... ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Ditto of couplings ... ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | 1 | .. | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c. ... ... ... | ... | ... | . | ... | ... | ... | . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... |
| Broken rails ... ... ... | ... | .. | .. | .. | . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| The flooding of portions of permanent-way ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Slips in cuttings or embankments ... | ... | .. | ... | .. | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Fire in trains ... ... ... | ... | . | .. | | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | .. | ... | ... | .. | ... | 1 | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... |
| Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts ... ... ... | ... | . | ... | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Other accidents ... ... ... | 3 | . | | . | | .. | ... | 1 | .. | ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... |
| TOTAL ALL CLASSES ... | 10 | .. | ... | | .. | ... | ... | 6 | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 29 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Number of Passenger miles ... ... | 1,943,308 | | | | | | | 651,419 | | | | | | | 8,632,309 | | | | | | | 3,494,646 | | | | | | | 7,233,668 | | | | | | |
| „ of Servants employed ... ... | 195 | | | | | | | 150 | | | | | | | 1,828 | | | | | | | 1,103 | | | | | | | 512 | | | | | | |
| Train-mileage of all descriptions ... | 13,762 | | | | | | | 10,247 | | | | | | | 185,916 | | | | | | | 62,394 | | | | | | | 40,093 | | | | | | |

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.

| | Muttra-Hathras. | | | | | | | Cawnpore-Farukhabad. | | | | | | | Rajputana-Malwa System. | | | | | | | Bhavnagar-Gondal. | | | | | | | Wardha Coal. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. | Number of Passengers and others. | | Number of Servants. | | Total all Classes. | | No. | Number of Passengers and others. | | Number of Servants. | | Total all Classes. | | No. | Number of Passengers and others. | | Number of Servants. | | Total all Classes. | | No. | Number of Passengers and others. | | Number of Servants. | | Total all Classes. | | No. | Number of Passengers and others. | | Number of Servants. | | Total all Classes. | |
| | | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. |
| 1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 4. Collisions between light engines ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 9. Trains running over cattle on the line ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 10. Ditto over obstructions on the line... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 42 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 14. Ditto of tyres ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 15. Ditto of wheels ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 16. Ditto of axles ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 17. Ditto of brake apparatus ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 18. Ditto of couplings ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c. ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 20. Broken rails ... ... ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 22. Slips in cuttings or embankments ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 23. Fire in trains ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 25. Other accidents ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total all Classes ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 75 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

| | Muttra-Hathras. | Cawnpore-Farukhabad. | Rajputana-Malwa System. | Bhavnagar-Gondal. | Wardha Coal. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of Passenger miles ... ... | 2,247,730 | 3,502,283 | 72,567,100 | 7,575,431 | 704,801 |
| „ of Servants employed ... ... | 104 | 365 | 10,750 | 599 | 391 |
| Train-mileage of all descriptions ... | 11,705 | 34,807 | 918,725 | 53,979 | 17,418 |

TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the Fourth Quarter of 1882, &c.—*continued.*

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.

| | Nagpur and Chhattisgarh. | | | | | | | Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. | Number of Passengers and others. | | Number of Servants. | | Total all Classes. | | No. | Number of Passengers and others | | Number of Servants. | | Total all Classes. | |
| | | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. |
| 1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... |
| 2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line ... ... .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. |
| 3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 4. Collisions between light engines ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... |
| 5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails ... ... . | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails ... .. | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... |
| 7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points ... .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed ... ... .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . |
| 9. Trains running over cattle on the line .. | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 10. Ditto over obstructions on the line.. | ... | ... | ... | ... | | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 14. Ditto of tyres ... ... ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | .. | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 15. Ditto of wheels ... ... .. | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... |
| 16. Ditto of axles ... ... .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 17. Ditto of brake apparatus ... .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 18. Ditto of couplings ... .. | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c. ... .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 20. Broken rails ... ... ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 22. Slips in cuttings or embankments ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 23. Fire in trains ... ... .. | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 25. Other accidents ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| TOTAL ALL CLASSES ... | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Number of Passenger miles ... ... | 2,938,676 | | | | | | | 14,337,221 | | | | | | |
| " of Servants employed ... ... | 1,656 | | | | | | | 1,160 | | | | | | |
| Train mileage of all descriptions | 45,474 | | | | | | | 110,877 | | | | | | |

| | Punjab Northern. | | | | | | | Indus Valley and Kandahar. | | | | | | | Gaekwar of Baroda's. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. | Number of Passengers and others. | | Number of Servants. | | Total all Classes. | | No. | Number of Passengers and others. | | Number of Servants. | | Total all Classes. | | No. | Number of Passengers and others. | | Number of Servants. | | Total all Classes. | |
| | | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. |
| 1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains ... ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line ... ... .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains ... ... ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 4. Collisions between light engines ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... |
| 5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails ... ... . | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... |
| 6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails ... .. | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points ... .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed ... ... .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | .. | ... |
| 9. Trains running over cattle on the line .. | 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 70 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 10. Ditto over obstructions on the line.. | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... |
| 11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. |
| 12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | | ... | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. |
| 13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. |
| 14. Ditto of tyres ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 15. Ditto of wheels ... ... .. | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... |
| 16. Ditto of axles ... ... .. | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 17. Ditto of brake apparatus ... .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... |
| 18. Ditto of couplings ... .. | 3 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c. ... .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 20. Broken rails ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | ... |
| 21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 22. Slips in cuttings or embankments ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 23. Fire in trains ... ... .. | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 25. Other accidents ... ... ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | .. | ... | ... |
| TOTAL ALL CLASSES ... | 27 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 148 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... |
| Number of Passenger miles ... ... | 23,364,241 | | | | | | | 16,500,018 | | | | | | | 1,231,355 | | | | | | |
| " of Servants employed ... ... | 4,392 | | | | | | | 5,059 | | | | | | | 206 | | | | | | |
| Train mileage of all descriptions | 218,894 | | | | | | | 497,198 | | | | | | | 13,324 | | | | | | |

TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the Fourth Quarter of 1882, &c.—*concluded.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Train-mileage of all descriptions ... | 45,474 | 110,877 | 218,894 | 497,198 | 13,324 |

TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the Fourth Quarter of 1882, &c.—*concluded.*

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.

| | Nizam's. | | | | | | | Mysore. | | | | | | | Kaunia-Dhubla. | | | | | | | Total all Railways. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. | Number of Passengers and others. | | Number of Servants. | | Total all Classes. | | No. | Number of Passengers and others. | | Number of Servants. | | Total all Classes. | | No. | Number of Passengers and others. | | Number of Servants. | | Total all Classes. | | No. | Number of Passengers and others. | | Number of Servants. | | Total all Classes. | |
| | | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. |
| 1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 23 | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| 4. Collisions between light engines ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 68 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| 8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 9. Ditto over cattle on the line ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 235 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 10. Ditto over obstructions on the line ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 27 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 3 |
| 13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 43 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 14. Ditto of tyres ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 15. Ditto of wheels ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 16. Ditto of axles ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 17. Ditto of brake apparatus ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 18. Ditto of couplings ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 27 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c. ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 20. Broken rails ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 21 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 22. Slips in cuttings or embankments ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 23. Fire in trains ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 53 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 25. Other accidents ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 39 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| TOTAL ALL CLASSES ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 629 | ... | 1 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 7 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of Passenger miles ... | 6,033,796 | 3,228,194 | 234,964 | 734,138,681 |
| " of Servants employed ... | 647 | 658 | 164 | 119,517 |
| Train-mileage of all descriptions ... | 71,032 | 33,709 | 7,440 | 9,171,036 |

TABLE

ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., on the several RAILWAYS open for Traffic in INDIA during the

Number of RAILWAY

| | RAILWAYS. | 1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains. | 2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line. | 3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains. | 4. Collisions between light engines. | 5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails. | 6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails. | 7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points. | 8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed. | 9. Trains running over cattle on the line. | 10. Trains running over obstructions on the line. | 11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings. | 12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines. | 13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines. | 14. The failure of tyres. | 15. The failure of wheels. | 16. The failure of axles. | 17. The failure of brake apparatus. | 18. The failure of couplings. | 19. The failure of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c. | 20. Broken rails. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | East Indian ... ... ... | ... | 1 | 5 | .. | 1 | 5 | ... | ... | 13 | 6 | 1 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | ... |
| GUARANTEED. | Eastern Bengal ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Oudh and Rohilkhand ... ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 10 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 |
| | Sind, Punjab and Delhi ... ... | 1 | 2 | 8 | ... | 4 | 7 | 1 | ... | 6 | 1 | ... | 6 | 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 | ... | 1 |
| | Madras ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 4 | ... | ... | 14 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | South Indian ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | 26 | 2 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Great Indian Peninsula ... ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 9 | 1 | .. | 6 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| | Bombay, Baroda and Central India ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | 5 | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| STATE. | Calcutta and South-Eastern ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Nalháti ... ... ... | ... | ... | 1 | .. | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| | Northern Bengal ... ... ... | ... | 2 | 3 | 1 | ... | 8 | ... | ... | 9 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Tirhoot ... ... ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Patna-Gya ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Muttra-Háthras ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 |
| | Cawnpore-Farukhabad ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Rajputana-Malwa System ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 42 | 2 | ... | 4 | 6 | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 7 | 1 | 9 |
| | Bhavnagar-Gondal ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Wardha Coal ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Nágpur-Chhattísgarh ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | .. | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 |
| | Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | |
| | Punjab Northern ... ... ... | .. | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | 14 | 2 | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 3 | ... | |
| | Indus Valley and Kandahar ... ... | ... | 2 | 4 | ... | .. | 9 | 3 | ... | 70 | 7 | 1 | 7 | 16 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | |
| | Gaekwar of Baroda's ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Nizam's ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Mysore ... ... ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | .. | 1 | ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | |
| | Kaunia-Dhurla ... .. | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | |
| | TOTAL 1882 ... | 1 | 9 | 23 | 1 | 11 | 68 | 8 | ... | 235 | 27 | 7 | 18 | 43 | 2 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 27 | 1 | 21 |
| | TOTAL 1881 ... | ... | 18 | 17 | ... | 13 | 72 | 13 | 1 | 191 | 38 | 14 | 52 | 62 | 4 | 2 | 12 | ... | 17 | .. | 8 |

(a) Includes State lines (Sindia Railway 74¾ miles, Dildarnagor-Ghazipore Railway 12 miles and Bath Branch 3 miles) worked as branches.

No. 4.

Fourth Quarter of 1882, distinguishing the different Classes of ACCIDENTS, the Number of PASSENGERS and OTHERS, and the SERVANTS Killed or Injured thereby.

| 21 The sinking of portions of permanent-way | 22 Slips in cuttings or embankments. | 23 Fire in trains. | 24 Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts | 25 Other accidents. | Total all Classes. | Number of Passengers and others. | | Number of Servants. | | Total all Classes | | Mean miles of Railway open. | Number of Passengers carried. | Train mileage of all descriptions. | Passenger mileage. | Per mile open. | | | Total passengers | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | | | | | Number of passengers carried. | Train mileage of all descriptions. | Passenger mileage. | Per million of passengers. | | Per million of passenger miles. | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Killed. | Injured. | Killed | Injured. |
| | 1 | 3 | .. | 3 | 47 | .. | .. | ... | .. | ... | ... | (a) 1,596 | 2,538,686 | 2,142,893 | 201,660,041 | 1,590 | 1,343 | 126,353 | .. | ... | ... | .. |
| | ... | .. | ... | ... | 10 | ... | .. | .. | ... | ... | .. | (b) 192½ | 615,888 | 232,749 | 23,145,711 | 3,199 | 1,209 | 120,237 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 21 | ... | .. | ... | .. | ... | ... | 547 | 761,942 | 400,742 | 36,997,759 | 1,393 | 733 | 67,637 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | .. | 4 | 3 | 14 | 72 | .. | ... | ... | 2 | .. | 2 | (c) 663½ | 944,319 | 711,159 | 55,341,683 | 1,423 | 1,072 | 83,409 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 6 | 7 | .. | 1 | 35 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 861 | 1,019,045 | 462,984 | 49,887,398 | 1,183 | 538 | 57,941 | ... | . | ... | ... |
| 2 | 3 | 1 | ... | [illegible] | 41 | ... | .. | .. | ... | ... | ... | 655 | 949,056 | 383,741 | 38,012,483 | 1,449 | 586 | 58,034 | .. | ... | ... | ... |
| | 3 | 7 | 1 | 4 | 36 | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | ... | 3 | (d) 1,457¾ | 1,562,655 | 2,072,212 | 99,702,239 | 1,072 | 1,421 | 68,395 | ... | 0·640 | ... | 0·010 |
| | ... | ... | 1 | 12 | 24 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 460¾ | 1,931,452 | 417,562 | 52,970,207 | 4,192 | 906 | 114,965 | ... | .. | ... | .. |
| | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 10 | ... | ... | . | . | ... | ... | 43 | 188,565 | 13,762 | 1,943,308 | 4,385 | 320 | 45,193 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | .. | ... | ... | 1 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | 27¼ | 1,274 | 10,247 | 651,419 | 1,148 | 376 | 23,905 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | .. | 1 | .. | ... | 29 | .. | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 230 | 170,684 | 185,916 | 8,632,309 | 742 | 808 | 37,532 | .. | . | ... | ... |
| | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | .. | ... | .. | ... | ... | 85 | 109,207 | 62,394 | 3,494,646 | 1,285 | 734 | 41,113 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 57 | 175,823 | 40,093 | 7,233,668 | 3,085 | 703 | 126,906 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | .. | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | 29 | 107,958 | 11,705 | 2,247,730 | 3,723 | 404 | 77,508 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 86½ | 134,879 | 34,807 | 3,502,283 | 1,559 | 402 | 40,489 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | ... | .. | ... | ... | 75 | .. | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | (e) 1,388¾ | 1,312,343 | 918,725 | 72,567,100 | 1,152 | 807 | 63,725 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | .. | ... | ... | 193 | 163,277 | 53,979 | 7,575,431 | 846 | 280 | 39,251 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | .. | .. | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 45 | 28,395 | 17,418 | 704,801 | 631 | 387 | 15,662 | .. | ... | ... | ... |
| | ... | 2 | ... | .. | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 113½ | 155,148 | 45,474 | 2,938,676 | 1,367 | 401 | 25,891 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | .. | 161 | 429,578 | 110,877 | 14,337,221 | 2,668 | 689 | 89,051 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | ... | 2 | ... | 1 | 27 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 417¾ | 446,510 | 218,894 | 23,364,241 | 1,069 | 524 | 55,928 | ... | ... | ... | .. |
| | .. | 25 | 1 | ... | 148 | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | .. | 660 | 311,671 | 497,198 | 16,500,018 | 472 | 753 | 25,000 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 59¼ | 63,470 | 13,324 | 1,231,355 | 1,071 | 225 | 20,782 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 121 | 100,299 | 71,032 | 6,033,796 | 829 | 587 | 49,866 | .. | ... | ... | .. |
| | .. | ... | ... | ... | 14 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | .. | 86 | 94,309 | 33,709 | 3,228,194 | 1,097 | 392 | 37,537 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | ... | .. | ... | ... | 4 | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | 32 | 25,788 | 7,440 | 234,964 | 806 | 232 | 7,343 | ... | ... | ... | .. |
| | 13 | 53 | 7 | 39 | 629 | ... | 1 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 7 | 1,001 8½ | 14,372,221 | 9,171,036 | 734,138,681 | 1,434 | 915 | 73,282 | .. | 0 640 | ... | 0 010 |
| | 1 | 56 | 5 | 36 | 640 | ... | 18 | 5 | 16 | 5 | 34 | 9,719 | 13,377,746 | 9,221,462 | 669,[illegible] | 1,376 | 949 | 68,888 | ... | 1·346 | ... | 0·027 |

(a) Includes 13 miles Poradaha Branch of the Northern Bengal State Railway, and 20 miles Ranaghat-Bangaon section of the Bengal Central Railway, worked by the Company.

(b) Excludes 13 miles of the East India Railway [illegible]

(d) Includes open miles of the Dhond Manmad, Bhopal and Berar State Lines, worked by the Company.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

## SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1st HALF OF MAY 1883, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1176, 1177, 1178 AND 1179 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 9th JUNE 1883.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS

| Provinces. | Districts. | Wheat. | | | Barley | | | Rice. Best sort. | | | Rice. Common. | | | Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum* | | | Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* | | | Lesser Millets, Ragi &c. (Kavaru Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracana, &c.* | | | Gram | | | Firewood. | | | Salt. Wholesale. | | | Salt. Retail. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of last year | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of last year | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of last year | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of last year. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of last year. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of last year | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of last year | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of last year | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of last year | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight | Corresponding fortnight of last year | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of last year. |
| | | S. C | S. C | S. C. | S. C. | S. C | S. C | S C | S. C. | S. C | S. C | S. C | S. C | S. C | S. C | S. C | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C | S. C | S. C | S. C | S. C | S. C | S C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C | S. C | S. C |
| H. A. Districts. | Secunderabad | 15 15 | 16 5 | 16 12 | ... | ... | ... | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 2 | 9 13 | 9 13 | 9 13 | 23 14 | 24 14 | 24 14 | 29 9 | ... | 27 0 | 29 9 | 29 9 | 27 0 | 18 0 | 17 12 | 19 7 | 130 0 | 130 0 | 130 0 | 10 11 | 10 14 | 11 0 | 10 3 | 10 6 | 10 7 |
| | Bolarum | 19 5 | 18 15 | 18 12 | ... | ... | ... | 7 11 | 7 11 | 7 6 | 9 9 | 9 9 | 9 8 | 25 11 | 25 11 | 27 0 | . | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | 19 5 | 18 3 | 20 4 | 116 14 | 116 14 | 116 14 | .. | ... | ... | 10 15 | 10 12 | 10 9 |
| | Chudderghat | 15 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | 7 8 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 9 8 | 9 8 | 8 0 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 26 0 | 33 0 | 33 0 | 34 0 | .. | ... | ... | 19 0 | 18 0 | 23 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | ... | ... | .. | 9 12 | 9 12 | 8 4 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Ra. p. per maund | Ra. p | Ra. p | | | |
| Rajputana. | Erinpura | 17 4 | 17 4 | 18 1½ | 29 0 | 29 0 | 32 0 | | ... | | 9 0 | 9 0 | 8 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 25 0 | 20 2 | 20 2 | 26 6 | ... | ... | ... | 20 5 | 20 5 | 21 6½ | 160 0 | 160 0 | 170 0 | 2 13 9 | 2 13 9 | 3 1 2 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 12 10 |
| | Sirohee | 15 0 | 15 0 | | 28 0 | 28 0 | ... | 7 0 | 7 0 | .. | 8 0 | 8 0 | ... | 18 0 | 18 0 | ... | 21 0 | 21 0 | ... | ... | ... | .. | 18 12 | 18 0 | ... | 160 0 | 160 0 | .. | 3 0 0 | 3 0 0 | .. | 12 5 | 12 5 | ... |
| | Abu | 12 10 | 13 8 | 15 12 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 34 0 | 6 12 | 7 0 | 6 8 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | .. | ... | .. | 15 12 | 16 0 | 17 8 | ... | ... | ... | 16 4 | 16 8 | 19 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 3 8 0 | 3 8 0 | 3 8 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 10 8 |
| | Anadra | 14 8 | 15 4 | 18 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 28 0 | 7 8 | 7 12 | 7 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 8 8 | .. | ... | ... | 17 12 | 18 0 | 20 8 | ... | ... | .. | 17 4 | 17 8 | 22 0 | .. | ... | ... | 3 4 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 12 0 | 12 4 | 12 4 | 11 8 |
| | Marwar (Jodhpore) | 15 15 | 15 15 | ... | 21 4 | 21 14 | ... | 6 4 | 6 4 | .. | 7 8 | 7 8 | | 21 4 | 20 0 | ... | 17 8 | 18 7 | .. | ... | ... | ... | 19 6 | 20 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 7 6 | 2 10 0 | ... | 15 15 | 15 5 | . |

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

## RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. VI OF 1883.

### APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

| Latest return received. | Railways. | Total mean length open. | Receipts for week ending 18th February 1882 | | Total mean length open. | Receipts for week ending 17th February 1883. | | Total Receipts from 1st April 1881 to 18th February 1882 | | Total Receipts from 1st April 1882 to 17th February 1883. | | Total Increase in 1882-83 | Total Decrease in 1882-83 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Total. | Per mile open | | Total. | Per mile open. | Total. | Per mile open per week. | Total. | Per mile open per week | | |
| | *Guaranteed.* | | R | R | | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| 12th May 1883 | Eastern Bengal | 172 | 78,468 | 456 | 193 | 1,06,176 | 550 | 47,82,959 | 601 | 52,82,623 | 636 | 4,99,664 | ... |
| 12th ditto | Oudh and Rohilkhund | 547 | 1,14,846 | 210 | 547 | 93,711 | 171 | 46,46,563 | 183 | 43,21,018 | 171 | ... | 3,25,545 |
| 12th ditto | Sind, Punjab & Delhi | 676 | 1,80,238 | 267 | 676 | 2,17,785 | 322 | 84,18,648 | 269 | 87,20,331 | 279 | 3,01,683 | ... |
| 12th ditto | Madras | 858 | 1,24,961 | 146 | 861 | 1,17,596 | 137 | 56,02,732 | 141 | 60,90,159 | 153 | 4,87,427 | ... |
| 12th ditto | South Indian | 655 | 60,068 | 92 | 655 | 71,512 | 109 | 33,08,491 | 109 | 33,48,658 | 111 | 40,167 | ... |
| 12th ditto | Great Indian Peninsula | 1,447 | 8,38,935 | 580 | 1,458 | 9,16,144 | 628 | 3,00,56,986 | 449 | 2,96,53,742 | 440 | ... | 4,03,244 |
| 12th ditto | Bombay, Baroda and Central India | 444 | 1,91,626 | 431 | 461 | 2,38,537 | 517 | 83,75,948 | 407 | 88,36,700 | 415 | 4,60,752 | . |
| | TOTAL | 4,799 | 15,89,142 | 331 | 4,851 | 17,61,461 | 363 | 6,51,92,327 | 293 | 6,62,53,231 | 296 | 10,60,904 | |
| | *State.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12th May 1883 | East Indian | 1,504 | 10,12,708 | 673 | 1,507 | 9,90,761 | 657 | 4,15,33,062 | 596 | 3,97,03,660 | 571 | ... | 18,29,402 |
| 12th ditto | Calcutta and South-Eastern | 28 | 3,132 | 112 | 43 | 4,791 | 111 | 1,34,820 | 104 | 1,93,228 | 123 | 58,408 | ... |
| 12th ditto | Nalhati | 27 | 1,663 | 62 | 27 | 1,701 | 63 | 59,195 | 47 | 63,580 | 51 | 4,385 | ... |
| 12th ditto | Northern Bengal | 233 | 37,216 | 160 | 230 | 47,797 | 208 | 16,96,367 | 157 | 19,60,879 | 184 | 2,64,512 | ... |
| 12th ditto | Tirhoot | 85 | 11,529 | 136 | 159 | 17,610 | 111 | 5,25,871 | 140 | 5,80,848 | 146 | 54,977 | ... |
| 12th ditto | Patna-Gya | 57 | 13,679 | 240 | ... | (a) | ... | 4,71,769 | 179 | (a) | .. | .. | ... |
| 12th ditto | Muttra-Hathras | 29 | 2,212 | 76 | 29 | 2,238 | 77 | 1,60,284 | 86 | 1,09,475 | 81 | ... | 6,809 |
| 12th ditto | Cawnpore-Furrakhabad | 87 | 9,429 | 108 | 87 | 10,959 | 126 | 3,02,434 | 75 | 3,08,255 | 76 | 5,821 | ... |
| 12th ditto | Dildarnagar-Ghazipur | 12 | 636 | 53 | 12 | 1,215 | 101 | 36,243 | 65 | 40,892 | 74 | 4,649 | ... |
| 12th ditto | Rajputana-Malwa | 1,117 | 2,59,304 | 232 | 1,116 | 2,45,149 | 219 | 86,51,125 | 167 | 93,30,394 | 181 | 6,79,269 | ... |
| 12th ditto | Wardha Coal | 45 | 12,713 | 282 | 45 | 16,625 | 369 | 4,55,518 | 218 | 5,34,096 | 257 | 78,578 | ... |
| 12th ditto | Nagpur & Chhattisgarh | 98 | 16,937 | 173 | 149 | 39,726 | 267 | 3,18,167 | 101 | 6,32,401 | 124 | 3,14,234 | .. |
| 12th ditto | Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley | 161 | 41,802 | 260 | 161 | 60,467 | 375 | 12,11,424 | 162 | 13,23,090 | 178 | 1,11,666 | .. |
| 12th ditto | Sindia | 75 | 5,847 | 78 | 75 | 5,700 | 76 | 2,85,119 | 82 | 2,73,435 | 78 | ... | 11,684 |
| 12th ditto | Punjab Northern | 368 | 60,393 | 164 | 422 | 55,971 | 133 | 27,15,026 | 161 | 25,83,262 | 137 | ... | 1,31,764 |
| 12th ditto | Indus Valley and Kandahar | 660 | 87,173 | 132 | 660 | 1,28,682 | 195 | 45,88,327 | 150 | 46,15,242 | 151 | 26,915 | ... |
| 12th ditto | Muttra-Achnera | 23 | 948 | 41 | 23 | 1,270 | 55 | (b)14,416 | 44 | 59,811 | 56 | 45,395 | ... |
| 12th ditto | Kaunia-Dharla | 32 | 2,520 | 79 | 32 | 3,393 | 103 | (c)50,368 | 78 | 90,089 | 61 | 39,721 | .. |
| | TOTAL | 3,187 | 5,67,133 | 181 | 3,270 | 6,43,204 | 197 | 2,16,32,473 | 151 | 2,26,98,977 | 157 | (d)15,38,273 | |
| | *Native States.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12th May 1883 | Bhavnagar-Gondal | 194 | 17,007 | 88 | 193 | 16,726 | 87 | 6,94,401 | 87 | 7,18,195 | 80 | 23,794 | ... |
| 12th ditto | Nizam's | 121 | 13,919 | 115 | 121 | 15,887 | 131 | 6,92,734 | 123 | 7,70,284 | 138 | 77,550 | ... |
| 12th ditto | Mysore | 58 | 2,295 | 40 | 86 | 4,798 | 56 | 1,31,764 | 49 | 2,65,165 | 67 | 1,33,401 | ... |
| 12th ditto | Jodhpore | .. | ... | .. | 19 | 1,175 | 62 | ... | ... | (e)21,211 | 32 | 21,211 | .. |
| | TOTAL | 373 | 33,221 | 89 | 419 | 38,586 | 92 | 15,18,899 | 93 | 17,74,855 | 92 | 2,55,956 | . |
| | GRAND TOTAL | 9,813 | 32,02,204 | 326 | 10,047 | 34,34,012 | 342 | 12,98,76,761 | 288 | 13,04,30,723 | 285 | (d)10,25,731 | .. |
| | GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6,48,84,387 | 143 | 6,27,21,769 | 137 | ... | .. |
| | NET RECEIPTS | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6,49,92,374 | 145 | 6,77,08,954 | 148 | (d)31,88,349 | ... |

(a) Returns for 1883 have not been received.
(b) Total receipts from 12th November 1881 to 18th February 1882.
(c) Total receipts from 9th July 1881 to 18th February 1882.
(d) Excluding Patna-Gya Railway figures.
(e) Total receipts from 24th June 1882 to 17th February 1883.

R. A. SARGEAUNT, *Major, R.E.,*
*Offg. Under-Secretary.*

SIMLA,
*The 2nd June 1883.*

## No. VII of 1883

## APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

| Latest Return received | Railways. | Total mean length open | Receipts for week ending 25th February 1882 | | Total mean length open. | Receipts for week ending 24th February 1883 | | Total Receipts from 1st April 1881 to 25th February 1882 | | Total Receipts from 1st April 1882 to 24th February 1883 | | Total Increase in 1882-83 | Total Decrease in 1882-83 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Total. | Per mile open | | Total. | Per mile open | Total. | Per mile open per week | Total | Per mile open per week | | |
| | *Guaranteed* | | R | R | | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| 19th May 1883 | Eastern Bengal | 172 | 76,174 | 443 | 193 | 1,20,212 | 623 | 48,59,133 | 597 | 54,02,835 | 636 | 5,43,702 | ... |
| 19th ditto | Oudh and Rohilkhund | 547 | 1,11,582 | 204 | 547 | 93,314 | 171 | 47,58,145 | 183 | 44,14,332 | 171 | . | 3,43,813 |
| 19th ditto | Sind, Punjab and Delhi | 676 | 1,83,923 | 272 | 676 | 2,47,450 | 366 | 86,02,571 | 269 | 89,67,781 | 281 | 3,65,210 | ... |
| 19th ditto | Madras | 858 | 1,22,372 | 142 | 861 | 1,22,186 | 142 | 57,25,104 | 141 | 62,12,345 | 153 | 4,87,241 | ... |
| 19th ditto | South Indian | 655 | 62,226 | 95 | 655 | 69,424 | 106 | 33,70,717 | 109 | 34,18,082 | 111 | 47,365 | ... |
| 19th ditto | Great Indian Peninsula | 1,447 | 8,24,927 | 570 | 1,458 | 8,87,241 | 609 | 3,08,81,913 | 451 | 3,05,40,983 | 444 | ... | 3 40,930 |
| 19th ditto | Bombay, Baroda and Central India | 449 | 1,93,496 | 431 | 461 | 2,59,272 | 562 | 85 69,444 | 408 | 90,95,972 | 418 | 5,26,528 | ... |
| | TOTAL | 4,804 | 15,74,700 | 328 | 4,851 | 17,99,099 | 371 | 6,67,67,027 | 295 | 6,80,52,330 | 298 | 12,85,303 | |
| | *State.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 19th May 1883 | East Indian | 1,507 | 9,36,354 | 621 | 1,507 | 10,42,920 | 692 | 4,24,69,416 | 597 | 4,07,46,580 | 573 | ... | 17,22,836 |
| 19th ditto | Calcutta and South-Eastern | 28 | 5,679 | 203 | 43 | 8,842 | 206 | 1,40,499 | 106 | 2,02,070 | 126 | 61,571 | .. |
| 19th ditto | Nalhati | 27 | 1,483 | 55 | 27 | 1,608 | 59 | 60,678 | 49 | 65,183 | 51 | 4,505 | ... |
| 19th ditto | Northern Bengal | 233 | 38,523 | 165 | 230 | 57,468 | 249 | 17,34,890 | 157 | 20,18,347 | 186 | 2,83,457 | ... |
| 19th ditto | Tirhoot | 85 | 12,560 | 148 | 159 | 19,369 | 122 | 5 38,431 | 141 | 6,00,217 | 148 | 61,786 | ... |
| 19th ditto | Patna-Gya | 57 | 11,481 | 201 | ... | .. (a) | ... | 4,83,250 | 179 | (a) | ... | ... | . |
| 19th ditto | Muttra-Hathras | 29 | 2,244 | 77 | 29 | 2,072 | 71 | 1,18,528 | 86 | 1,11,547 | 81 | ... | 6,981 |
| 19th ditto | Cawnpore-Furrukhabad | 87 | 7,815 | 90 | 87 | 10,049 | 115 | 3,10,249 | 75 | 3,18,304 | 78 | 8,055 | . |
| 19th ditto | Dildarnagar-Ghazipur | 12 | 784 | 65 | 12 | 1,109 | 92 | 37,027 | 65 | 42,001 | 74 | 4,974 | ... |
| 19th ditto | Rajputana-Malwa | 1,117 | 2,82,085 | 253 | 1,116 | 2,89,330 | 259 | 89,33,210 | 169 | 96,19,724 | 183 | 6,86,514 | ... |
| 19th ditto | Wardha Coal | 45 | 20,212 | 449 | 45 | 26,133 | 581 | 4,75,730 | 223 | 5,60,229 | 264 | 84,199 | ... |
| 19th ditto | Nagpur and Chhattisgarh | 98 | 17,907 | 183 | 149 | 42,855 | 288 | 3,36,074 | 104 | 6,75,256 | 130 | 3,39,182 | ... |
| 19th ditto | Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley | 161 | 51,961 | 323 | 161 | 45,199 | 281 | 12,63,385 | 166 | 13,68,289 | 180 | 1,04,904 | .. |
| 19th ditto | Sindia | 75 | 6,443 | 86 | 75 | 7,272 | 97 | 2,91,562 | 82 | 2,80,707 | 79 | ... | 10,855 |
| 19th ditto | Punjab Northern | 368 | 98,282 | 267 | 422 | 61,993 | 147 | 28,13,308 | 164 | 26,45,255 | 137 | ... | 1,68,053 |
| 19th ditto | Indus Valley and Kandahar | 660 | 1,29,555 | 196 | 660 | 1,60,604 | 243 | 47,17,882 | 151 | 47,75,846 | 153 | 57,964 | ... |
| 19th ditto | Muttra-Achnera | 23 | 1,799 | 78 | 23 | 1,094 | 48 | (b) 16,215 | 46 | 60,905 | 56 | 44,690 | ... |
| 19th ditto | Kauma-Dharla | 32 | 1,782 | 56 | 32 | 3,066 | 96 | (c)52,150 | 78 | 93,155 | 62 | 41,005 | ... |
| | TOTAL | 3,137 | 6,90,595 | 220 | 3,270 | 7,38,058 | 226 | 2,23,33,068 | 153 | 2,34,37,035 | 158 | (d)15,97,217 | . |
| | *Native States* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 19th May 1883 | Bhavnagar-Gondal | 194 | 19,265 | 99 | 193 | 17,213 | 89 | 7,13,666 | 88 | 7,35,408 | 81 | 21,742 | ... |
| 19th ditto | Nizam's | 121 | 13,184 | 109 | 121 | 17,462 | 144 | 7,05,918 | 123 | 7,87,746 | 138 | 81,828 | ... |
| 19th ditto | Mysore | 58 | 4,904 | 85 | 86 | 5,917 | 69 | 1,36,668 | 50 | 2,71,082 | 67 | 1,34,414 | ... |
| 19th ditto | Jodhpore | .. | ... | ... | 19 | 840 | 44 | .. | ... | (e) 22,051 | 33 | 22,051 | ... |
| | TOTAL | 373 | 37,353 | 100 | 419 | 41,432 | 99 | 15,56,252 | 93 | 18,16,287 | 92 | 2,60,035 | ... |
| | GRAND TOTAL | 9,821 | 32,39,002 | 330 | 10,047 | 36,21,509 | 360 | 13,31,15,763 | 288 | 13,40,52,232 | 287 | (d)14,19,719 | ... |
| | GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES | .. | ... | . | .. | .. | .. | 6,63,74,328 | 143 | 6,43,87,663 | 138 | ... | .. |
| | NET RECEIPTS | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6,67,41,435 | 145 | 6,96,64,569 | 149 | (d)34,06,384 | .. |

(a) Returns for 1883 have not been received
(b) Total Receipts from 12th November 1881 to 25th February 1882.
(c) Total Receipts from 9th July 1881 to 25th February 1882
(d) Excluding Patna-Gya Railway figures
(e) Total Receipts from 24th June 1882 to 24th February 1883

SIMLA,
*The 2nd June 1883.*

R. A. SARGEAUNT, *Major, R.E.,*
*Offg. Under Secretary.*

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

# PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

## IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL KHARIF, 1883, UP TO 30th APRIL 1883.

| Canal Division. | Water distributed during April 1883. Depth in canal at regulating gauge in feet. Full supply. | Actual average throughout. | Gross consumption, cubic feet per second. Allotted discharge. | Actual average throughout. | Total area of irrigation during current fasl. | Total area for the corresponding period of last year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Upper Ganges. Northern | 10·00 | 8·96 | 950 | 130 | 13,743 | 26,019 |
| Upper Ganges. Anúpshahr | 7·00 | 5 57 | 1,100 | 789 | 18,127 | 33,697 |
| Upper Ganges. Meerut | 8·10 | 7·03 | 925 | 1,316 | 30,384 | 44,622 |
| Upper Ganges. Bulandshahr | 7·20 | 6·72 | 925 | 1,042 | 24,269 | 29,548 |
| Upper Ganges. Aligarh | 5 50 | 4·99 | 1,300 | 931 | 24,496 | 36,911 |
| Lower Ganges. Narora | 9·00 | 6·73 | 975 | 360 | 3,017 | 5,947 |
| Lower Ganges. Mainpuri | 7·00 | 4·91 | 600 | 360 | 6,651 | 14,062 |
| Lower Ganges. Cawnpore | 8·20 | 3·9 | 825 | 475 | 23,355 | 27,730 |
| Lower Ganges. Etáwah | 5·80 | 3·17 | 975 | 980* | 18,992 | 33,193 |
| Lower Ganges. Bhognipur | 7·00 | 4·99 | 950 | 597 | 8,913 | 12,777 |
| Total, Upper and Lower Ganges Canals | ... | ... | 9,525 | 6,980 | 171,947 | 264,506 |
| Eastern Jumna Canal | 4·74 | 3·82 | 1,300 | 855 | 33,529 | 39,728 |
| Agra Canal | 8·50 | 6·2 | 1,300 | 587 | 4,888 | 11,403 |
| Rohilkhand | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,307 | 9,936 |
| Bijnor | ... | ... | ... | ... | 152 | 305 |
| Dún | ... | ... | ... | ... | 940 | 1,392 |
| Jhánsi | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 | 21 |
| Hamírpur | ... | ... | ... | ... | 50 | 11 |
| Total | .... | ... | ... | ... | 214,825 | 327,302 |

| Zila. | Land irrigated (approximate). Sugarcane. | Indigo. | Rice. | Cotton. | Other food-grains. | Fodder crops. | Miscellaneous. | Total. | Rainfall. Total from 1st to end of April 1883. | Average of ten previous years for the same period. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Saháranpur | 6,709 | 213 | 7 | ... | 8 | 69 | 476 | 7,482 | ·2 | ·31 |
| Muzaffarnagar | 26,460 | 1,170 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 70 | 1,680 | 29,390 | ... | ·53 |
| Meerut | 47,612 | 7,657 | 53 | 7 | 42 | 86 | 1,448 | 56,905 | ... | ·56 |
| Bulandshahr | 4,457 | 21,037 | | ... | 179 | ... | 362 | 26,035 | ... | ·12 |
| Aligarh | 403 | 16,979 | .. | ... | 122 | ... | 265 | 17,769 | ·3 | ·08 |
| Muttra | 796 | 1,961 | .. | 32 | 4 | ... | 100 | 2,893 | ... | ·05 |
| Agra | 495 | 600 | ... | . | 1 | ... | 167 | 1,263 | ... | ·10 |
| Etah | 926 | 7,275 | 83 | ... | 80 | ... | 522 | 8,886 | ... | ·09 |
| Mainpuri | 1,755 | 10,755 | ... | ... | 117 | 64 | 549 | 13,240 | ... | ·11 |
| Fatehgarh | 989 | 3,745 | ... | ... | 199 | ... | 17 | 4,950 | ... | ·08 |
| Etáwah | 2,881 | 14,195 | ... | ... | 79 | 2 | 376 | 17,533 | ... | ·03 |
| Cawnpore | 3,112 | 19,178 | ... | ... | 156 | ... | 425 | 22,871 | ... | ·12 |
| Delhi | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ·1 | ·05 |
| Gurgaon | 690 | 405 | ... | 23 | 5 | 1 | 23 | 1,147 | ... | ·12 |
| Dehra Dún | 659 | ... | 211 | ... | ... | ... | 70 | 940 | ·2 | 1·01 |
| Bijnor | ... | . | ... | ... | ... | ... | 152 | 152 | ... | ·46 |
| Tarái | 601 | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 601 | ... | ·13 |
| Pilibhit | 350 | ... | ... | — | ... | ... | ... | 350 | ... | ·25 |
| Bareilly | 2,356 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,356 | ... | ·17 |
| Jhánsi | 11 | ... | . | ... | .. | ... | 1 | 12 | ... | ·11 |
| Hamírpur | 10 | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | 36 | 50 | ... | 0·1 |
| Total | 101,272 | 105,170 | 361 | 65 | 996 | 292 | 6,669 | 214,825 | ... | .. |
| Total for the same period last year | 164,014 | 154,228 | 824 | 746 | 1,667 | 622 | 5,201 | 327,302 | ... | ... |
| Increase | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | 1,468 | ... | .. | ... |
| Decrease | 62,742 | 49,058 | 463 | 681 | 671 | 330 | ... | 112,477 | ... | ... |

**Remarks.**

| | Cubic feet per second. |
|---|---|
| *Supply—* | |
| Entering head of Ganges Canal | 5,760 |
| " Lower Ganges Canal | 1,956 |
| | 7,716 |
| *Expended—* | |
| Ganges Canal | 4,208 |
| Lower Ganges Canal | 2,773 |
| | 6,980 |
| *Escaped—* | |
| Anúpshahr Branch, Ganges Canal | 33 |
| Meerut Division, ditto | 70 |
| Bulandshahr ditto, ditto | 8 |
| Narora ditto, Lower Ganges Canal | 25 |
| Mainpuri ditto, ditto | 8 |
| Cawnpore ditto, ditto | 226 |
| Etawah ditto, ditto | 21 |
| Bhognipur ditto, ditto | 15 |
| Percolation from Narora Division | 197 |
| " Mainpuri ditto | 133 |
| | 736 |
| | 7,716 |

Executive Engineer, Northern Division, Ganges Canal, reports that last year most of the sugarcane was got by means of paleo; this year the rainfall in January and March enabled sowings being made without the aid of canal water.

Executive Engineer, Anupshahr Branch, Ganges Canal, reports that the decrease, as compared with last year, is believed to be due to lateness of harvest.

Executive Engineer, Meerut Division, Ganges Canal, reports that during the whole month there has been a very moderate demand; that the area of sugarcane has shrunk 33 par cent., almost uniformly over the division; that indigo is practically the same as last year, that the last sugar crop proved a very disastrous one to the cultivator both from short yield and cheap markets; and that nearly all the rajbahas discharged at their tails and by escapes owing to the very moderate demand. Owing to the heavy rain in March, a considerable area of sugar had not taken water by the end of April; this accounts for part of the great decrease.

Executive Engineer, Bulandshahr Division, Ganges Canal, reports that the crops being so much longer on the ground this year, the kharif irrigation did not begin so soon as last; moreover, dal irrigation is not in full swing owing to the men being occupied on the threshing of corn; there is a small decrease.

Executive Engineer, Aligarh Division, Ganges Canal, reports that the decrease in the estimate of irrigation, as compared with the previous year, may be attributed to the following causes:—

(a) The transfer during the month of patrols in the 2nd and 3rd sub-divisions who had been in charge of sections for periods varying from three to five years.

(b) The abnormally large area sown to rabi in the first sub-division.

Executive Engineer, Narora Division, Lower Ganges Canal, reports that the falling off in area, as compared with last year, is due to a late rabi, a week's tatil at Fatehgarh branch head, and fields injured by hail not being ploughed up awaiting inspection by district officials.

Executive Engineer, Mainpuri Division, Lower Ganges Canal, reports that there was a great demand for water throughout the month; the supply however that had to be distributed by this division was on an average short by some 800 cubic feet; the Bowar branch had in a great measure to be sacrified to make good this deficiency, hence the great falling off in the area irrigated this year compared with last; with the good supply now available, this falling off is rapidly being made good.

Executive Engineer, Cawnpore Division, Lower Ganges Canal, reports that the decrease, viz., 4,375 acres, is due chiefly to two serious breaches in the Taria distributary which practically closed irrigation for the two running weeks of April; a portion of the decrease is also due to short supply in main canal as compared with last year.

Executive Engineer, Etawah Division, Lower Ganges Canal, reports that the decrease, 14,201 acres, on the area irrigated last year is due to the fact that the rabi crops were not cut this year as early as last, and consequently the preparation for sowing indigo did not begin so soon.

Executive Engineer, Bhognipur Division, Lower Ganges Canal, reports that most of the crops were cut by the first week in April, and full demand for paleo set in, but only low supply of water was available till the 21st; hence the reduced area irrigated.

Executive Engineer, Eastern Jumna Canal, reports that the apparent decrease of 7,000 acres of sugarcane is due to a great deal of it having been planted without canal water this year. It will be picked up again in May, but there may be a small decrease on the whole.

Executive Engineer, Agra Canal, reports that the irrigation is less than usual on account of very low supply in the Jumna; the Hindan cut could not be opened till the 27th on account of repairs to dam, and canal closed as usual for 10 days from 9th to 18th inclusive. But the chief reason of the decrease is the lateness of the harvest. There was no general demand before 1st May.

Executive Engineer, Rohilkhand Canals, reports that there was scarcely any demand for water during the month, as the rabi harvest was going on. The decrease compared with last year was explained last month.

ALLAHABAD,
*The 21st May 1883.*

W. P. V. HÖRST,
*Offg. Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh,*
*P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.*

## STATEMENT OF TRAFFIC ON THE AGRA CANAL FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL 1883.

| Nature of Traffic. | AGRA CANAL — Principal items of Traffic. Up. Mds. | Up. No. | Down. Mds. | Down. No. | Total up and down. Mds. | Total up and down. No. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Grains— | | | | | | |
| Wheat | ... | ... | 750 | ... | 750 | ... |
| Gram | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Rice | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Paddy or dhán | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bejhar or mixed grain | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Dál— | | | | | | |
| Urd | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Múng | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Arhar | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Masúri | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Juár | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bájra | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Maize or Indian-corn | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Barley | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| TOTAL | ... | ... | 750 | ... | 750 | ... |
| Cotton | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Oil-seeds | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Salt | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Metals | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Building materials | 400 | ... | ... | ... | 400 | ... |
| Miscellaneous goods | ... | ... | 7,650 | ... | 7,650 | ... |
| Firewood | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bamboos | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Timber— | | | | | | |
| Poles and unsquared timber | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Karis and squared timber | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Logs | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Miscellaneous timber | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Live-stock | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| GRAND TOTAL | 400 | ... | 8,400 | ... | 8,800 | ... |
| TOTAL DURING CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF LAST YEAR | 3,680 | ... | 4,100 | ... | 7,780 | ... |
| INCREASE | ... | ... | 4,300 | ... | 1,020 | ... |
| DECREASE | 3,280 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

REMARKS.

| Particulars. | Agra Canal. 1883. | Agra Canal. 1882. |
|---|---|---|
| Tonnage, including weight of timber and bamboos | 323 | 236 |
| Ton mileage | 10,206 | 34,009 |
| Value of goods | 20,125 | 17,608 |
| Number of passengers | Nil | Nil. |

Agra navigation channel closed for weed clearance from 3rd April to 24th

ALLAHABAD,
*The 21st May 1883.*

W. P. V. HÖRST,
*Offg Asst. Secy to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh.*

| UPPER GANGES CANAL. | LOWER GANGES CANAL. | UPPER AND LOWER GANGES CANALS | UPPER AND LOWER GANGES [illegible] |
|---|---|---|---|

*Offg Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.*

| | UPPER GANGES CANAL. Principal items of Local Traffic. | | | | | | LOWER GANGES CANAL. Principal items of Local Traffic. | | | | | | UPPER AND LOWER GANGES CANALS. Principal items of Through Traffic. | | | | | | UPPER AND LOWER GANGES CANALS. Principal items of Local and Through Traffic. | | | | | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Up. | | Down. | | Total up and down. | | Up. | | Down. | | Total up and down. | | Up. | | Down. | | Total up and down. | | Up. | | Down. | | Total up and down. | | |
| Grains. | Mds. | Nos. | Mds. | Nos. | Mds. | Nos. | Mds. | Nos. | Mds. | Nos. | Mds. | Nos. | Mds. | Nos. | Mds. | Nos. | Mds. | Nos. | Mds | Nos. | Mds. | Nos. | Mds. | Nos. | |
| Wheat | 2,505 | .. | 2,498 | ... | 5,003 | ... | .. | ... | 1,919 | ... | 1,919 | ... | .. | ... | 2,572 | ... | 2,572 | ... | 2,505 | ... | 6,989 | ... | 9,494 | ... | |
| Gram | 2,183 | ... | ... | ... | 2,183 | ... | 655 | ... | ... | ... | 655 | ... | 546 | ... | ... | ... | 546 | ... | 3,384 | ... | . | ... | 3,384 | ... | |
| Rice | 112 | ... | ... | ... | 112 | ... | 159 | ... | ... | ... | 159 | ... | 825 | ... | ... | .. | 825 | ... | 1,096 | ... | . | ... | 1,096 | ... | |
| Paddy or dhán | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | ... | .. | ... | . | ... | ... | ... | |
| Bejhar or mixed grain | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | ... | 470 | .. | 470 | ... | ... | ... | 470 | ... | 470 | ... | |
| Dál ... Urd | ... | ... | 745 | ... | 745 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | 100 | ... | 100 | ... | ... | ... | 845 | ... | 845 | ... | |
| Dál ... Múng | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 100 | ... | ... | ... | 100 | ... | 100 | ... | ... | ... | 100 | ... | |
| Dál ... Arhar | 122 | ... | ... | ... | 122 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 584 | ... | ... | ... | 584 | ... | 706 | ... | . | ... | 706 | ... | |
| Dál ... Masúri | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Juár | 153 | ... | ... | ... | 153 | ... | 483 | ... | ... | ... | 483 | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | 636 | ... | ... | ... | 636 | ... | |
| Bájra | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Maize or Indian-corn | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Barley | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | |
| Total | 5,075 | ... | 3,243 | ... | 8,318 | ... | 1,297 | ... | 1,919 | ... | 3,216 | ... | 2,055 | ... | 3,142 | ... | 5,197 | ... | 8,427 | ... | 8,304 | ... | 16,731 | ... | |
| Cotton | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | 1,470 | ... | 1,470 | ... | ... | ... | 3,054 | ... | 3.054 | ... | .. | ... | 4,524 | ... | 4,524 | ... | |
| Oil-seeds | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5,283 | ... | 5,283 | ... | ... | ... | 671 | ... | 671 | ... | ... | ... | 5,954 | ... | 5,954 | ... | |
| Salt | 950 | ... | ... | ... | 950 | ... | 45 | ... | 289 | ... | 334 | ... | ... | ... | 11,334 | ... | 11,334 | ... | 995 | ... | 11,623 | ... | 12,618 | ... | |
| Metals | 20 | ... | 252 | ... | 272 | ... | 43 | ... | 25 | ... | 68 | ... | 5,762 | ... | 722 | ... | 6,484 | ... | 5,825 | ... | 999 | ... | 6,824 | ... | |
| Building materials | 49,171 | ... | 9,565 | ... | 58,736 | ... | 2.533 | ... | 9,730 | ... | 12,263 | ... | 122 | ... | 1,388 | ... | 1,510 | ... | 51,826 | ... | 20,683 | ... | 72,509 | ... | |
| Miscellaneous goods | 324 | ... | 1,950 | ... | 2.274 | ... | 77 | ... | 810 | ... | 889 | ... | 6,588 | ... | 10,273 | ... | 16,861 | ... | 6,989 | ... | 13,033 | ... | 20,022 | ... | |
| Firewood | 2,900 | ... | 12.225 | ... | 15,125 | ... | 9,519 | ... | 6,450 | ... | 15,967 | ... | 126,811 | .. | ... | ... | 26,811 | .. | 39,230 | ... | 18,675 | ... | 57,905 | ... | |
| Bamboos | ... | ... | 73,466 | 1,469,320 | 73,466 | 1,469,320 | 5 | 100 | 1,618 | 32,360 | 1.623 | 32,460 | 24 | 480 | ... | .. | 24 | 480 | 29 | 580 | 75,084 | 1,501,680 | 75,113 | 1,502,260 | |
| Timber. Poles and unsquared timber. | ... | ... | 5,019 | 5,019 | 5,019 | 5,019 | 160 | 160 | .. | ... | 160 | 160 | 4 | 4 | ... | .. | 4 | 4 | 164 | 164 | 5,019 | 5,019 | 5,183 | 5,183 | |
| Timber. Karis and squared timber. | 478 | 554 | 24,864 | 26,515 | 25,342 | 27,069 | 32 | 43 | ... | ... | 32 | 43 | ... | ... | 9,100 | 12,133 | 9,100 | 12,133 | 510 | 597 | 33,964 | 38,648 | 34,474 | 39,245 | |
| Timber. Logs | 600 | 30 | ... | ... | 600 | 30 | 27 | 1 | ... | ... | 27 | 1 | 22 | 1 | ... | | 22 | 1 | 649 | 32 | .. | ... | 649 | 32 | |
| Miscellaneous timber | .. | ... | 240 | 480 | 240 | 480 | ... | ... | 377 | 754 | 377 | 754 | . | ... | ... | .. | | .. | | ... | 617 | 1,234 | 617 | 1,234 | |
| Live-stock | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | ... | ... | ... | .. | .. | .. | ... | .. | ... | ... | | .. | ... | . | . | .. | .. | ... | ... | |
| Grand Total | 59,518 | 584 | 1,30,824 | 1,501,334 | 190,342 | 1,501,918 | 13,738 | 304 | 27,971 | 33,114 | 41,709 | 33,418 | 41,388 | 485 | 39,684 | 12,133 | 81,072 | 12,618 | 114,644 | 1,373 | 198,479 | 1,546,581 | 313,123 | ,547,954 | |
| Total during corresponding period of last year. | 23,828 | 26 | 93,778 | 1,230,929 | 117,606 | 1,230,955 | 12,349 | 1,334 | 34,374 | 53,849 | 46,723 | 55,183 | 26,022 | .. | 32,268 | ... | 58,290 | | 62,199 | 1,360 | 160,420 | 1,284,778 | 222,619 | 1,286,138 | |
| Increase | 35,690 | 558 | 37,046 | 27,305 | 72,736 | 270,963 | 1,389 | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15,366 | 485 | 7,416 | 12,133 | 22,782 | 12,618 | 52,445 | 13 | 38,059 | 261,803 | 90,504 | 261,816 | |
| Decrease | .. | ... | ... | . | .. | ... | . | 1,030 | 6,403 | 20,735 | 5,014 | 21,765 | ... | | ... | . | | ... | .. | ... | ... | | ... | ... | |

| Particulars. | Upper Ganges Canal (local). | | Lower Ganges Canal (local). | | Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through). | | Total, Upper and Lower Ganges Canals. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1882. | 1883. | 1882. | 1883. | 1882. | 1883. | 1882. | 1883. |
| Tonnage, including weight of timber and bamboos | 4,320 | 6,991 | 1,717 | 1,533 | 2,141 | 2,978 | 8.178 | 11,502 |
| Ton mileage | 241,930 | 353,524 | 165,202 | 77.423 | 556,462 | 753,293 | 963,594 | 1,184,240 |
| Value of goods R | 88,919 | 1,10,700 | 76,625 | 65,205 | 2,17,553 | 2,22,566 | 3,83,097 | 3,98,170 |
| Number of passengers | 358 | 141 | ... | 11 | 38 | 11 | 396 | 163 |

ALLAHABAD,
*The 21st May 1883.*

W. P. Vº HÖRST,
*Offg. Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. & Oudh, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

## REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 12th JUNE 1883.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Rain has fallen in varying quantities during the week throughout the Madras Presidency, in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country, in Mysore, the Central Provinces, Bengal, Assam, and British Burma. In the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, the Punjab, and the Central India States the rain has so far been very partial and light, and the weather intensely hot and sultry. Beyond a slight fall at Abu and Jeypore, no rain fell in Rajputana.

There is hardly any change to record in the position of agricultural operations. The harvesting of the second paddy crop has not yet been completed in Madras; preparation for the *kharif* continues in Bombay, the Berars and Hyderabad, the Central Provinces, and Central India, but in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh more rain is wanted for the purpose. In the Punjab the harvesting of the *rabi* crop has been completed except in one district, and sowings for the *kharif* are in progress. More rain is wanted in parts of Bengal for the autumn crops, but the paddy and jute already sown are doing well, as are also indigo and sugarcane. The prospects of the standing paddy crop in Assam are also favourable, and the cultivation of the autumn rice crops is in active progress. Ploughing continues in Burma, and paddy prices are falling.

Cattle-disease is prevalent in many parts of India, but nowhere severe except in parts of Bombay and Burma. Locusts are still reported in the Dekkhan districts.

As usual at this time of the year, fever, small-pox, and cholera prevail; the last appears to be most severe in Bengal, particularly in Jalpaiguri, Cooch Behar, Rungpore, Mymensingh, and Gya.

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week under report. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Madras (June 13th)** | | |
| Bellary .. | ·54 (average of seven stations). | Standing crops good; harvest paddy, yield average. |
| Kurnool ... | ·55 (average of seven stations). | Harvest second crop paddy, outturn half, small-pox in four and cattle-disease in five taluks. |
| Ganjam ... | ·89 (average of fifteen stations). | Harvest cotton, outturn poor; fever, small-pox, and cholera decreasing, cattle-disease slight. |
| Kistna ... | ·6 (average of seven stations). | Small-pox in several taluks; guinea-worm and cattle-disease slight. |
| Chingleput (Madras) ... | 1·22 (average of seven stations). | Standing crops good where water available; harvest *kar*, paddy, &c., yield half; small-pox slight in parts. |
| Coimbatore | ·65 (average of five stations). | Standing crops good; harvest *cholum*, *cumboo*, and paddy, outturn average; cholera, small-pox, and fever in parts. |
| Tanjore .. | ·56 (average of thirteen stations). | Standing crops generally good; harvest paddy and flax, outturn below average; cholera slight in parts. |
| Madura ... | 86 (average of two stations). | Standing crops fair; cholera slight in parts. |
| Malabar ... | 7·32 (average of fourteen stations). | First crop progressing in several taluks; harvesting third crop over, outturn average; fever and small-pox continue, latter in all taluks, cattle-disease slight in one taluk. |
| Travancore .. | 2 70 | Sowing over; paddy plants coming up well; fever prevails. *General Remarks.*—General prospects good. |
| **Bombay—(June 13th)** | | |
| Kurrachee .. | *Nil* | Weather sultry; small-pox disappearing from Kurrachee, only 3 cases remaining in Bagdadi lines; no fresh cases after 7th, when 1 occurred, last death 14th May; total cases 484, deaths 120; disease in three villages in districts, 6 cases, 1 death, remaining 16 cases, fever in eight talukas; cattle-disease in Mirpur Botoro and Shahbandar, 250 sheep and goats and 25 bullocks and cows died in former; river at Kotri on 11th 9 feet 9 inches, against 13 feet 1 inch on corresponding date last year; wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Kurrachee 26, 32 and 40, in Kotri 28, 30 and 42, in Sakro 16, 30 and 48 and in Shahbandar 22, 40 and 14 lbs per rupee respectively. |
| Hyderabad ... | ..... | River rising; weather seasonable, small-pox in seven and fever and cattle-disease in three talukas; wheat 24, *bajri* 39, *juari* 18, red rice 28, and white rice 22 lbs. per rupee. |
| Ahmedabad ... | .. | Preparation for *kharif* continues; wheat 26 and *bajri* 38 lbs. per rupee. |
| Baroda ... | 1 60 | Health good; *bajri* 28 and rice 23½ lbs. per rupee |
| Surat | ·12 | Total rainfall 2 36; preparations for *kharif* continue; fever in Pardi; *juari* 41¼ and *nagli* 47 lbs. per rupee. |
| Násik . | Good rain throughout the district. | Land being prepared for *kharif* in Igatpuri and Peint; transplanting of *nagli* and rice commenced; cholera throughout the district, except Igatpuri and Chandor talukas; locusts damaging sugarcane and *khando* crops; prices as before. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week under report. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Bombay** *contd.* | | |
| Colaba (Bombay) ... | Rain every day; total of week 2·08. | Total to date 5·27, being 1·74 below average; abnormal temperature 6° cool on 6th and 3rd, 9° cool on 7th and 8th, 4° cool on 9th, 2° cool on 10th and 12th, and *nil* on 11th; vapour in air slightly in defect of normal on 6th and 7th, afterwards normal; abnormal wind from south-east, gale of wind from 10th to 12th; thunderstorm on the morning of 7th; thunder and lightning on 8th, 11th, and 12th, distant lightning on 9th. |
| Poona ... | Rain throughout district—maximum 6·35 at Indapur; minimum 1·45 at Junnar | Locusts disappearing; cholera cases 897, fatal 315; *bajri* 37 and *juari* 52 lbs. per rupee, in Poona *bajri* 34 and *juari* 49 lbs. per rupee. |
| Ahmednagar .. | Maximum at Karjat 7·40; minimum at Sangamner, 1·86. | Sowing of *tushar* commenced only in Sangamner; locusts still appear in most of the talukas; cholera in all talukas, cases 1,106, deaths 468; *bajri*—maximum 54 lbs. per rupee in Jamkhed, minimum 33 lbs. in Kopargaon; *juari*—maximum 69 lbs. per rupee in Jamkhed, minimum 36 lbs. in Akola. |
| Sholapur ... | 5·69 | Total rainfall 7·48; *juari* 53 lbs. 20 tolas and *bajri* 48 lbs. 22 tolas per rupee; cholera 81 cases, 34 deaths. |
| Dharwar ... | Rain throughout—3·0 in Bankapur; 2·0 in Hangal; 1·0 in seven and slight in two talukas; ·36 in Nargund petta. | Paddy being sown in eight talukas; locusts in Hangal; scarcity of drinking-water in Nargund petta; fever in two talukas; rice minimum 24 and *juari* 45 lbs. per rupee. |
| Kanara ... | Karwar, 15·39; Sirsi, 6·05; Hallial, 9·59. | Sowing operations continue; sugarcane plants thriving; small-pox at Karwar, Akola, and Sirsi, 1 death; fever subsiding; common rice in Karwar 12 seers per rupee; in district average 13¾ seers per rupee. |
| Rajkot ... | ·32 on 11th | General health good; weather cloudy, hot, and oppressive; cholera appeared in five villages of Morvi, and of bad type in one of Navanagar; *bajri* 28 and *juari* 33 lbs. per rupee. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Good rain in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country; preparations for *kharif* continue; locusts in Násik, Ahmednagar, Sataia, Ratnagiri, and Tanna; cholera in Násik, Ahmednagar, Poona, Tanna, and Belgaum; small-pox, fever, and cattle-disease in a few places. |
| **Bengal** (June 13th) | | |
| Chittagong .. | 8·95 | Prospects of crops fair; cultivation of *aus* crops in progress; prices stationary; cholera and cattle-disease continue |
| Dacca ... | 2·15 | Sowing of *amun* paddy going on; *aus* paddy, jute, and sugarcane promising; *til* and chillies being harvested; reaping of *boro* paddy completed. |
| 24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta) | Alipore, 1·38 | Prospects fair; *amun* paddy on low lands and early paddy and jute being sown; more rain wanted; public health generally good. |
| Moorshedabad ... | 2·28 | *Aus* paddy in good condition; sowing of *amun* paddy going on; except a few cases of cholera here and there, public health generally good. |
| Rajshahye ... | ·92 | Crops doing fairly; more rain wanted; some fever prevalent; health generally good. |
| Burdwan .. | 1·9 | Prospects good; ploughing and sowing being carried on; public health fair. |
| Rungpore ... | ·43 | Prospects of crops good; cholera prevalent in some parts of the district. |
| Bhagálpur ... | 1·61 | Prospects good; fields being prepared for *bhadoi* sowing; *janera* sown in places. |
| Purneah . | ·32 | Prospects of crops fair; more rain wanted for weeding and raking; slight fever in some parts. |
| Patna .. | ·26 | Prospects of standing crops good; cholera reported from Barrh and Behar sub-divisions and small-pox from Behar. |
| Durbhunga ... | *Nil* | Weather hot, with clouds; crops doing well; indigo wants more rain; prices stationary; cholera still in town and country. |
| Hazáribágh .. | ·06 | Weather hot and cloudy; sowing of early *rice* and other *bhadoi* crops commenced; cholera said to have appeared in thana Giridi; small-pox also reported. |
| Cuttack .. | 4·37 | Weather cooler and cloudy; *sarad* and *beali* crops being sown; cotton being plucked; sugarcane growing well; public health good, a few cases of cholera reported. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Rain fell in almost all districts during the week; agricultural prospects are generally fair; cultivation of autumn crops is still proceeding in many parts, but is in want of more rain; *aus* rice and jute have been already sown in many other parts and the young plants are in fair progress; sugarcane also growing well and indigo is fair; sowing of *amun* paddy is going on in some districts; from Cooch Behar reports are not favourable for excessive rain, and from northern parts of Tipperah for floods; cholera is still very severe in Julpaiguri and parts of Cooch Behar, is prevalent in Darjeeling Terai, in some parts of Rungpore and in almost all sub-divisions of Mymensingh and a bad outbreak has also occurred in Aurungabad sub-divisions of Gya. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week under report. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **N. W. Provinces and Oudh—** | | |
| Benares (June 12th) | No rain up to 11th, when a heavy shower fell, *viz.*,—1·72. | Sugarcane being irrigated; prices rising slightly; health of cattle good; cholera reported from pargana Sheopur in tahsil Benares. |
| Allahabad ( „ 13th) | Sadr, 1·0 | Oppressive heat culminating in a heavy thunder shower on morning of 12th; cholera cases more numerous, but not very fatal; prices still very steady. |
| Gorakhpur ( „ 11th) | 1·20 on 6th | Violent storm during week, weather muggy and hot; a little sporadic cholera and small-pox, also a little cattle-disease; labour in demand; prices slightly rising. |
| Jhánsi ( „ „ ) | ..... | Weather cloudy and hot; manuring of fields in progress; prices fluctuating; health good; no cattle-disease. |
| Agra ... | ..... | No report received. |
| Bareilly (June 12th) | Partial showers | Weather hot; prices rising; health of people and cattle good. |
| Meerut ( „ „ ) | ..... | Weather excessively hot, occasional duststorms, wind variable; health good; supplies sufficient; prices unchanged. |
| Kumaun ( „ „ ) | Slight showers | Weather sultry; general health fair; *kharif* operations in progress; cattle-disease continues; prices unchanged. |
| Lucknow ( „ „ ) | No rain | Heat intense, east wind; prices rising owing to large exports; general health good; occasional reports of cholera in the city. |
| Partabgarh ( „ „ ) | Heavy rain on 12th | Prices almost stationary; sugarcane coming on well; water-supply scanty; small-pox at Kunda; general health good. |
| Sitapur ( „ „ ) | Biswan, 1·9; Misrik, ·7. | Prices rising; wheat in usual demand. |
| Fyzabad ( „ „ ) | Sadr, ·6; Akbarpore, 1·6; Tanda, ·6; Bikapur, ·3. | |
| Rae Bareli ( „ 11th) | No rain | Weather sultry; cholera continues; scarcity of water in wells; prices almost steady. |
| Cawnpore ( „ 12th) | No rain | Small-pox has almost disappeared; cholera reported from one village in Sárh Sálimpur; some cattle-disease; state of extra crops fair; prices slightly higher. |
| Farukhabad ( „ „ ) | ..... | Weather very close and sultry, with little or no rain; health of people fair; prices steady; markets well supplied. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—The week has been intensely hot, accompanied by violent storms in Gorakhpur and Saharanpur, by slight showers in several districts, and by heavier rain in Benares, Fyzabad, Partabgarh, Allahabad, and Sitapur; cholera is reported from Benares, Gorakhpur, Lucknow, Rae Bareli, Allahabad, Cawnpore, and Aligarh; prices are rising in a number of districts, in others are stationary. |
| **Punjab—(June 12th)** | | |
| Delhi ... | ·20 | Health fair; prices almost stationary. |
| Hissar ... | ·30 | Health good; *kharif* ploughing commenced; prices fluctuating. |
| Umballa ... | ·70 | Health fair; preparations being made for sowing *kharif* and sugarcane crops; prices stationary. |
| Jullundur ... | No rain | Health good; cotton and sugarcane crops being irrigated; prices stationary. |
| Amritsar ... | No rain | Health good; *rabi* crops all garnered; prices fluctuating. |
| Sialkot ... | ·20 | A few cases of measles in district; crops being threshed; prices stationary |
| Ferozepore ... | No rain | Health good; *rabi* crops harvested; prices stationary. |
| Lahore ... | No rain | Health good; prices stationary. |
| Rawalpindi ... | No rain | Health good; preparations being made for *kharif* sowings; prices fluctuating. |
| Mooltan ... | No rain | Health good; *rabi* harvesting completed; *kharif* sowings commenced; slight rise in prices. |
| Dera Ismail Khan ... | No rain | Health good; harvesting in progress; prices slightly falling. |
| Peshawar ... | Slight rain | More rain wanted; health good; *kharif* sowings in progress; prices fluctuating. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Health generally good; *rabi* harvesting completed except in the Dera Ismail Khan district; *kharif* sowings commenced in most districts. |
| **Central Provinces—** | | |
| Nagpur (June 13th) | 1·99 | Weather showery and close between the showers; prospects good; ploughing continues; cholera in several places and in Kampti; cattle-disease prevalent; prices steady. |
| Jubbulpore ... | ·37 | Weather cloudy and close; land being prepared for *kharif* sowings; 12 deaths from cholera; small-pox continues; wheat 21 and rice 15 seers per rupee. |
| Saugor (June 11th) | ·10 | Weather oppressive and cloudy occasionally; ploughing general; small-pox prevalent; prices easy. |
| Seoni ( „ 12th) | ·31 | Weather cloudy and stormy; 15 deaths from cholera; cattle-disease continues; prices risen. |
| Hoshangabad ( „ „ ) | ·4 | Weather hot and cloudy; ploughing continues; 2 deaths from cholera; wheat 14 and rice 10 seers per rupee. |
| Khandwa ... | 1·66 | Weather warm and oppressive and occasionally cloudy; sowing commenced; small-pox slight; wheat 16, *juari* 19, and rice 15 seers per rupee. |
| Raipur (June 9th) | ..... | Weather very oppressive, occasionally cloudy; ploughing continues; health fair; prices steady. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week under report. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Central Provinces—** *contd.* | | |
| Sambalpur (June 7th) | ·60 | Weather very close and hot, cloudy at nights; tanks drying up; sugar-cane suffering; fields being prepared for rice; health good; common rice 56 seers per rupee. *General Remarks.*—Weather close and oppressive; rain general excepting in the Chhattisgarh division; prices steady; ploughing general. |
| **British Burma—** (June 13th) | | |
| Akyab ... | 11·32 | Total rainfall to date 30·44 inches; 8 deaths from cholera and 8 from small-pox in district, otherwise public health good; cattle-disease in three townships, severe in one. |
| Rangoon ... | 3·21 | Total rainfall to date 15·0 inches; 2 deaths from small-pox, otherwise public health good; price of paddy from Rs 86 to 89 per 100 baskets. |
| Bassein ... | 8·62 | Total rainfall to date 14·59 inches; public health good; 24 deaths of cattle in two townships. |
| Prome ... | 4·19 | Total rainfall to date 10·61 inches; public health good; 27 deaths of cattle in three townships. |
| Amherst (Moulmein) ... | 12·43 | Total rainfall to date 30·70 inches; public health in Moulmein and district good; 98 deaths of cattle in Wagaroo, 394 in Nlaingbosah townships, and 1 in Moulmein; health of plough cattle in principal agricultural parts good; ploughing wages Rs. 2-8 per acre; ploughing and sowing progressing in Moulmein; about one-eighth of Amherst district ploughed. |
| Toungoo ... | 4·69 | Total rainfall to date 14·10 inches; public health good. *General Remarks.*—Public health good; rain general; cattle-disease severe in parts of Akyab and Amherst, mild in Bassein and Prome; ploughing is being commenced pretty generally and is in good progress in Amherst; price of paddy falling at Rangoon, and slightly but irregularly in the interior; considerable quantities of paddy still stored. |
| **Assam—(June 13th)** | | |
| Gauhati ... | ·33 | Weather hot and sultry; cholera, fever, and cattle-disease still prevalent in the interior and at the station; prospects of *aku* paddy good. |
| Sylhet . | 3·87 | Cultivation progressing; small-pox still reported. |
| Cachar (Silchar) .. | Slight rain, 2·19 | Weather entirely hot; cultivation for *aus* and *sali* crops progressing; common rice 16 seers per rupee; public health good. |
| Dibrugarh | 2·06 | Weather warm; ploughing for *sali dhan*; prospects of *aku* crop good; cholera abating. |
| **Mysore and Coorg—** (June 13th) | | |
| Bangalore ... | ·9 | Rain needed for agricultural operations in Bangalore district; prospects favourable; standing crops in good condition. |
| Mysore ... | ·10 | Prospects favourable; standing crops in good condition. |
| Mercara ... | 5·21 | The *vysakh* rice crop in Surlabimut-nad has been reaped; *ragi* sown in the Nanjarajapatna and Ramaswamikanave hoblis; prospects of season and public health good. *General Remarks.*—Rain more or less in all districts; standing crops in good condition; prospects favourable; public health generally good; prices have risen slightly. |
| **Berar & Hyderabad—** (June 13th) | | |
| Amráoti ... | 1·79 | Cotton sowing commenced; wheat 16 and *juari* 26 seers per rupee. |
| Akola ... | ..... | Cultivators busily engaged in preparing land for sowing, which has commenced in some places. |
| Hyderabad ... | ..... | No report received. |
| **Central India States—** (June 13th) | | |
| Indore ... | ·99, heavy rain around, but little in Indore. | Weather unusually close and muggy; health good; *kharif* ploughing in progress. |
| Morar (Gwalior) ... | ..... | Health good; intense heat; duststorms during week. |
| Sutna ... | ..... | Weather sultry; health good. |
| Neemuch ... | ·42 | Public health good; *rabi* commenced. |
| Goona ... | ..... | Weather very warm; health fair; wheat 24 seers 8 chittaks per rupee. |
| Bhopal ... | ..... | No report received. |
| Agar ... | ·12 | Few cases of cholera reported from Mandsaur; weather cloudy; preparation for *kharif* sowings continue; prices falling. |
| Sihore ... | ·12 | Weather cloudy, with occasional storms; crops and public health good. |
| Nowgong ... | ·2 | Weather again very hot and sultry; public health good. |
| Manpur .. | ..... | No report received. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week under report. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Rajputana—** | | |
| Abu (June 13th) | 0·09 | Weather clear, with occasional clouds. |
| Sirohi ( „ 10th) | ..... | Tanks and wells fair ; health good ; weather seasonable. |
| Marwar ( „ 8th) | ..... | One month's water in tanks ; health good ; *rabi* almost harvested ; weather partially cloudy ; prices stationary. |
| Meywar ( „ „ ) | ..... | Deficient supply in tanks and wells ; health good ; crops harvested ; weather cloudy. |
| Harowti ( „ 9th) | ..... | Weather muggy, heat great, little wind ; health good. |
| Jhallawar ( „ 6th) | ..... | Weather sultry ; health fair ; some fever. |
| Ajmere ( „ 12th) | ..... | Weather hot ; cotton sowing and ploughing for *kharif* progressing. |
| Jeypore ( „ „ ) | 0·44 | Cholera reported from districts, otherwise health normal ; prices firm. |
| Bhurtpore ... | ..... | No report received. |
| Ulwur (June 12th) | ..... | Wells low ; health good ; cholera decreasing ; prices steady. |
| **Nepal—(June 7th)** | | |
| Katmandu ... | 1·37 | Prospects good ; weather seasonable ; rice transplanting is beginning. |

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*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

*Printed and Published for the* GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the Govt. Central Branch Press, Simla.*

SUPPLEMENT TO

# The Gazette of India.

Nº 25.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1883.

## OFFICIAL PAPERS.

*A* SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

[TELEGRAPH.]

### ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH 1883.

| CLASS OF MESSAGES. | ROUTE. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | TOTAL. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | WEST. | | | | | | | | EAST. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | VIA TEHERAN. | | VIA TURKEY. | | PERSIAN GULF. | | VIA SUEZ. | | VIA AMUR. | | VIA MADRAS. | | VIA RANGOON. | | NATIVE BURMA. | | VIA PAUMBEN. | | | |
| | No. | Indian Value. | No. | Indian Value. | No. | Indian Value. | No. | Indian Value. | No. | Indian Value. | No. | Indian Value. | No. | Indian Value. | No. | Indian Value. | No. | Indian Value. | No. | Indian Value. |
| INDIAN. | | R a. | | R a. | | R a. | | R a. | | R a. | | R a. | | R a. | | R a. | | R a. | | R a. |
| t . . . | 2,869 | 11,696 13 | 78 | 234 4 | 27 | 74 1 | 4,850 | 18,300 5 | ... | ... | 879 | 5,249 8 | 257 | 855 6 | 660 | 944 12 | 2,023 | 3,732 7 | 11,643 | 41,087 8 |
| eived . . | 1,964 | 10,776 2 | 67 | 280 8 | 44 | 285 0 | 4,892 | 18,703 4 | ... | ... | 846 | 2,323 1 | 296 | 831 4 | ... | ... | 1,858 | 3,483 1 | 9,967 | 36,682 4 |
| TOTAL . | 4,833 | 22,472 15 | 145 | 514 12 | 71 | 359 1 | 9,742 | 37,003 0 | ... | ... | 1,725 | 7,572 9 | 553 | 1,686 10 | 660 | 944 12 | 3,881 | 7,215 8 | 21,610 | 77,769 12 |
| TRANSIT. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| m East to West— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Vid Madras . | 259 | 1,519 2 | 3 | 9 12 | 12 | 25 2 | 4,754 | 18,658 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5,028 | 20,312 14 |
| „ Rangoon | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| „ Latugha . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| „ Paumben | 140 | 437 1 | 3 | 9 4 | ... | ... | 370 | 977 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 513 | 1,423 15 |
| m West to East— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Vid Madras . | 1,024 | 4,723 2 | 51 | 136 14 | 1 | 2 10 | 3,535 | 15,143 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4,631 | 20,006 4 |
| „ Rangoon . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| „ Latugha . | ... | ... | 1 | 3 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 3 10 |
| „ Paumben | 82 | 311 15 | 3 | 10 3 | ... | ... | 277 | 882 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 362 | 1,205 0 |
| m West to West— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Vid Bombay and Karachi. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 3 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 3 6 |
| Vid Karachi and Bombay. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 4 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 4 13 |
| m East to East— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Vid Paumben . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 99 | 369 8 | 2 | 8 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 101 | 378 7 |
| „ Madras . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 92 | 420 4 | 92 | 420 4 |
| „ Rangoon . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| TOTAL . | 1,514 | 6,991 6 | 61 | 169 11 | 17 | 35 15 | 8,936 | 35,663 0 | ... | ... | 99 | 369 8 | 2 | 8 15 | ... | ... | 92 | 420 4 | 10,741 | 43,658 9 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | GRAND TOTAL . | 32,351 | 1,21,428 5 |

### ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC WITH INDIA BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN AND RED SEA ROUTES FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH 1883.

| ROUTE. | | Number of Messages by each Route (exclusive of Transit). | | | Percentage of Number. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | To India. | From India. | TOTAL. | To India. | From India. | TOTAL. |
| INDO-EUROPEAN | *Vid* Teheran . . . . . | 1,964 | 2,869 | 4,833 | 28·19 | 36·67 | 32·68 |
| | „ Turkey . . . . . | 67 | 78 | 145 | 0·96 | 1·00 | 0·98 |
| | Persian Gulf *vid* Karachi . . . . . | 44 | 27 | 71 | 0·63 | 0·34 | 0·48 |
| RED SEA . . | *Vid* Suez . . . . . | 4,892 | 4,850 | 9,742 | 70·22 | 61·99 | 65·86 |
| | TOTAL . | 6,967 | 7,824 | 14,791 | 100·00 | 100·00 | 100·00 |

GOVERNM

DEPARTMENT OF F

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHO

QUANTITIES PER RU

| Provinces. | Districts. | Wheat. Present fortnight. | Wheat. Past fortnight. | Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Barley. Present fortnight. | Barley. Past fortnight. | Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Rice (best sort) Present fortnight. | Rice (best sort) Past fortnight. | Rice (best sort) Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Rice (common). Present fortnight. | Rice (common). Past fortnight. | Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1882 | Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum* Present fortnight. | Great Millet Past fortnight. | Great Millet Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Bulrush Millet (C boo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spic* Present fortnight. | Bulrush Millet Past fortnight. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | S. Ch | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch | S. Ch | S. Ch. | S. Ch | S. Ch | S. Ch. | S. Ch | S. Ch. | S. Ch | S. Ch | S. Ch | S. Ch | S. Ch |
| Madras. | Ganjam | 10 5 | 8 13 | 11 13 | ... | ... | ... | 17 13 | 19 6 | 17 13 | 22 13 | 22 13 | 19 10 | ... | ... | ... | .. | |
| | Vizagapatam | 12 0 | 15 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 6 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 11 5 | 11 5 | 11 5 | 24 13 | 25 14 | 23 13 | 21 13 | 23 13 |
| | Godavery | 10 13 | 10 13 | 10 13 | ... | ... | ... | 10 14 | ... | 14 13 | 14 0 | 17 0 | 18 0 | 23 0 | 26 14 | 29 13 | ... | ... |
| | Kistna | 8 13 | 8 13 | 14 11 | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 13 8 | 17 5 | 14 11 | 14 2 | 17 14 | 21 13 | 21 13 | 18 11 | ... | ... |
| | Nellore | 7 3 | 9 11 | 14 6 | ... | ... | ... | 14 13 | 14 13 | 15 13 | 16 0 | 16 0 | .. | 20 3 | 21 2 | 33 10 | ... | 20 14 |
| | Cuddapah | 14 11 | 14 11 | 14 11 | ... | ... | ... | 12 6 | 12 6 | 12 6 | 13 5 | 13 5 | 14 2 | 28 6 | 28 6 | 30 0 | 30 6 | 30 6 |
| | Anantapur | 13 6 | 13 6 | 14 6 | ... | ... | ... | 11 13 | 11 13 | 15 0 | 12 5 | 13 0 | 16 3 | 30 14 | 30 2 | 33 0 | 30 2 | 30 |
| | Bellary | 18 3 | 18 3 | 18 3 | ... | ... | ... | 12 5 | 12 5 | 12 5 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 41 3 | 41 3 | 38 0 | 30 2 | 33 13 |
| | Kurnool | 15 3 | 13 14 | 15 3 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 10 10 | 11 0 | 11 13 | 11 6 | 11 13 | 32 3 | 34 3 | 32 3 | 27 8 | 31 3 |
| | Madras | 11 5 | 11 5 | 10 13 | ... | ... | ... | 13 8 | 13 8 | 14 3 | 15 8 | 15 8 | 15 13 | 21 10 | 21 10 | 24 8 | 26 6 | 26 6 |
| | Chingleput | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 6 | 15 6 | 16 8 | 16 10 | 16 10 | 17 0 | ... | .. | ... | 21 2 | 21 13 |
| | North Arcot | 9 11 | 9 11 | 11 14 | ... | ... | ... | 14 6 | 14 6 | 17 8 | 17 14 | 17 14 | 18 13 | 29 2 | 29 2 | 34 10 | 28 0 | 28 0 |
| | South Arcot | 10 14 | 8 10 | 10 2 | ... | ... | ... | 16 8 | 16 2 | 16 2 | 17 2 | 16 10 | 18 6 | 30 3 | 30 3 | 33 10 | 26 3 | 26 3 |
| | Tanjore | 11 0 | 11 13 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | 17 6 | 17 6 | 17 13 | . | ... | ... | 38 3 | 38 3 | 36 3 | 31 14 | 35 0 |
| | Trichinopoly | 10 10 | 10 10 | 9 10 | ... | ... | ... | 15 8 | 15 13 | 16 10 | 15 14 | 16 11 | 17 0 | .. | ... | ... | 30 8 | 33 0 |
| | Madura | 13 5 | 13 5 | 13 5 | ... | ... | ... | 16 13 | 16 13 | 15 8 | 17 11 | 18 3 | 16 8 | 32 6 | 30 13 | 29 3 | 30 14 | 32 5 |
| | Tinnevelly | 9 14 | 9 14 | 9 3 | ... | ... | ... | 19 14 | 19 14 | 15 14 | 20 2 | 20 2 | 16 13 | ... | .. | ... | ... | .. |
| | Coimbatore | 14 13 | 14 13 | 13 2 | ... | ... | ... | 13 14 | 14 6 | 14 13 | 14 14 | 15 6 | 15 6 | 26 2 | 24 6 | 24 6 | 27 0 | 27 0 |
| | Nilgiris | 9 14 | 9 14 | 9 14 | ... | ... | ... | 11 3 | 11 3 | 9 10 | 12 0 | 11 3 | 12 0 | 20 0 | 21 10 | 20 0 | 21 0 | 22 6 |
| | Salem | 13 10 | 13 10 | 13 10 | ... | ... | ... | 15 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 16 14 | 16 14 | 16 0 | 26 14 | 26 6 | 27 5 | 24 10 | 26 8 |
| | South Canara | 9 0 | 9 0 | 10 5 | ... | ... | ... | 9 11 | 9 11 | 9 11 | 12 3 | 12 3 | 13 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Malabar | 9 0 | 8 10 | 7 3 | ... | ... | ... | 14 10 | 14 10 | 15 3 | 15 13 | 15 13 | 15 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bombay. | Bombay | No | return | received | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Ahmedabad | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Kaira | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Surat | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Broach | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Tanna (Salsette) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Colába (Alibág) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Khandesh (Dhulia) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Násik | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Ahmednagar | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Poona | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Sholápur | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Kaládgi (Bagalkot) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Sátara | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Belgaum | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Dhárwar (Hubli) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Ratnágiri | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Kanara (Karwar) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Pánch Mahále (Godhra) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Aden | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Asirgarh | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Baroda | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Disa | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Nimach | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Nasirabad | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Rajkot | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Upper Sindh Frontier | 13 12 | 13 12 | 15 0 | 24 8 | 26 8 | 26 0 | 13 4 | 13 4 | 11 4 | 17 8 | 20 0 | 22 12 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 30 4 | 30 0 |
| | Karachi | 13 13 | 13 0 | 12 2 | 22 0 | 23 0 | 21 0 | 9 8 | 9 8 | 10 0 | 18 0 | 16 0 | 15 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 |
| | Haidarabad (Nakur) | 16 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 30 0 | 27 0 | 20 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 17 8 | 18 0 | 20 0 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 26 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 |
| | Shikarpur | 14 2 | 14 0 | 13 5 | 25 0 | 24 15 | 26 9 | 12 7 | 13 5 | 12 4 | 17 8 | 20 0 | 16 0 | 29 12 | 31 8 | 26 10 | 28 0 | 30 8 |
| | Sukkur | 13 8 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 29 8 | 29 8 | 32 0 | 12 8 | 11 8 | 11 0 | 19 8 | 17 8 | 18 0 | 29 8 | 29 8 | 29 0 | 26 8 | 28 8 |
| | Thar & Parkar (Umarkot) | 14 0 | 14 0 | 17 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 3 | 14 8 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | 16 12 | 16 9 |
| Bengal. | *Western Districts.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Burdwan | 14 8 | 14 0 | 13 12 | 30 0 | 20 0 | 21 0 | 19 8 | 19 0 | 27 0 | 25 0 | 24 0 | 31 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Bancoorah | 14 0 | 14 0 | 13 8 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 14 0 | 19 0 | 19 4 | 25 0 | 24 8 | 24 12 | 40 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Beerbhoom | 15 0 | 15 8 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | 18 0 | 16 0 | 23 0 | 22 8 | 20 0 | 31 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Midnapore* | 15 0 | 17 0 | 16 0 | 14 0 | 16 0 | ... | 20 0 | 18 0 | 23 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 33 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Hooghly | 13 8 | 15 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 18 8 | 18 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. |
| | Howrah | 13 0 | 14 0 | 13 4 | ... | .. | ... | 14 0 | 14 4 | 16 8 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 21 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

a In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Culna 13-8 seers, Cutwa 11-12 seers and Raneegunge 12-13 seers.
b Retail price of salt at Raipore 11 seers, Sonamukhi 12 seers, and Onda, Mojia, Bishenpore, Indas and Kotulpore 13 seers.
c In the interior retail prices of salt range from 11 to 15 seers.

OF INDIA.

ANCE AND COMMERCE.

INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF MAY 1883.

N SEERS' OF 80 TOLAHS.

| Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), Panicum Miliaceum, &c | | | Gram. | | | Firewood. | | | Salt. | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | Wholesale. | | | Retail. | | | | | | | |
| Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1882 | Districts. | Provinces. |
| S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch | S. Ch | S. Ch. | | |
| 5 3 | 35 3 | 35 3 | 36 10 | 36 10 | 23 5 | 215 13 | 215 13 | 215 13 | ... | ... | ... | 13 13 | 13 13 | 13 13 | Ganjam | Madras. |
| 0 3 | 22 3 | 25 3 | 32 13 | 32 13 | 24 10 | 87 8 | 87 8 | 93 5 | 14 10 | 14 10 | 15 8 | 14 5 | 14 5 | 14 0 | Vizagapatam | |
| 9 2 | 29 2 | 34 10 | 31 8 | 31 8 | 27 5 | 194 6 | 194 6 | 194 6 | 12 8 | 14 10 | 14 10 | 12 8 | 14 10 | 14 10 | Godavery | |
| 4 14 | 24 14 | 35 5 | 25 10 | 25 10 | 27 6 | 145 13 | 145 13 | 145 13 | 15 11 | 15 11 | 16 5 | 15 3 | 15 3 | 15 11 | Kistna | |
| 7 5 | 29 2 | 36 6 | 23 2 | 23 2 | 28 5 | 93 5 | 93 5 | 93 5 | 14 13 | 15 6 | 14 13 | 14 13 | 14 13 | 14 13 | Nellore | |
| 0 0 | 30 0 | 31 8 | 33 8 | 33 8 | 33 8 | 194 6 | 194 6 | 194 6 | 17 8 | 17 2 | 16 10 | 17 2 | 16 10 | 16 3 | Cuddapah | |
| 1 0 | 31 0 | 31 0 | 38 2 | 38 2 | 35 13 | ... | ... | ... | 14 5 | 14 5 | 14 5 | 14 5 | 14 5 | 14 5 | Anantapur | |
| 4 14 | 34 14 | 31 0 | 33 10 | 31 6 | 28 0 | 94 13 | 94 13 | 97 3 | 15 13 | 15 13 | 15 8 | 15 8 | 15 8 | 14 14 | Bellary | |
| ... | 32 3 | ... | 27 0 | 28 8 | 27 0 | 190 8 | 182 11 | 202 3 | 14 6 | 14 13 | 14 6 | 14 0 | 14 6 | 14 0 | Kurnool | |
| 7 6 | 27 6 | 29 6 | 27 5 | 27 5 | 27 5 | 83 13 | 83 13 | 81 6 | 16 14 | 16 14 | 16 8 | 16 8 | 16 8 | 16 0 | Madras | |
| 4 11 | 24 11 | 28 13 | 27 5 | 26 8 | 25 0 | 92 5 | 92 5 | 92 5 | 17 5 | 17 5 | 16 5 | 16 14 | 16 14 | 15 14 | Chingleput | |
| 2 8 | 32 8 | 34 3 | 31 8 | 31 8 | 29 8 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 15 6 | 15 6 | 15 6 | 14 13 | 14 13 | 14 13 | North Arcot | |
| 7 0 | 27 0 | 29 13 | 30 10 | 30 10 | 33 13 | 201 11 | 201 11 | 201 11 | 18 6 | 18 6 | 19 5 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 18 14 | South Arcot | |
| 6 3 | 36 3 | 39 [illegible] | 30 10 | 30 11 | 32 6 | 194 6 | 194 6 | 194 6 | 15 10 | 15 10 | 15 10 | 14 11 | 14 11 | 15 10 | Tanjore | |
| 2 11 | 34 2 | 32 11 | 32 5 | 33 14 | 35 6 | 97 3 | 97 3 | 97 3 | 17 13 | 17 13 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 16 3 | Trichinopoly | |
| 9 8 | 39 8 | 32 8 | 40 8 | 45 6 | 42 11 | 121 8 | 121 8 | 145 13 | 17 5 | 16 13 | 17 8 | 16 13 | 16 6 | 17 5 | Madura | |
| ... | ... | ... | 39 10 | 39 10 | 29 6 | 70 0 | 70 0 | 81 10 | 18 11 | 18 11 | 18 11 | 18 5 | 18 5 | 18 5 | Tinnevelly | |
| 9 8 | 32 13 | 29 8 | 32 5 | 32 5 | 30 6 | 131 3 | 131 3 | 131 3 | 15 2 | 15 2 | 15 2 | 14 10 | 14 10 | 14 10 | Coimbatore | |
| 1 10 | 24 13 | 20 3 | 24 14 | 24 14 | 21 10 | 161 13 | 161 13 | 121 8 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | Nilgiris | |
| 2 8 | 30 13 | 30 13 | 39 6 | 39 6 | 39 6 | 151 10 | 151 10 | 151 10 | 15 6 | 15 6 | 16 6 | 14 5 | 14 5 | 15 6 | Salem | |
| 5 13 | 15 13 | 19 6 | 22 3 | 22 3 | 21 3 | 109 5 | 109 5 | 116 10 | 15 14 | 15 14 | 15 3 | 14 14 | 14 14 | 14 3 | South Canara | |
| 10 | 22 10 | 20 6 | 25 3 | 25 3 | 26 0 | 121 8 | 121 8 | 121 8 | 14 6 | 14 6 | 14 6 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 13 8 | Malabar | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | No | return | receive | d ... | Bombay, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Surat, Broach, Tanna (Salsette), Colába (Alibag), Khandesh (Dhulia), Násik, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholápur, Kaládgi (Bagalkot), Satara, Belgaum, Dharwar (Hubli), Ratnágiri, Kanara (Karwar), Pánch Maháls (Godhra), Aden, Asirgarh, Baroda, Disa, Nimach, Nasirabad, Rajkot | Bombay. |
| ... | ... | 40 0 | 22 8 | 22 8 | 22 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 12 12¼* | 12 13* | 12 4¼* | 12 8* | 12 8* | 12 4* | Upper Sindh Frontier | |
| 9 8 | 9 8 | 13 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 17 0 | 105 0 | 105 0 | 105 0 | 17 13 | 17 13 | 17 13 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | Karachi | |
| 4 0 | 24 0 | ... | 20 0 | 14 0 | 16 0 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 480 0 | 14 8 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 8 | 14 0 | 14 0 | Haidarabad (Nakur) | |
| ... | ... | ... | 22 2 | 22 12 | 19 1 | 280 0 | 260 0 | 285 0 | 14 0 | 13 12 | 13 2 | 13 14 | 13 10 | 13 0 | Shikarpur | |
| ... | ... | ... | 23 8 | 23 8 | 20 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 160 0 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | Sukkur | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 120 0 | 120 0 | 160 0 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 9 10 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 9 10 | Thar and Parkar (Umarkot) | |
| | | | | | | | | | Prices per md. of 40 seers. | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | R a. p. | R a. p. | R a. p. | | | | *Western Districts.* | Bengal. |
| ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 19 8 | 24 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 3 1 0 | 3 1 3 | 2 12 0 | 12 4a | 12 0 | 13 12 | Burdwan | |
| ... | ... | ... | 18 8 | 18 8 | 21 0 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 3 3 6 | 3 3 6 | 3 2 0 | 12 0b | 12 0 | 13 0 | Bancoorah | |
| ... | ... | ... | 21 0 | 16 0 | 25 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 3 5 3 | 3 5 0 | 3 3 6 | 11 4c | 11 12 | 12 0 | Beerbhoom | |
| ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 17 0 | 20 0 | 155 0 | 155 0 | 160 0 | 2 14 0 | 2 14 0 | 3 0 0 | 13 0d | 13 0 | 13 8 | Midnapore | |
| ... | ... | ... | 17 0 | 19 0 | 21 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 2 14 0 | 2 14 0 | 2 14 0 | 13 9e | 13 9 | 13 0 | Hooghly | |
| ... | ... | ... | 19 0 | 19 0 | 22 8 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 3 0 0 | 3 0 0 | 2 14 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | Howrah | |

* In common use.

d In Ghattal retail prices of salt 12-8 seers.

e In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Serampore and Johanabad 13-8 seers.

## PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

| Provinces | Districts | Wheat. Present fortnight. | Wheat. Past fortnight. | Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Barley. Present fortnight. | Barley. Past fortnight. | Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Rice (best sort). Present fortnight. | Rice (best sort). Past fortnight. | Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Rice (common). Present fortnight. | Rice (common). Past fortnight. | Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight. | Great Millet. Past fortnight. | Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight. | Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight. | Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1882. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. |
| Bengal—continued. | *Central Districts.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Calcutta | 14 4 | 14 9 | 14 9 | 18 13 | 17 12 | 26 10 | 10 5 | 10 12 | 10 0 | 16 0 | 17 12 | 20 0 | ... | ... | 29 0 | 19 6 | 18 13 | .. |
| | 24-Pergunnahs | 13 5 | 13 5 | 12 4 | 16 0 | 17 0 | 24 0 | 9 0 | 8 0 | 10 8 | 16 0 | 13 5 | 17 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Nuddea | 14 8 | 14 8 | 15 4 | 22 15 | 22 15 | 29 0 | 15 4 | 14 8 | 18 13 | 17 4 | 17 4 | 21 5½ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Khoolna | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 0 | 16 0 | ... | 25 0 | 25 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Jessore | 19 0 | 20 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 20 0 | 22 12 | 22 8 | 27 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Moorshedabad | 17 0 | 17 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 17 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 24 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Dinagepore | 12 12 | 12 0 | 13 0 | 11 0 | 11 6 | 16 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 24 0 | 20 0 | 21 0 | 28 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Rajshahye | 17 4 | 17 4 | 15 0 to 17 4 | 35 0 | 37 8 | 48 12 | 13 8 to 16 0 | 16 0 | 18 12 to 20 0 | 16 8 to 18 0 | 17 4 to 18 12 | 21 9 to 24 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Rungpore | 11 7 | 11 7 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 5 | 13 5 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 22 8 | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Bogra | 15 0 | 13 8 | 15 12 | ... | ... | ... | 13 8 | 13 8 | 15 12 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 28 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Pubna | 18 12 | 18 6 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 4 | 10 0 | 19 8 | 19 2 | 26 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Darjeeling | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 6 0 | 5 0 | 6 0 | 9 0 | 10 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Jalpaiguri | 10 0 | 10 10 | 9 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 24 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | *Eastern Districts* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Dacca | 14 4 | 14 4 | 16 0 | 19 0 | 19 4 | 40 0 | 16 0 | 15 12 | 25 0 | 19 4 | 19 0 | 32 0 | ... | 21 4 | ... | 21 8 | 21 8 | ... |
| | Furreedpore | 24 0 | 24 0 | 22 0 | 37 0 | 37 0 | 37 0 | 18 0 | 20 0 | 21 0 | 20 0 | 22 0 | 23 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Backergunge | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 0 | 19 0 | 22 0 | 20 0 | 23 0 | 26 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Mymensingh | 12 8 | 13 4 | 11 8 | ... | ... | ... | 15 0 | 16 0 | 22 8 | 18 0 | 20 0 | 30 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Tipperah | 12 12 | 13 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | 17 4 | 18 12 | 22 0 | 19 12 | 20 12 | 29 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Chittagong | 12 0 | 12 0 | 9 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 18 4 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 22 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Noakholly | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 23 0 | 23 0 | 27 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 31 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Chittagong Hill Tracts | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 13 0 | 14 8 | 11 8 | 17 14 | 17 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Hill Tipperah | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | 18 0 | 20 0 | 26 0 | 22 0 | 24 0 | 34 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | *Behar.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Patna | 17 8 | 17 8 | 18 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 40 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 12 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 21 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Gya | 20 0 | 18 8 | 18 0 | 26 0 | 25 0 | 27 0 | 12 8 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 16 8 | 16 0 | 21 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Shahabad | 17 0 to 18 0 | 17 0 to 19 0 | 17 0 to 19 0 | 29 0 | 25 0 to 26 0 | 30 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 to 11 0 | 20 0 to 21 0 | 16 0 to 17 0 | 17 0 to 19 0 | 22 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Durbhunga | 18 0 | 16 0 | 18 0 | 35 0 | 36 0 | 35 0 | 13 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 19 0 | 16 0 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Mozufferpore | 20 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Sarun | 17 0 | 17 0 | 16 8 | 29 0 | 28 0 | 32 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 22 0 | 32 0 | 30 0 | 35 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Chumparun | 18 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 45 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 18 0 | 18 8 | 20 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Monghyr | 19 3 | 22 5 | 18 14 | 28 5 | 27 15 | 31 8 | 15 12 | 14 11 | 16 12 | 16 12 | 16 12 | 19 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Bhágulpur | 16 6 | 16 6 | 15 2 | 30 5 | 27 8 | 25 5 | 16 6 | 15 12 | 20 3 | 17 11 | 18 15 | 22 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Purneah | 17 0 | 17 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | 15 0 | 16 0 | 22 0 | 16 0 | 17 0 | 23 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Maldah | 17 0 | 18 0 | 17 8 | ... | ... | ... | 17 0 | 15 0 | 17 0 | 19 0 | 17 0 | 23 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Sonthal Pergunnahs | 15 0 | 16 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 27 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | *Orissa.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Cuttack | 11 13 | 17 1 | 14 7 | .. | ... | ... | 15 12 | 14 7 | 15 12 | 24 15* | 23 10 | 26 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... |
| | Pooree | 11 13 | 11 13 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | 23 10 | 26 4 | 21 0 | 32 8 | 32 8 | 25 0 | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Balasore | 14 0 | 14 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 26 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | CHOTA NAGPORE. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | *South-Western Frontier Agency.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Hazáribágh | 16 0 | 16 8 | 16 0 | 20 0 | ... | 24 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 12 0 | 16 0 | 17 0 | 21 0 | ... | . | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Lohardugga | 18 0 | 17 0 | 19 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 30 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 23 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 27 0 | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... |
| | Singbhoom | 20 0 | 24 0 | 22 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 36 0 | 36 0 | 36 0 | 40 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Manbhoom | 13 0 | 14 8 | 13 0 | ... | 30 0 | ... | 16 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 24 0 | 27 0 | 33 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

* In the interior retail prices of common rice range from 31·8 to 39·6 seers per rupee.
*f* In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Barasot and Bussirhat 13 seers, Diamond Harbour 10-8 seers, Barrackpore 12-12 seers, and Dum-Dum 12 seers.
*g* In the sub-divisions retail price of salt are as follow:—Kooshtea 12-12 seers, Meherpore 12 seers, Chooadanga 12-8 seers, and Ranaghat 13-4 seers.
*h* In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Satkhira 10 seers and Bagirhat 11 seers.
*i* In the sub-divisions retail price of salt are as follow:—Bongong 13 seers, and Jhenidah, Magura and Narail 12 seers.
*j* In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Lalbagh 11 seers, Jungipore 10-14 seers, and Kandi 12 seers.
*k* Retail prices of salt at Raigunge 11-8 seers and Neetpore 12 seers.
*l* In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Nattore 12 seers and Nowgong 11-4 seers.
*m* In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Gaibanda and Kurigram 10 seers, and Nilphamari 12 seers.
*n* In Serajgunge retail price of salt 13 seers.
*o* Retail price of salt at Kurseong 8 seers and Silligoree 10 seers.
*p* Retail price of salt at Fallacotta in Alipore sub-division 10 seers.
*q* In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Manickgunge 13 seers, Munshigunge 10-10½ seers, and Naraingunge 13 seers.
*r* In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Madaripore 13 seers, Bhauga 11 seers, and Gopalgunge 12-12 seers.
*s* In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Ferozepore 11 seers, and Bhola 9 seers.
*t* In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Kishoregunge 10-10 seers, Attea 12 seers, and Jamalpore 11 seers, and Nitrokona 12-5 seers.

DIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF MAY 1883—*continued.*

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

| er Millets, Ragi, &c. avaru, Veragu, Sawee, cna Cornich, Murh-, Nagieel, *Panicum miliaceum*, &c | | Gram. | | | Firewood. | | | Salt. Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers. | | | Salt. Retail. | | | Districts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight | Corresponding fortnight of 1882 | |
| h. S. Ch. | S. Ch | S. Ch | S. Ch. | S. Ch | S. Ch | S. Ch. | S. Ch | R a. p. | R a. p. | R a. p | S. Ch | S. Ch | S. Ch | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Central Districts.* |
| ... | .... | 18 13 | 18 13 | 22 14 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 2 12 0 | 2 12 0 | 2 10 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 13 8 | Calcutta . . . . |
| ... | ... | 17 8 | 17 12 | 20 0 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 2 14 0 | 2 14 0 | 2 12 0 | 13 5*f* | 13 5 | 14 8 | 24-Pergunnahs . . . |
| ... | ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 22 14 | . | . | ... | 3 2 0 | 3 2 0 | 2 14 1 | 11 10½*g* | 11 10½ | 12 13½ | Nuddea . . . . |
| ... | ... | 16 0 | 15 0 | ... | 180 0 | 180 0 | .. | 3 2 0 | 3 2 0 | | 11 0*h* | 11 0 | .. | Khoolna . . . . |
| ... | ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 22 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 110 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 2 0 | 10 12*i* | 10 12 | 11 8 | Jessore . . . . |
| ... | ... | 27 0 | 27 0 | 32 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 2 0 | 3 5 0 | 12 8*j* | 12 8 | 10 8 | Moorshedabad . . . |
| ... | ... | 15 0 | 10 10 | 17 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 3 7 0 | 3 8 0 | 3 4 0 | 11 0*k* | 10 10 | 12 0 | Dinagepore . . . |
| ... | ... | 21 0 | 21 0 | 22 8 to 24 6 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 3 8 3 | 3 8 3 | 3 5 3 | 11 4*l* | 11 4 | 12 0 | Rajshahye . . . |
| ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 15 0 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 135 0 | 3 5 0 | 3 5 0 | 3 5 0 | 11 14*m* | 11 14 | 11 8 | Rungpore . . . |
| ... | ... | 15 0 | 16 8 | 15 0 | 80 0 | 67 8 | 67 8 | 3 8 8 | 3 8 8 | 3 4 0 | 9 12 | 9 12 | 12 0 | Bogra . . . . |
| ... | ... | 18 0 | 18 0 | 21 4 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 3 5 0 | 3 4 0 | ... | 11 4*n* | 11 4 | 13 5 | Pubna . . . . |
| 10 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 9 0 | 10 0 | 128 0 | 128 0 | 160 0 | 4 8 0 | 4 8 0 | 4 8 0 | 8 0*o* | 8 0 | 8 0 | Darjeeling . . . |
| ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 16 0 | 128 0 | 128 0 | 128 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 4 0 | 11 0*p* | 11 0 | 11 0 | Jalpaiguri . . . |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Eastern Districts.* |
| ... | ... | 14 8 | 14 8 | 25 0 | 90 0 | 80 0 | 91 4 | 3 2 0 | 3 2 0 | 2 15 0 | 12 4*q* | 12 4 | 13 5 | Dacca . . . . |
| ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 10 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | .. | 3 5 0 | 3 5 0 | 3 1 3 | 12 0*r* | 12 0 | 12 0 | Furreedpore . . . |
| ... | ... | 18 0 | 18 0 | 21 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 100 0 | 2 11 0 | 2 11 0 | 3 11 0 | 13 0*s* | 13 0 | 10 9 | Backergunge . . . |
| ... | ... | 12 8 | 16 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | 3 5 0 | ... | 3 2 0 | 12 0*t* | 12 0 | 12 12 | Mymensingh . . . |
| ... | ... | 12 12 | 13 4 | 18 8 | .. | ... | ... | 3 4 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 2 0 | 12 0*u* | 12 4 | 12 12 | Tipperah . . . . |
| .. | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 16 0 | 60 0 | 60 0 | 80 0 | 4 0 0 | 4 0 0 | 2 11 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 13 0 | Chittagong . . . |
| ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 15 0 | . | .. | ... | 3 6 0 | 3 6 0 | 3 8 0 | 10 0*v* | 10 0 | 10 0 | Noakholly . . . |
| ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | 320 0 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 5 4 0 | ... | 3 8 0 | 6 1 | 8 0 | 10 0 | Chittagong Hill Tracts . |
| ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | 3 4 0 | 3 4 0 | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | Hill Tipperah . . |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Behar.* |
| ... | ... | 29 8 | 29 8 | 34 0 | 130 0 | 130 0 | 130 0 | 3 0 0 | 3 0 0 | 3 3 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 10 8 | Patna . . . . |
| ... | ... | 23 8 | 23 0 | 28 0 | 180 0 | 180 0 | 160 0 | 3 5 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 4 0 | 12 0*w* | 12 0 | 12 0 | Gya . . . . |
| ... | ... | 24 0 to 28 0 | 28 0 to 29 0 | 32 0 | 120 0 | 140 0 | 120 0 | 3 1 0 | 3 1 0 | 3 2 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 12 0 | Shahabad . . . |
| 35 0 | 35 0 | 25 0 | 24 0 | 27 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 3 10 0 | 3 10 0 | 3 8 0 | 10 0 | 11 0 | 11 14 | Durbhunga . . . |
| ... | ... | 25 0 | 25 0 | 29 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 4 0 | 12 0*x* | 12 0 | 12 0 | Mozufferpore . . . |
| 32 0 | 32 0 | 28 0 | 27 8 | 31 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 3 6 0 | 3 6 0 | 3 6 0 | 11 0*y* | 11 0 | 11 8 | Sarun . . . . |
| ... | ... | 26 0 | 26 0 | 28 0 | .. | ... | ... | 3 6 0 | 3 6 0 | 3 7 0 | 11 8*z* | 11 8 | 11 0 | Chumparun . . . |
| ... | ... | 27 4 | 26 13 | 35 10 | 126 0 | 126 0 | 126 0 | 3 2 6 | 3 0 6 | 3 1 0 | 12 0*z1* | 12 10 | 12 14 | Monghyr . . . . |
| ... | ... | 25 4 | 25 4 | 31 3 | 189 0 | 151 8 | 138 5 | 3 0 6 | 3 0 6 | 2 15 0 | 12 10*z2* | 12 10 | 12 10 | Bhagalpur . . . |
| ... | ... | 22 0 | 20 0 | 24 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | ... | 3 10 0 | ... | 10 0*z3* | 10 0 | 10 0 | Purneah . . . . |
| ... | ... | 22 0 | 22 8 | 28 0 | 120 0 | 160 0 | 120 0 | 3 6 0 | 3 10 0 | 3 0 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 12 0 | Maldah . . . . |
| ... | ... | 20 0 | 21 0 | 22 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | ... | 3 10 0 | 3 12 0 | 10 0*z4* | 11 0 | 10 0 | Sonthal Pergunnahs . |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Orissa.* |
| 21 0 | 15 12 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 22 5 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 160 0 | 2 12 0 | 2 12 0 | 3 0 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 13 0 | Cuttack . . . . |
| ... | ... | 19 11 | 19 11 | 14 0 | 105 0 | 105 0 | 100 0 | 2 11 0 | 2 11 0 | ... | 14 0*z5* | 14 0 | 13 0 | Pooree . . . . |
| ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 16 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 160 0 | ... | 3 8 0 | ... | 8 0*z6* | 10 8 | 13 0 | Balasore . . . . |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | CHOTA NAGPUR. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *South-Western Frontier Agency.* |
| 24 0 | 35 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 21 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | ... | 3 7 0 | 3 7 3 | 11 0*z7* | 11 0 | 11 0 | Hazaribagh . . . |
| 30 0 | 38 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 20 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 140 0 | 4 0 0 | 4 0 0 | 4 0 0 | 9 8*z8* | 9 8 | 9 0 | Lohardugga . . |
| ... | ... | 24 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 180 0 | 4 0 0 | 4 0 0 | 4 7 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | Singbhoom . . . |
| ... | ... | 17 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 3 8 0 | 3 8 0 | 3 10 0 | 10 0*z9* | 10 0 | 11 0 | Manbhoom . . . |

Provinces.

Bengal—*continued.*

*u* In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Brahmunberriah 14 seers and Chandpore 12-8 seers.
*v* In the interior retail prices of salt range from 8 to 12-4 seers
*w* In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Nowada 10 seers, and Jehanabad 11-8 seers.
*x* In the interior retail prices of salt range from 10 to 12 seers
*y* In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Sewan 11-6 seers, and Gopalgunge 12 seers.
*z* In the interior retail prices of salt range from 10 to 12 seers
*z1* In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Begusrai 10 4 seers, and Jamui 12 seers.
*z2* In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Banka 11 seers, Muddehpoora 10 8 seers, and Soopole 11 seers.
*z3* In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Kissengunge 9 seers, and Arrareah (at Raneegunge) 11 seers.
*z4* In Godda retail price of salt 10 seers.
*z5* In Khoorda retail price of salt 13 seers.
*z6* In Bhadrak retail price of salt 8 seers
*z7* Retail price of salt at Chutra 10 seers and Khurruckdiha 11 seers.
*z8* Retail price of salt at Daltongunge 9-8 seers
*z9* Retail price of salt at Burrabazar and Govindpore 11 seers.

## PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHO

QUANTITIES PER RU

| Provinces | Districts | Wheat. Present fortnight | Wheat. Past fortnight. | Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1882 | Barley. Present fortnight. | Barley. Past fortnight. | Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1882 | Rice (best sort). Present fortnight. | Rice (best sort). Past fortnight. | Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1882 | Rice (common). Present fortnight. | Rice (common). Past fortnight. | Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum* Present fortnight | Great Millet Past fortnight. | Great Millet Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Pulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spi* Present fortnight. | Pulrush Millet Past fortnight. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. |
| Assam | Sylhet | No return received | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Cachar | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Goálpárá | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Garo Hills | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Kámrúp | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Darrang | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Nowgong | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Sibságar | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Lakhimpur | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Khási & Jaintia Hills | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Nága Hills | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| N. W. Provinces | Dehra Dún | 18 8 | 18 8 | 19 0 | 31 0 | 31 0 | 30 0 | 6 8 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 24 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 |
| | Saharanpur | 21 8 | 21 8 | 20 15½ | 34 6½ | 37 10 | 30 2 | 8 9½ | 8 9½ | 10 12 | 12 14½ | 12 14 | 12 14 | 25 13 | 25 13 | 25 13 | 21 8 | 21 8 |
| | Muzaffarnagar | 20 4 | 20 4 | 19 0 | 35 5 | 36 5 | 30 12 | 6 9 | 6 9 | 6 9 | 12 2 | 12 2 | 14 5 | 35 5 | 25 5 | 26 6 | 26 6 | 26 6 |
| | Meerut | 19 0 | 19 0 | 18 0 | 31 0 | 31 0 | 25 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 6 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 16 0 | 31 0 | 31 0 | 25 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 |
| | Bulandshahr | 21 0 | 20 0 | 18 4 | 29 0 | 29 0 | 22 8 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 10 | 27 0 | 26 0 | 24 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 |
| | Aligarh | 18 0 | 17 8 | 18 8 | 27 0 | 24 0 | 22 8 | 6 8 | 6 8 | 6 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 15 8 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 24 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 |
| | Kumaun | 15 0 | 13 0 | 15 0 | 18 0 | 16 0 | 20 0 | 10 0 | 9 0 | 10 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Garhwál | 18 0 | 18 0 | 22 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 28 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 10 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | 27 0* | 27 0* |
| | Bijnor | 21 2 | 20 2 | 17 2 | 33 3 | 32 6 | 25 5 | 10 6 | 10 2 | 11 4 | 11 13 | 11 8 | 12 15 | 29 4 | 27 6 | 24 12 | 21 6 | 21 6 |
| | Moradabad | 21 4 | 21 4 | 18 11 | 32 8 | 31 14 | 25 10 | 10 10 | 10 10 | 9 6 | 13 12 | 13 12 | 14 6 | 29 6 | 31 4 | 25 10 | 18 2 | 19 6 |
| | Budaun | 20 11 | 21 9½ | 17 9½ | 31 15 | 33 0 | 21 9½ | 8 6 | 8 6 | 9 9½ | 14 1½ | 14 2 | 15 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Bareilly | 19 6 | 19 11 | 17 8 | 26 14 | 26 14 | 25 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 8 2 | 13 2 | 13 2 | 15 0 | 28 12 | 28 12 | 22 8 | 20 0 | 20 0 |
| | Sháhjahanpur | 21 9 | 21 4 | 19 4 | 32 0 | 31 0 | 26 0 | 9 12 | 9 12 | 9 4 | 16 4 | 16 4 | 16 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Tarai Pergunnahs | 23 0 | 22 8 | 20 0 | 25 0 | 37 8 | 31 8 | 10 0 | 9 0 | 10 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 13 12 | | ... | ... | | ... |
| | Muttra | 18 8 | 18 8 | 16 12 | 27 0 | 26 8 | 21 8 | 7 0 | 7 0 | | 13 0 | 13 0 | 15 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 23 0 | 20 0 | 21 0 |
| | Agra | 17 8 | 17 8 | 17 0 | 25 0 | 24 8 | 21 8 | 5 12 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 14 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 22 0 | 23 0 | 22 0 |
| | Farukhabad | 19 9 | 19 4 | 17 12 | 27 10 | 27 6 | 23 1 | 7 5 | 6 7 | 8 3 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 14 6½ | 24 15 | 24 13½ | 23 8½ | 21 1 | 21 15 |
| | Mainpuri | 18 12 | 19 12 | 18 0 | 26 0 | 26 12 | 21 0 | 4 0 | 4 8 | 5 0 | 10 0 | 10 8 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Etawah | 18 0 | 18 0 | 17 8 | 21 8 | 22 0 | 22 8 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 14 0 | 13 8 | 14 8 | ... | 24 0 | 22 8 | .. | 24 0 |
| | Etah | 19 15 | 20 11 | 18 8 | 27 8 | 27 6 | 23 8 | 7 12 | 8 0 | 6 8 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 13 8 | 23 8 | 23 8 | . | 22 0 | 21 10 |
| | Jalaun | 20 0 | 20 0 | 19 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 20 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 13 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 30 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 |
| | Jhánsi | 23 0 | 23 0 | 21 14½ | 35 0 | 37 9 | 33 10 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 8 13 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 15 0 | 35 0 | 35 0 | 29 0 | ... | ... |
| | Lalitpur | 22 4 | 22 0 | 24 8 | 41 4 | 40 0 | 39 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 10 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 38 0 | 38 0 | 35 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 |
| | Cawnpore | 19 0 | 19 0 | 18 4 | 29 0 | 29 0 | 26 8 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 11 0 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 16 0 | 30 0 | 32 0 | 28 0 | 25 0 | 26 0 |
| | Futehpur | 17 8 | 17 14 | 16 10 | 27 0 | 26 0 | 22 0 | 11 4 | 11 4 | 10 12 | 15 8 | 16 0 | 17 0 | ... | 30 0 | .. | ... | 24 8 |
| | Bánda | 25 0 | 24 0 | 19 0 | 35 0 | 35 0 | 23 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 9 0 | 14 8 | 14 0 | 15 0 | 36 0 | 35 0 | 32 0 | ... | ... |
| | Allahabad | 17 12 | 16 4 | 18 0 | 29 0 | 28 0 | 25 8 | 10 0 | 10 8 | 13 0 | 15 8 | 16 0 | 18 0 | 29 8 | 31 0 | 30 8 | 30 0 | 30 8 |
| | Hamirpur | 20 0 | 22 8 | 18 0 | ... | 20 4 | 21 4 | 10 0 | 9 0 | 11 0 | .. | ... | . | 24 0 | 28 11 | 26 0 | 20 0 | ... |
| | Jaunpur | 20 8 | 19 13 | 19 12 | 32 12 | 31 12 | 31 12 | 7 12 | 7 12 | 8 7 | 14 13 | 14 13 | 14 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Gorakhpur | 18 14 | 20 4 | 19 13 | 27 0 | 28 13 | 36 0 | 13 8 | 14 5½ | 16 3 | 16 3 | 18 0 | 21 4 | 32 6½ | 34 3 | .. | ... | .. |
| | Basti | 19 0 | 19 8 | 21 8 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 42 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 16 8 | 17 8 | 17 8 | 17 0 | ... | .. | ... | ... | |
| | Azamgarh | 18 7 | 17 10 | 20 10 | 25 13 | 25 12 | 32 14 | 10 5 | 10 5 | 8 14 | 14 12 | 14 12 | 18 6 | 29 8 | 29 8 | ... | 20 10 | 20 10 |
| | Mirzapur | 17 8 | 17 8 | 17 8 | 26 0 | 27 0 | 26 0 | 9 0 | 10 8 | 10 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 18 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 28 0 | 25 0 | 26 0 |
| | Benares | 16 13 | 16 4 | 16 13 | 26 0 | 25 0 | 26 13 | 11 6 | 11 2 | 12 3 | 17 5½ | 16 13 | 18 11½ | 30 6 | 29 4 | 28 11½ | 29 4 | 29 4 |
| | Ghazipur | 20 9½ | 19 5 | 19 5 | 28 8 | 27 11 | 28 5 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 10 15½ | 16 1½ | 16 1½ | 20 15½ | 29 10 | 33 7 | 36 1 | 27 0½ | 27 11 |
| | Balia | 19 6 | 19 6 | 17 8 | 28 12 | 28 12 | 28 12 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 17 8 | 17 8 | 15 0 | ... | .. | ... | ... | .. |
| | Pilibhít | 21 6 | 21 5½ | 20 13 | 35 4 | 35 0 | 30 0 | 13 12 | 13 12 | 15 0 | 16 4 | 16 8 | 17 8 | ... | .. | ... | ... | .. |
| Oudh | Lucknow | 18 12 | 19 0 | 17 15 | 28 6½ | 28 0 | 27 2 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 13 3 | 13 0 | 14 10½ | 29 14 | 28 6½ | 27 3 | 24 1 | 24 0 |
| | Unáo | 19 4 | 19 0 | 18 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 24 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 15 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | .. | 24 0 | 24 0 |
| | Bára Banki | 18 4 | 18 0 | 18 4 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 26 0 | 9 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 18 0 | 15 0 | 18 0 | 35 0 | 34 0 | 32 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 |
| | Sitapur | 23 0 | 22 14 | 20 10 | 35 4 | 35 0 | 30 8 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 19 0 | 33 0 | 33 0 | 22 0 | 27 8 | 27 8 |
| | Hardui | 18 12 | 18 12 | 20 6 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 27 11 | 5 10 | 5 10 | 5 10 | 11 12 | 11 12 | 13 3 | ... | 23 7 | ... | .. | 30 0 |
| | Kheri | 23 12 | 23 8 | 21 4 | 36 0 | 36 0 | 30 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 50 0 | 43 0 | 34 0 | ... | ... |
| | Fyzabad | 18 0 | 17 8 | 17 14 | 30 0 | 27 8 | 29 8 | 10 0 | 10 8 | 11 8 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 17 12 | 36 0 | 36 0 | 34 8 | .. | .. |
| | Bharaich | 20 0 | 20 0 | 18 0 | 42 0 | 42 0 | 37 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 9 0 | 17 8 | 17 8 | 18 0 | 38 0 | 38 0 | 33 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 |
| | Gonda | 21 8 | 21 12 | 21 0 | 42 0 | 42 0 | 37 0 | 13 8 | 14 4 | 16 8 | 15 0 | 15 14 | 18 12 | 40 0† | 44 0† | 40 0† | 26 0 | 25 12 |
| | Rai Bareli | 19 8 | 19 0 | 18 8 | 27 12 | 28 0 | 22 0 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 15 8 | 18 0 | ... | 27 0 | 25 0 | 26 0 | 28 0 |
| | Sultanpur | 22 0 | 21 8 | 21 0 | 32 0 | 33 0 | 30 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | . |
| | Partabgarh | 21 5 | 21 3 | 20 5 | 33 12 | 33 5 | 28 14 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 16 | 17 7 | 17 5 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Punjab | Delhi | 20 8 | 19 8 | 17 8 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 23 12 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 15 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 24 0 | 21 8 | 20 0 |
| | Gurgaon | 21 0 | 21 0 | 19 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 21 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 |
| | Karnal | No return received | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | . |
| | Hissar | 20 0 | 21 0 | 19 0 | 30 0 | 33 0 | 30 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 0 | 33 0 | 33 0 | 31 0 | 28 0 | 29 0 |
| | Rohtak (a) | 21 0 | 21 0 | 17 4 | 30 0 | 36 0 | 25 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 9 0 | 28 0 | 30 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 26 0 |
| | Sirsa | 24 0 | 22 0 | 23 0 | 44 8 | 47 0 | 39 0 | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 45 0 | 44 0 | 41 4 | 32 0 | 33 0 |
| | Umballa | No return received | | | ... | ... | .. | .. | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | ... |
| | Ludhiana | 26 8 | 26 0 | 25 0 | 43 0 | 42 0 | 34 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 43 0 | 44 0 | 35 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 |
| | Simla | 18 8 | 16 0 | 17 8 | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | ... | ... | . | .. | . |
| | Jullundur (b) | 25 0 | 26 0 | 24 8 | 44 0 | 40 0 | 43 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 45 0 | 42 0 | 37 0 | 28 0 | 30 0 |
| | Hoshiarpur (b) | 26 0 | 25 8 | 24 8 | 45 0 | 40 0 | 35 0 | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 11 0 | 36 0 | 34 0 | 31 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 |
| | Kangra | 23 0 | 23 0 | 20 0 | 36 0 | 36 0 | 30 0 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | .. | ... | |

* Mandwa. † Maize.

INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF MAY 1883—*continued.*

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

| Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* | | | Gram. | | | Firewood. | | | Salt. Wholesale. | | | Salt. Retail. | | | Districts. | Provinces. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | | |
| S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | R a. | R a. | R a. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | No return received... | | | | Sylhet<br>Cachar<br>Goálpárá<br>Gáro Hills<br>Kámrúp<br>Darrang<br>Nowgong<br>Sibságar<br>Lakhimpur<br>Khási & Jaintiá Hills<br>Nága Hills | Assam. |
| | | | | | | | | | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 26 0 | 26 0 | 24 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 8 | Dehra Dún | N. W. Provinces. |
| ... | ... | ... | 29 0½ | 29 0½ | 25 3½ | 150 8 | 150 8 | 150 8 | 12 14½ | 12 14½ | 12 6 | 12 11 | 12 10 | 12 1 | Saháranpur | |
| ... | ... | ... | 28 11 | 29 11 | 24 6 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 132 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 12 6 | 11 10 | 11 10 | 12 2 | Muzaffarnagar | |
| ... | ... | ... | 27 0 | 27 0 | 22 8 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 11 8 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 8 | Meerut | |
| ... | ... | ... | 25 0 | 24 0 | 21 0 | 130 0 | 130 0 | 120 0 | 11 8 | 12 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | Bulandshahr | |
| ... | ... | ... | 25 8 | 24 0 | 22 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | ... | 12 8 | 12 8 | ... | Aligarh | |
| ... | ... | ... | 13 8 | 12 0 | 13 0 | 200 0 | 160 0 | 200 0 | 8 8 | 8 0 | 7 0 | 8 0 | 7 0 | 6 0 | Kumaun | |
| ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 280 0 | 280 0 | 320 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | Garhwál | |
| ... | ... | ... | 25 5 | 26 12 | 20 4 | 135 0 | 135 0 | 135 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 4 | 11 8 | 11 4 | Bijnor | |
| ... | ... | ... | 23 12 | 23 2 | 20 10 | 125 0 | 125 0 | 162 8 | 12 10 | 12 10 | 12 7 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 12 3 | Moradabad | |
| ... | ... | ... | 24 0 | 24 9½ | 19 3 | 192 0 | 192 0 | 192 0 | 11 1½ | 11 1½ | 10 3 | 10 12½ | 10 12½ | 10 12½ | Budaun | |
| ... | ... | ... | 23 2 | 23 2 | 20 0 | 125 0 | 125 0 | 125 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 11 14 | 12 3 | 11 14 | 11 4 | Bareilly | |
| ... | ... | ... | 25 0 | 24 12 | 21 8 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 200 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 10 8 | 11 0 | Sháhjahánpur | |
| ... | ... | ... | 22 8 | 25 0 | 17 8 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 13 8 | 13 0 | ... | 12 8 | 12 8 | 10 0 | Tarái Pergunnahs | |
| ... | ... | ... | 27 8 | 26 12 | 21 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 120 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 12 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 11 0 | Muttra | |
| ... | ... | ... | 25 0 | 25 0 | 21 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 12 8 | Agra | |
| ... | ... | ... | 24 12 | 24 7 | 21 6 | 150 0 | 150 0 | 156 8 | 12 4 | 11 15 | 11 14½ | 11 9 | 11 6 | 10 14 | Farukhabad | |
| ... | ... | ... | 21 0 | 23 12 | 20 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 | 10 8 | 10 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | Mainpuri | |
| ... | ... | ... | 26 0 | 25 8 | 23 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 120 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 8 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | Etáwah | |
| ... | ... | ... | 24 4 | 25 2 | 19 8 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 200 0 | 12 4 | 12 0 | ... | 12 0 | 13 0 | 11 0 | Etah | |
| ... | ... | ... | 33 0 | 33 0 | 29 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 120 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | Jalaun | |
| ... | ... | ... | 31 14 | 31 0 | 29 5½ | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 12 12 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 12 | Jhánsi | |
| ... | ... | ... | 33 8 | 33 0 | 34 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 11 12 | 11 8 | Lalitpur | |
| ... | ... | ... | 29 8 | 29 0 | 24 4 | 150 0 | 150 0 | 150 0 | 13 4 | 13 4 | 12 8 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 12 4 | Cawnpóre | |
| ... | ... | ... | 28 12 | 28 4 | 21 12 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 9 10 | 10 12 | 10 12 | 9 6 | Fatehpur | |
| ... | ... | ... | 40 0 | 40 0 | 29 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 12 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 11 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | Banda | |
| ... | ... | ... | 29 8 | 30 0 | 26 4 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 140 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | Allahabad | |
| ... | ... | ... | 32 0 | 35 7 | 25 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 12 2 | 11 13 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 10 | Hamírpur | |
| ... | ... | ... | 28 15 | 26 13 | 25 6 | 148 12 | 148 12 | 169 8 | 10 12 | 10 12 | 9 11 | 10 10 | 10 10 | 9 9 | Jaunpur | |
| ... | ... | ... | 29 11½ | 31 8 | 33 3 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | ... | 10 13 | 10 13 | 9 9½ | Gorakhpur | |
| ... | ... | ... | 27 0 | 28 0 | 31 0 | 150 0 | 150 0 | 150 0 | 9 8 | 9 8 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | Basti | |
| ... | ... | ... | 25 13 | 24 6 | 25 1 | 147 8 | 147 8 | 147 8 | 9 14 | 9 9 | 9 3 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 8 0 | Azamgarh | |
| ... | ... | ... | 26 0 | 26 0 | 25 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 8 0 | Mirzapur | |
| ... | ... | ... | 25 8 | 25 10 | 24 6 | 110 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 9 6½ | 10 2 | ... | 10 2 | 10 2 | 9 9 | Benares | |
| ... | ... | ... | 29 10 | 29 10 | 29 10 | 128 12 | 128 12 | 129 0 | 10 15½ | 10 15½ | 10 7½ | 10 5 | 10 5 | 9 13 | Gházipur | |
| ... | ... | ... | 30 0 | 30 0 | 29 4 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 11 4 | 11 4 | 9 6 | 11 4 | 11 4 | 9 6 | Balia | |
| ... | ... | ... | 23 12 | 24 12 | 18 10 | 150 0 | 150 0 | 150 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 11 4 | Pilibhít | |
| ... | ... | ... | 24 13½ | 24 8 | 21 15 | 115 0 | 115 0 | 120 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 9 8 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 9 0 | Lucknow | Oudh. |
| ... | ... | ... | 28 0 | 27 8 | 22 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 11 8 | 10 0 | Unáo | |
| ... | ... | ... | 25 0 | 25 0 | 23 0 | 130 0 | 130 0 | 130 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 9 8 | Bára Banki | |
| ... | ... | ... | 28 0 | 28 0 | 22 3½ | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 8 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 8 | Sitapur | |
| ... | ... | ... | 21 9 | 21 9 | 22 8 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 240 0 | 9 6 | 9 6 | 8 8 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 8 7 | Hardui | |
| ... | ... | ... | 28 0 | 28 0 | 19 8 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 200 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 9 0 | Khori | |
| ... | ... | ... | 28 14 | 28 0 | 24 12 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 9 0 | Fyzabad | |
| ... | ... | ... | 28 0 | 28 0 | 27 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | ... | ... | ... | 9 8 | 9 8 | 9 0 | Bharaich | |
| ... | ... | ... | 33 4 | 32 12 | 30 8 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 240 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 12 | 11 4 | Gonda | |
| ... | ... | ... | 25 0 | 25 0 | 19 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 160 0 | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | Rai Bareli | |
| ... | ... | ... | 31 0 | 30 0 | 29 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 12 4 | 12 4 | 11 8 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 13 | Sultánpur | |
| ... | ... | ... | 28 0 | 27 13 | 25 6 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 11 | 10 10 | 10 0 | Partábgarh | |
| ... | ... | ... | 25 8 | 24 12 | 21 12 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 85 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 12 12 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 12 4 | Delhi | Punjab. |
| ... | ... | ... | 26 4 | 26 8 | 20 0 | 130 0 | 140 0 | 130 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | A. | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | Gurgaon | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | No return received | | | Karnál | |
| ... | ... | ... | 32 0 | 33 0 | 28 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | Hissar | |
| ... | ... | ... | 27 0 | 30 0 | 23 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 12 12 | 12 12 | 10 2 | 12 8 | 12 0 | 10 1 | Rohtak (*a*) | |
| ... | ... | ... | 41 8 | 42 0 | 34 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 13 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 12 0 | 12 0 | Sirsa | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | No return received | | | Umballa | |
| ... | ... | ... | 38 0 | 36 0 | 29 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 14 14 | 14 14 | 14 9 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 14 8 | Ludhiana | |
| ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | ... | 18 12 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 10 10 | 11 5 | 10 12 | 10 0 | 10 10 | 10 1 | Simla | |
| ... | ... | ... | 35 0 | 35 0 | 30 8 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 105 0 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 14 4 | 14 4 | 14 0 | Jullundur (*b*) | |
| ... | ... | ... | 35 8 | 34 0 | 29 0 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 100 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 13 12 | 13 12 | 13 8 | Hoshiarpur (*b*) | |
| ... | ... | ... | 25 0 | 25 0 | 18 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 160 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 10 8 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | Kángra | |

(*a*) Barley rising. (*b*) Barley falling.

## PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

| Provinces | Districts | Wheat. Present fortnight. | Wheat. Past fortnight. | Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1882 | Barley. Present fortnight. | Barley. Past fortnight. | Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1882 | Rice (best sort) Present fortnight. | Rice (best sort) Past fortnight. | Rice (best sort) Corresponding fortnight of 1882 | Rice (common) Present fortnight. | Rice (common) Past fortnight. | Rice (common) Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari). *Holcus Sorghum* Present fortnight | Great Millet Past fortnight. | Great Millet Corresponding fortnight of 1882 | Bulrush Millet (Cumboo Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata* Present fortnight. | Bulrush Millet Past fortnight. | Bulrush Millet Corresponding fortnight of 1882 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | S. Ch. | S. Ch | S. Ch | S. Ch. | S. Ch | S. Ch | S. Ch | S. Ch | S. Ch | S. Ch | S Ch | S. Ch. | S. Ch | S. Ch | S. Ch | S. Ch | S. C | S. Ch |
| Punjab—*continued* | Amritsar | No return received | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | ... | . | |
| | Siálkot (*c*) | 26 8 | 27 5 | 24 8 | 42 0 | 42 8 | 37 0 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 39 0 | 39 0 | 25 0 | 39 0 | 39 0 | 24 0 |
| | Gurdaspur (*a*) | 32 0 | 32 0 | 30 0 | 40 0 | 55 0 | 40 0 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 35 0 | 35 0 | 28 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 |
| | Lahore | No return received | | | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | | ... | . | . | . | |
| | Ferozepore | 22 0 | 21 8 | 21 8 | 45 0 | 45 0 | 34 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 50 0 | 50 0 | 38 0 | 36 0 | 36 0 | 36 0 |
| | Gujranwála | 24 4 | 24 4 | 23 0 | 45 0 | 45 0 | 38 0 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 12 0 | 36 0 | 36 0 | 30 0 | 35 0 | 35 0 | 20 0 |
| | Rawalpindi | No return received | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | | .. | ... | ... | | |
| | Jhelum | | | | | | | ... | ... | ... | | | | | | | | | |
| | Gujrát (*b*) | 28 8 | 29 0 | 26 8 | 46 8 | 40 11 | 39 8 | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 12 0 | 50 0 | 47 0 | 21 0 | 50 0 | 47 0 | 28 0 |
| | Shahpur | 31 0 | 30 0 | 20 0 | 53 0 | 52 0 | 31 0 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 12 0 | 42 0 | 42 0 | 21 0 | 48 0 | 48 0 | 20 0 |
| | Mooltan | 16 4 | 16 4 | 17 8 | 29 0 | 30 0 | 25 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 24 0 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 24 0 |
| | Jhang (*d*) | 22 0 | 22 8 | 19 8 | 32 0 | 34 0 | 29 8 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 12 0 | 10 0 | 32 0 | 40 0 | 14 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 16 0 |
| | Montgomery | 19 0 | 19 0 | 21 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 30 0 | ... | ... | ... | 5 8 | 6 0 | 5 8 | 30 0 | ... | 32 0 | ... | ... | . |
| | Muzaffargarh | No return received | | | ... | ... | . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | ... | | | | |
| | Dera Ismail Khan | 22 10 | 22 2 | 18 12 | 33 0 | 32 11 | 30 1 | ... | ... | ... | 9 6 | 9 6 | 8 12 | 41 4 | 41 4 | 30 0 | 35 10 | 35 10 | 25 0 |
| | Dera Ghazi Khan | 18 12 | 18 12 | 18 12 | 35 0 | 36 4 | 26 4 | ... | ... | ... | 8 12 | 8 12 | 7 8 | 40 0 | 41 4 | 22 8 | 38 12 | 37 8 | 25 0 |
| | Bannu | No return received | | | ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | .. | ... | | ... | ... | .. | |
| | Peshawar (*e*) | 24 4 | 21 8 | 17 2 | 41 0 | 37 6 | 34 8 | ... | ... | ... | 12 8 | 12 8 | 9 8 | 35 6 | 36 11 | 27 8 | 31 0 | 31 0 | 13 6 |
| | Kohat (*f*) | 21 10 | 25 8 | 14 10 | 47 2 | 48 8 | 33 2 | ... | ... | ... | 15 5 | 14 0 | 11 8 | 43 6 | 42 1 | 21 10 | 43 6 | 42 1 | 19 |
| | Hazara | No return received | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... |
| Central Provinces. | Nágpur | No return received | | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | .. | ... | .. |
| | Bhandára | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Chanda | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Wardha | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Bálaghat | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Jubbulpore | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Saugor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Damoh | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Seoni | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Mandla | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Betul | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Chhindwára | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Hoshangabad | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Narsinghpur | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Nimar | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Raipur | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Sambalpur | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Bilaspur | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| British Burma | *Arakan Division.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Akyab | No return received | | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Northern Arakan | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Kyoukpyoo | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Sandoway | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | *Pegu Division.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Rangoon Town | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Tharrawaddy | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Prome | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | *Irrawaddy Division.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Henzada | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Bassein | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Thonegwa | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Thayetmyo | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | *Tenasserim Division.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Moulmein Town & Amherst | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Tavoy | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Mergui | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Toungoo | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Shwaygyin | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Salween | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hyderabad Assigned Districts | Secunderabad | 16 5 | 15 15 | 16 12 | ... | ... | ... | 7 8 | 7 8 | 6 13 | 10 3 | 9 13 | 9 13 | 24 14 | 23 14 | 23 14 | 27 0 | 29 9 | 27 |
| | Bolarum | 18 15 | 19 5 | 18 12 | ... | ... | ... | 7 11 | 7 11 | 7 6 | 9 9 | 9 9 | 8 12 | 28 5 | 25 11 | 27 0 | | ... | |
| | Chudderghat | 15 0 | 15 0 | 14 0 | .. | ... | ... | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 0 | 9 12 | 9 8 | 8 0 | 26 0 | 27 0 | 26 0 | 33 0 | 33 0 | 34 |
| | Amaoti | 16 0 | 16 0 | 15 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 11 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 23 0 | 15 0 | 16 0 | 24 |
| | Akola | 17 0 | 18 0 | 15 0 | ... | .. | . | 7 0 | 7 0 | 8 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 10 0 | 28 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 23 |
| | Ellichpur | 15 0 | 15 0 | 14 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 6 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 8 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 20 0 | 22 0 | 23 0 | 21 |
| | Buldana | 17 0 | 20 0 | 26 0 | .. | ... | ... | .. | | . | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 22 0 | 28 0 | 32 0 | 20 0 | 28 0 | 20 |
| | Wun | 18 8 | 18 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | 9 8 | 10 0 | 7 0 | 13 8 | 14 0 | 10 8 | 34 0 | 35 0 | 30 0 | ... | ... | |
| | Basim | 21 0 | 22 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | 5 4 | 5 8 | 5 0 | 13 8 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 28 0 | 31 0 | 30 0 | ... | .. | |

(*a*) Barley rising. (*b*) Barley falling. (*c*) Firewood rising.

A FOR THE 2nd HALF OF MAY 1883—*continued.*

ERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

| Millets, Ragi, Kavaru, Varagu, Cheena, Cornloo, Nuglee), Panicum, &c | | Gram. | | | Firewood. | | | Salt. | | | | | | Districts. | Provinces. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | Wholesale. | | | Retail. | | | | |
| Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | | |
| S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch | S. Ch | S. Ch. | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | No re | turn re | ceived | Amritsar | Punjab—*continued.* |
| ... | ... | 34 0 | 38 10 | 26 0 | 130 0 | 145 0 | 140 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 15 4 | 15 8 | 15 8 | 15 0 | Siálkot (*c*) | |
| ... | ... | 36 0 | 36 0 | 34 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 13 4 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 12 8 | Gurdáspur (*a*) | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | No re | turn re | ceived | Lahore | |
| ... | ... | 43 0 | 40 0 | 29 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 70 0 | 13 12 | 13 12 | 13 0 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 13 0 | Ferozepore | |
| ... | ... | 38 8 | 38 8 | 21 8 | 95 0 | 95 0 | 95 0 | 15 4 | 15 4 | 15 4 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | Gujránwála | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | N | o retu | n recei | ved | Ráwalpindi<br>Jhelum | |
| ... | ... | 35 12 | 38 0 | 26 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | * | * | * | 16 0 | 15 12 | 15 0 | Gujrat (*b*) | |
| ... | ... | 47 0 | 47 0 | 24 0 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | Shahpúr | |
| ... | ... | 29 0 | 28 0 | 23 0 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 14 12 | 14 12 | 14 0 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 13 8 | Mooltan | |
| ... | ... | 32 0 | 32 0 | 24 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 14 10 | 14 8 | 14 5 | 14 4 | 14 4 | 14 0 | Jhang (*d*) | |
| ... | ... | 32 8 | 32 0 | 27 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | Montgomery | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | No re | turn re | ceived | Muzaffargarh | |
| ... | ... | 31 3 | 29 7 | 26 6 | 119 0 | 125 0 | 100 0 | 50 0 | 52 8 | 55 0 | 48 2 | 50 10 | 53 0 | Dera Ismail Khan | |
| ... | ... | 23 2 | 23 2 | 25 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 26 4 | 26 4 | 27 8 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 | Dera Ghazi Khán | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | No re | turn re | ceived | Bannu | |
| ... | ... | 25 10 | 21 8 | 19 0 | 86 0 | 86 0 | 91 0 | 54 10 | 54 0 | 55 4 | 52 0 | 52 0 | 53 0 | Peshawar (*e*) | |
| ... | ... | 28 11 | 28 11 | 14 7 | 114 12 | 127 8 | 76 8 | 91 12 | 91 12 | 88 12 | 63 12 | 63 12 | 57 6 | Kohát (*f*) | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | No re | turn re | ceived | Házára | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | No | return | receiv | ed | Nágpur<br>Bhandára<br>Chánda<br>Wardha<br>Bálaghát<br>Jubbulpore<br>Saugor<br>Damoh<br>Seoni<br>Mandla<br>Betúl<br>Chhindwára<br>Hoshangabad<br>Narsinghpur<br>Nimár<br>Raipur<br>Sambalpur<br>Biláspur | Central Provinces. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | No | return | receiv | od | *Arakan Division.*<br>Akyab<br>Northern Arakan<br>Kyoukpyoo<br>Sandoway<br>*Pegu Division.*<br>Rangoon Town<br>Tharrawaddy<br>Prome<br>*Irrawaddy Division.*<br>Henzada<br>Bassein<br>Thonegwa<br>Thayetmyo<br>*Tenasserim Division.*<br>Moulmein Town & Amherst<br>Tavoy<br>Mergui<br>Toungoo<br>Shwaygyin<br>Salween | British Burma. |
| 29 9 | 27 0 | 17 12 | 18 0 | 18 13 | 130 0 | 130 0 | 130 0 | 10 11 | 10 11 | 11 0 | 10 3 | 10 3 | 10 7 | Secunderabad | Hyderabad Assigned Districts. |
| ... | ... | 20 4 | 19 5 | 20 7 | 116 14 | 116 14 | 116 14 | ... | ... | ... | 10 16 | 10 15 | 10 9 | Bolarum | |
| ... | ... | 19 0 | 19 0 | 23 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | ... | ... | ... | 9 12 | 9 12 | 8 4 | Chudderghat | |
| ... | ... | 17 0 | 18 0 | 21 0 | 64 0 | 64 0 | 70 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | Amraoti | |
| 8 0 | 7 0 | 18 0 | 19 0 | 21 0 | 64 0 | 64 0 | 64 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | Akola | |
| ... | ... | 16 0 | 18 0 | 16 0 | 64 0 | 64 0 | 64 0 | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | Ellichpur | |
| . | ... | 18 0 | 18 0 | 28 0 | ... | .. | .. | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | Buldana | |
| ... | ... | 18 4 | 16 0 | 28 0 | 300 0 | 300 0 | 100 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 8 | 11 8 | 8 0 | Wun | |
| ... | ... | 22 8 | 22 0 | 26 0 | 64 0 | 64 0 | 64 0 | 10 8 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | Básim | |

(*d*) Jowar rising. (*e*) Barley and gram falling. (*f*) Wheat and firewood rising. * No whole sale salt sold.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOU

QUANTITIES PER RUPE

| Provinces. | Districts. | Wheat. Present fortnight. | Wheat. Past fortnight. | Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Barley. Present fortnight. | Barley. Past fortnight. | Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Rice (best sort) Present fortnight. | Rice (best sort) Past fortnight. | Rice (best sort) Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Rice (common). Present fortnight. | Rice (common). Past fortnight. | Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight. | Great Millet. Past fortnight. | Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Bulrush Millet (Cumboo Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight. | Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight. | Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1882. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | S. Ch | S. Ch | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S Ch | S. Ch. | S. Ch |
| Mysore | Bangalore | No return received | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Kolar | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Túmkur | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Mysore | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Hassan | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Shimoga | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Kadur | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Chitaldroog | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Coorg | Coorg | No return received | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | |
| Rajpootana | Jeypore | 16 8 | 16 4 | 16 8 | 22 8 | 23 0 | 21 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 19 |
| | Kishengurh | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 12 | 23 8 | 24 0 | 22 12 | 9 0 | 8 0 | 9 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 25 8 | 27 0 | 22 0 | 18 4 | 18 8 | 20 |
| | Kerrowlee | 19 6 | 19 6 | 17 0 | 26 14 | 28 2 | 20 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 13 8 | 13 12 | 13 12 | 15 0 | 26 14 | 27 8 | 20 0 | 23 0 | 23 12 | 17 |
| | Ulwur | 20 5 | 20 11 | 17 0 | 27 14 | 27 14 | 21 14 | 8 10 | 8 10 | 8 0 | 10 10 | 10 10 | 12 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 22 2 | 21 8 | 20 14 | 17 |
| | Bhurtpore (City) | 20 14 | 20 3 | 18 8 | 30 9 | 30 4 | 24 0 | 7 13 | 7 15 | 6 8 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 28 4 | 28 4 | 22 8 | 25 8 | 25 8 | 19 |
| | Ajmere | 15 0 | 15 8 | 14 8 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 20 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 18 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 18 |
| | Deoli Cantonment | 18 6 | 18 15 | 17 14 | 25 3 | 25 15 | 22 13 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 10 8 | 24 12 | 24 12 | 22 0 | 18 2 | 19 0 | 17 |
| | Erinpura | 16 6 | 17 4 | 17 3 | 27 6 | 29 0 | 29 14 | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 8 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 25 0 | 20 0 | 20 2 | 22 |
| | Sirohee | 14 0 | 15 0 | 17 12 | 26 0 | 28 0 | 30 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 8 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 18 [illegible] | 23 0 | 21 0 | 21 |
| | Abu | 12 4 | 12 10 | 15 8 | 19 8 | 21 0 | 22 4 | 6 14 | 6 12 | 6 8 | 8 4 | 8 0 | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | 15 2 | 15 12 | 17 |
| | Anadra | 13 10 | 14 8 | 17 4 | 22 8 | 24 0 | 36 8 | 7 4 | 7 8 | 7 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | ... | ... | ... | 16 12 | 17 12 | 20 |
| | Hilly Tracts of Meywar | 19 8 | 20 0 | 21 8 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 28 0 | ... | ... | ... | 15 8 | 16 0 | 19 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Meywar (Oodeypore) | 12 11½ | 12 14½ | 14 13½ | 16 6½ | 17 15 | 19 8½ | 10 2½ | 9 6 | 10 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Bánswára (Meywar Agency) | No return received | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Partábgarh ( „ ) | 14 8½ | 15 7½ | 16 9 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 15 | 11 4 | 10 15 | 13 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Marwar (Jodhpore) | 15 0 | 15 15 | 15 15 | 21 4 | 21 4 | 22 8 | 6 4 | 6 4 | 6 4 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 18 12 | 21 4 | 22 8 | 17 8 | 17 5 | 18 |
| | Bikaneer | 11 3 | 11 12 | 12 2 | ... | ... | ... | 3 8 | 3 8 | 3 1 | 6 8 | 6 8 | 6 12 | ... | ... | ... | 19 14 | 19 14 | 20 |
| | Boondee | 20 8 | 21 0 | 16 0 | 30 0 | 28 0 | 25 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 9 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | ... | 28 0 | 23 0 | | ... | |
| | Kotah | 20 0 | 19 8 | 17 8 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 22 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 8 12 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 10 8 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 23 8 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 15 |
| | Tonk | 19 9 | 19 13 | 14 8 | 28 5 | 28 6 | 20 11 | 7 9 | 7 12 | 7 0 | 9 11 | 9 12 | 10 0 | 28 10 | 29 4 | 21 8 | ... | 21 8 | 19 |
| | Jhallawar | 20 10 | 19 1½ | 15 4 | 23 10 | 23 10 | 15 15 | ... | .. | ... | 8 14 | 8 14 | 8 14 | 24 2 | 24 6 | 16 4 | 18 6 | 18 6 | 13 |
| | Shahpoora | 18 2 | 19 8 | 18 3 | 22 12 | 23 4 | 25 4 | 13 4 | 12 6 | 10 4 | 16 2 | 16 3 | 15 2 | 20 3 | 21 12 | 20 1 | 21 0 | 18 10 | 18 |
| | Dholpur | No return received | | | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Central India | Indore | No return received | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Gwalior | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Goona | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Baghelkhand (Sutna) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(*Statistical Branch.*)

NDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF MAY 1883 —*concluded.*

N SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

| Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraico, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* | | | Gram. | | | Firewood. | | | Salt. | | | | | | | | | Districts. | Provinces. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | Wholesale. | | | Retail. | | | | | | | |
| Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | | | | | |
| S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch | S. Ch. | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... No return received | | | | | | | Bangalore<br>Kolar<br>Túmkúr<br>Mysore<br>Hassan<br>Shimoga<br>Kadur<br>Chitaldroog | Mysore. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... No return received | | | | | | | Coorg | Coorg |
| ... | ... | ... | 22 4 | 21 8 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | 14 8 | 14 8 | 14 0 | 14 4 | 14 4 | 13 8 | | | | Jeypore | Rajpootana. |
| ... | ... | ... | 23 8 | 24 0 | 23 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 12 | | | | Kishengurh | |
| ... | ... | .. | 26 8 | 27 4 | 19 0 | ... | ... | ... | 14 3 | 14 3 | 13 7 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 12 8 | | | | Kerrowlee | |
| ... | ... | ... | 27 10 | 27 7 | 20 9 | ... | ... | ... | 15 12 | 15 12 | 15 13 | 15 0 | 15 4 | 15 6 | | | | Ulwur | |
| ... | ... | ... | 28 0 | 28 4 | 22 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 6 | 13 5 | 14 8 | 13 0 | 13 1 | 13 8 | | | | Bhurtpore (City) | |
| ... | ... | ... | 22 12 | 23 0 | 20 0 | 60 0 | 60 0 | 70 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | ... | 15 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | | | | Ajmere | |
| ... | ... | ... | 26 0 | 27 9 | 22 0 | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | ... | 13 12 | 14 0 | 13 12 | | | | Deoli Cantonment | |
| | | | | | | | | | R a. p. | R a. p. per md. | R a. p | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 20 6 | 20 5 | 23 2 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 170 0 | 2 13 9 | 2 13 9 | 3 1 2 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | | | | Erinpura | |
| ... | ... | ... | 18 0 | 18 12 | 23 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 3 0 0 | 3 0 0 | ... | 12 5 | 12 5 | 11 7 | | | | Sirohee | |
| ... | ... | ... | 16 2 | 16 4 | 18 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 3 8 0 | 3 8 0 | 3 8 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 10 8 | | | | Abu | |
| ... | ... | ... | 17 0 | 17 4 | 20 12 | ... | ... | ... | 3 4 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 12 0 | 12 4 | 12 4 | 11 8 | | | | Anadra | |
| ... | ... | ... | 24 0 | 23 0 | 24 0 | * | * | * | 3 5 0 | 3 8 0 | ... | 12 0 | 11 6 | 10 0 | | | | Hilly Tracts of Meywar | |
| | | | | | | | | | S. Ch | S. Ch | S. Ch. | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 16 0¼ | 17 3 | 17 3 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 9 15¼ | 9 12¼ | 9 9 | 9 9 | 9 6 | 9 6 | | | | Meywar (Oodeypore) | |
| | | | | | | | | | R a. p. | R a. p. per md. | R a. p. | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... No return received | | | | | | | Bánswára (Meywar Agency) | |
| ... | ... | ... | 19 11 | 20 15 | 19 6 | ... | ... | ... | 2 4 0 | ... | .. | 17 12 | 18 1 | 10 0 | | | | Partabgarh ( " ) | |
| ... | ... | ... | 18 12 | 19 6 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | 2 10 0 | 2 7 6 | 2 9 0 | 15 0 | 15 15 | 15 10 | | | | Marwar (Jodhpore) | |
| | | | | | | | | | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 17 8 | 17 8 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 8 | | | | Bikaneer | |
| ... | ... | ... | 29 0 | 29 8 | 25 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 140 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 8 | 12 8 | 12 12 | 13 4 | | | | Boondee | |
| ... | ... | ... | 28 0 | 28 0 | 26 4 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 11 8 | | | | Kotah | |
| ... | ... | ... | 28 10 | 28 8 | 20 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 14 12 | 14 11 | 13 8 | 14 7 | 14 7 | 13 4 | | | | Tonk | |
| ... | ... | ... | 26 2 | 26 2 | 18 [illegible] | .. | ... | ... | 10 2 | 10 2 | 9 15½ | 9 14 | 9 14 | 9 11 | | | | Jhallawar | |
| ... | ... | ... | 23 1 | 23 10 | 19 12 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 14 1 | 13 14 | 13 12 | 13 13 | 13 11 | 13 8 | | | | Shahpoora | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... No return received | | | | | | | Dholpur | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... No return received | | | | | | | Indore<br>Gwalior<br>Goona<br>Baghelkhand (Sutna) | Central India. |

* Eight pies per bundle.

D. BARBOUR,

*Secretary to the Government of India.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

## SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1st HALF OF MAY 1883, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1178 AND 1179 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 9th JUNE 1883.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS

| Provinces. | Districts. | Wheat. Present fortnight. | Wheat. Past fortnight. | Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of last year. | Barley. Present fortnight. | Barley. Past fortnight. | Barley. Corresponding fortnight of last year. | Rice. Best sort. Present fortnight. | Rice. Best sort. Past fortnight. | Rice. Best sort. Corresponding fortnight of last year. | Rice. Common. Present fortnight. | Rice. Common. Past fortnight. | Rice. Common. Corresponding fortnight of last year. | Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum* Present fortnight. | Great Millet Past fortnight. | Great Millet Corresponding fortnight of last year. | Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight. | Bulrush Millet Past fortnight. | Bulrush Millet Corresponding fortnight of last year. | Lesser Millets, Ragi &c. (Kavarn, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracana, &c.* Present fortnight. | Lesser Millets Past fortnight. | Lesser Millets Corresponding fortnight of last year. | Gram. Present fortnight. | Gram. Past fortnight. | Gram. Corresponding fortnight of last year. | Firewood. Present fortnight. | Firewood. Past fortnight. | Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of last year. | Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight. | Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight. | Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of last year. | Salt. Retail. Present fortnight. | Salt. Retail. Past fortnight. | Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of last year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. |
| Mysore | Bangalore | 11 11 | 12 2 | 12 2 | 12 12 | 12 15 | 13 12 | 10 2 | 10 2 | 10 2 | 11 2 | 11 2 | 11 3 | 30 1 | 30 5 | 24 8 | ... | ... | ... | 32 15 | 32 5 | 24 5 | 32 13 | 34 7 | 32 4 | 96 0 | 96 0 | 84 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 12 12 | 12 12 | 12 12 |
| Mysore | Kolar | ... | ... | ... | 11 2 | 11 2 | 11 2 | 12 15 | 12 15 | 12 14 | 15 2 | 13 8 | 15 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 37 2 | 37 2 | 30 0 | 37 0 | 38 7 | 34 3 | 172 6 | 172 6 | 172 6 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 13 3 | 13 3 | 13 3 |
| Mysore | Túmkúr | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 14 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 44 0 | 44 0 | 27 0 | 35 0 | 40 0 | 36 0 | 340 0 | 340 0 | 340 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 10 8 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 |
| Mysore | Mysore | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 13 0 | 10 0 | 13 0 | 14 4 | 10 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 27 0 | 29 0 | 19 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 24 0 | 78 0 | 78 0 | 84 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 8 12 | 8 8 | 8 12 |
| Mysore | Shimoga | 15 12 | 14 11 | 14 11 | 15 13 | 15 12 | 15 4 | 11 9 | 12 1 | 10 8 | 16 4 | 14 11 | 12 10 | 36 13 | 36 12 | 27 5 | ... | ... | ... | 37 4 | 37 4 | 28 14 | 31 8 | 29 6 | 26 4 | 480 0 | 480 0 | 480 0 | 11 9 | 11 9 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 9 7 |
| Mysore | Kadur | 14 0 | 15 0 | 16 0 | 15 0 | 16 0 | 15 0 | 13 0 | 15 0 | 10 0 | 16 0 | 18 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 32 0 | 34 0 | 22 0 | 30 0 | 31 0 | 22 0 | 64 0 | 64 0 | 64 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 11 0 | 8 0 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Ra. p per | Ra. p maund. | Ra. p | | | |
| Raj-pootana | Bánswára (Meywar Agency). | 18 12 | 18 12 | 25 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 7 8 | 17 8 | 17 8 | 18 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 30 0 | 26 4 | 37 8 | ... | ... | ... | 3 3 0 | ... | ... | 12 8 | 12 8 | 11 14 |

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,

D. BARBOUR,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

## IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL KHÁRIF IN THE PUNJAB FOR 1883-84 UP TO 30th APRIL 1883.

| Canal Division. | Water distributed during April 1883. Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauge. Full supply. | Actual throughout. | Gross Consumption, cubic feet per second. Estimated full supply. | Actual average throughout. | Navigation return canal. Principal items of traffic. Up. | Down. | Land irrigated (approximate). Zila. | Acres. | Rainfall. Average | During month. | Chief crops (approximate). Name. | Area in acres | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bari Doab Canal. 1st Division | 4·9 | 4·1 | 3,073·6 | 1,275·89 | ... | ... | Gurdáspur | 4,697 | 0·84 | 0·3 | Cotton | 3,241 | On the Bári Doáb Canal there is an increase of 893 acres as compared with the same month of last year, and an increase of 5,328 acres as compared with April 1881. |
| 2nd Division, Main Branch, Lower | 4·6 | 3·6 | | 494·61 | ... | ... | Amritsar | 6,710 | 1·09 | 1·4 | Rice | 44 | |
| 2nd do., Lahore Branch | 3·35 | 3·0 | | 503·62 | .. | ... | Lahore | 7,990 | 0·90 | ... | Sugarcane | 7,547 | |
| Passed out of Escapes | ... | ... | ... | 451·88 | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Others | 8,565 | |
| Total Bári Doáb Canal | ... | ... | 3,073·6 | 2,726·00 | ... | ... | ... | 19,397 | ... | ... | ... | 19,397 | |
| Corresponding period of last year | ... | ... | 3,073·6 | 2,073·64 | ... | ... | ... | 18,504 | ... | ... | ... | 18,504 | |
| Western Jumna Canal. Karnál Division | 4·33 | 4·47 | 2,546 | 348 | ... | 142,190 kurries, bullies, &c.; and 3,454 cubic feet timber. | Umballa | 1 | 0·28 | ... | Cotton | 1,379 | Superintending Engineer reports that the lateness of the harvest on the Western Jumna Canal and the great extent of rabi irrigation will make the kharif sowings late this year; hence the decrease compared with last year. |
| Delhi do. | 5·70 | 5·30 | | 720 | | | Karnál | 1,776 | 0·74 | 0·33 | Rice | ... | |
| Hánsi do. | 9·00 | 8·21 | | 1,027 | | | Delhi | 6,995 | 0·18 | 0·10 | Sugarcane | 12,327 | |
| Do. Bulla Head | 8·80 | 6·90 | | 229 | | | Rohtak | 6,629 | 0·23 | ... | Others | 1,995 | |
| Passed out of Escapes | ... | ... | ... | 341 | ... | | Hissár | 73 | 0·30 | ... | ... | ... | |
| | | | | | | | Jhínd | 217 | 0·20 | ... | ... | ... | |
| | | | | | | | Bíkaner | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | | | | | | | Kalsia State | 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Total Western Jumna Canal | .. | ... | 2,546 | 2,665 | ... | 142,190 | ... | 15,701 | ... | ... | ... | 15,701 | |
| Corresponding period of last year | .. | ... | 2,546 | 2,251 | ... | 55,578 | ... | 19,175 | ... | ... | ... | 19,175 | |
| Inundation Canals. Upper Sutlej Division | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Lahore | ... | ... | ... | Detail not obtainable for want of establishment. | ... | Commencement of irrigation retarded by low level of the rivers. |
| Lower Sutlej and Chenab Division | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Montgomery | ... | 0·48 | ... | | ... | |
| Indus Canals | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Mooltan | 3,450 | 0·50 | ... | | ... | |
| Muzaffargarh Canals | .. | . | ... | ... | ... | ... | Dera Ghází Khan | ... | 0·22 | ... | ... | ... | |
| | | | | | | | Muzaffargarh | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Total Inundation Canals | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,450 | ... | ... | ... | 3,450 | |
| Corresponding period of last year | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20,991 | ... | ... | ... | 20,991 | |
| Perennial Canals, Grand Total | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 35,098 | ... | ... | ... | 35,098 | |
| Do. corresponding period of last year | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 37,679 | ... | ... | ... | 37,679 | |

J. E. CATTON,

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

## REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 19th JUNE 1883.

GENERAL REMARKS.—During the past week the districts of the Konkan, the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country, and the Berars have received a sufficient quantity of rain, as also the districts on the eastern coast of the Madras Presidency, including Coorg. In the central and western districts of Madras, in Central India, Rajputana, and Guzerat the rainfall has been slight but general. The monsoon is reported to have set in in Bengal, and a fair amount of rain has fallen over the Central Provinces; but as yet the monsoon current is decidedly weak throughout India. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Punjab the weather continues unchanged; there has been no rain in the latter province, while in the former the showers have been slight and partial, except in districts bordering on Bengal.

The prospects of the standing crops in the Madras Presidency are generally favourable, but more rain is wanted to prepare the land for future sowings. The same remarks apply to Mysore. Agricultural operations—ploughing and sowing—are in progress throughout the greater part of the Bombay and Bengal Presidencies, Central India, and Rajputana. In Bengal early rice sowings have been completed. In parts of Durbhunga the crops have been spoilt by excessive rain, but generally agricultural prospects have much improved, and the rice, jute, indigo, and sugarcane crops promise well. The prospects of the rice crop in Assam are also good. In Burma ploughing has not yet been finished.

Cattle-disease appears to be less prevalent, but locusts continue to do much damage to standing crops in the Deccan.

Prices are for the most part stationary or have a downward tendency.

Cholera and small-pox are still of general occurrence, and the mortality from the former is severe in parts of Bombay, Bengal, and the Central Provinces.

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week under report. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Madras—(June 20th)** | | |
| Bellary ... | ·16 (average of three stations). | Standing crops generally good; harvest paddy, yield average. |
| Kurnool ... | ·02 (one station) | Agricultural operations impeded by want of rain; small-pox and cattle-disease in parts. |
| Ganjam ... | ·74 (average of fifteen stations). | Fever and small-pox decreasing; cholera and cattle-disease slight. |
| Kistna ... | ·81 (average of six stations). | Small-pox general; fever, guinea-worm, and cattle-disease slight. |
| Chingleput (Madras) ... | ·15 (one station) | Standing crops good where water available; harvest *kar*, paddy, &c., yield half; fever and small-pox slight in parts. |
| Coimbatore ... | ·31 (average of three stations). | Standing crops good; harvest *cholum* and *cumboo* in parts, yield average; cholera, small pox, and fever in parts. |
| Tanjore ... | ·37 (average of four stations). | Standing crops generally good; harvest paddy and flax, outturn below average; cholera slight. |
| Madura ... | ·03 (one station) | Standing crops fair; harvest *cholum*; cholera slight in parts. |
| Malabar ... | 6·6 (average of fourteen stations). | First crop progressing; small-pox in all taluks; fever and cattle-disease in parts, latter slight. |
| Travancore ... | 2·219 | Paddy growing well; fever prevails. *General Remarks.*—General prospects good. |
| **Bombay—(June 20th)** | | |
| Kurrachee ... | *Nil* | Strong monsoon winds; 3 cases small-pox still in Bagdadi lines, Kurrachee, no fresh case since 12th when one occurred, disease in five villages in districts, 9 fresh cases, no deaths, 11 remaining sick; river at Kotri on the 18th 13 feet 1 inch, against 11 feet 1 inch on same date last year; fever in seven talukas; cattle-disease in Mirpur Botoro, some few deaths; wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Kurrachee 26, 32 and 40, in Dadu 32 and 48, in Ghorabari 20, 32 and 40, and in Sujawal 26, 34 and 40 lbs. per rupee, respectively. |
| Hyderabad ... | ..... | River rising; boisterous winds; small-pox in eight, fever in two, and cattle-disease in four talukas; wheat 24, *bajri* 30, *juari* 48, red rice 28, and white rice 22 lbs. per rupee. |
| Ahmedabad ... | ..... | Total rainfall 3·71; preparations for *kharif* continue; wheat 26 and *bajri* 30 lbs. per rupee. |
| Baroda ... | ·15 | Total rainfall 1·75; sugarcane in good condition; sowing commenced in some places; health good; *bajri* 27 and rice 24 lbs. per rupee. |
| Surat ... | 1·78 | Total rainfall 4·14; sowing operations commenced; fever in Bulsar and Pardi; *juari* 42 and *nagli* 47 lbs. per rupee. |
| Násik ... | Rain throughout the district. | Land ready for *kharif* crops; sowing commenced; locusts throughout the district damaging *nagli* rice and *khonds*; cholera in all talukas except Peint and Malegaon, 300 deaths; wheat 25, *bajri* 28, and rice 22 lbs. per rupee. |
| Colaba (Bombay) ... | Rain daily except 14th and 19th, heavy on 13th and 18th; total of week 3·67. | Total rainfall to date 8·94, being 4·17 below average; abnormal temperature 4° and 5° cool on 13th and 18th, 1° to 2° warm on all other days; vapour in air normal; abnormal wind from south on 13th, afterwards wind normal; thunder and lightning on 13th, 14th, and 16th. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week under report. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Bombay—*contd.*** | | |
| Poona ... | Rain in seven talukas; maximum at Poona 1·19. | Cholera cases 1,144, fatal 408; *bajri* 37 and *juari* 42 lbs. per rupee, in Poona *bajri* 31 and *juari* 39 lbs per rupee. |
| Ahmednagar ... | 1·91 in Kopergaon; none in Karjat, Jamkhed, and Rahuri; slight in others. | Sowings of *tushar* crops in progress in all talukas; cholera in Kopergaon, 285 attacks and 114 deaths, in Sangamner 238 attacks and 115 deaths, in Rahuri 212 attacks and 102 deaths, in Newasa 120 attacks and 53 deaths, it is also prevalent in all other talukas, except Karjat, to a less extent; cattle-disease in Karjat; *bajri*—maximum 51 lbs. per rupee in Jamkhed, minimum 22 lbs. in Sangamner; *juari*—maximum 66 lbs. per rupee in Jamkhed, minimum 28 lbs. in Sangamner. |
| Sholapur ... | 1·62 | Total rainfall 9·10; *kharif* sowing commenced in places; *juari* 64 lbs. 5 tolas and *bajri* 50 lbs. 11 tolas per rupee; cholera cases 88, deaths 41. |
| Dharwar ... | Rain at all stations except Navalgund and Nargund; heaviest in Karajgi, 5·49; minimum in Gadag, ·14. | Sowing of paddy and *ragi* proceeding and fields being prepared for sowings of other early crops; small-pox in Dharwar town and fever in two talukas; in parts of Nargund petta scarcity of drinking-water; rice 24 and *juari* 43 lbs. per rupee. |
| Kanara ... | Karwar, 8·09; Sirsi, 7·87; Kumpta, 12·02; Hallial, 2·30. | Sowing operations continue; sugarcane and cardamom plants thriving; small-pox at Karwar, Kumpta, and Sirsi, 1 death; slight fever throughout the district; common rice in Karwar 12 seers per rupee, in district average 13½ seers per rupee. |
| Rajkot ... | ..... | General health good; weather cloudy and hot; cholera appeared in Dhrol and in six villages of Navanagar and six of Morvi, 2 cases at Bakharala, Und, and Porbandhar; *bajri* 28 and *juari* 35 lbs. per rupee. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Good rain in Konkan, Deccan, and Southern Mahratta Country, slight in Gujerat; sowing generally in progress; locusts in Násik, Khandesh, Tanna, Ratnagiri, and Satara; cholera in Násik, Poona, Ahmdenagar, Sholapur, Khandesh, Tanna, Satara, Kaladgi, and Belgaum; small-pox, fever, and cattle-disease in a few places. |
| **Bengal—(June 20th)** | | |
| Chittagong ... | 14·39; continuous heavy rain. | High wind at times; prospects of crops continue good; prices stationary; fever and sporadic cholera continue; cattle-disease abating. |
| Dacca ... | 2·33 | Sowing of *amun* paddy proceeding; jute, sugarcane, and *aus* paddy thriving; *aus* paddy being harvested in one station; sesamum and chillies being gathered. |
| 24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta) | 2·05 | Sowing of early crops commenced; fields being prepared for *amun*; more rain wanted; price of common rice stationary; public health generally good. |
| Moorshedabad ... | 1·95 | Prospects of crops favourable; *amun* being sown in some places; health of district generally good. |
| Rajshahye ... | 1·41; rains commenced | State of crops good. |
| Burdwan ... | 2·06; good rain throughout district, except in Cutwa. | Prospects good; fields being generally ploughed and sown; small-pox reported from some villages, otherwise public health fair. |
| Rungpore ... | 2·29 | Prospects of crops good; transplanting of *amun* going on; *aus* in some places being cut; cholera somewhat prevalent in some parts of district. |
| Bhagálpur ... | 7·43; monsoon has set in. | Prospects much improved by rain; paddy seedling and sugarcane now doing well. |
| Purneah ... | 4·29; rains set in on 15th. | The rain will save paddy and indigo; ploughing and transplanting carried on actively; common mangoes one pice a hundred; public health fair; rivers rising rapidly from cyclone. |
| Patna ... | 12·80 | Prospects good; fields being prepared for *bhadoi* sowing; cholera reported from Behar. |
| Durbhunga ... | 15·12 | Many crops low; land under water spoilt; rain good for all other crops; fine weather now wanted for cultivation; prices rising slightly; cholera disappearing. |
| Hazáribágh ... | 5·25 | Weather cloudy, with passing rain; sowing of rice and *bhadoi* crops begun; cholera and small-pox abating; general health good. |
| Cuttack ... | 4·0 | Weather cloudy; sowing of rice in progress; sugarcane being planted; cotton being plucked; public health generally good. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—The monsoon rains appear to have now generally set in, there has been good general rain during the week, the fall was considerable in Behar and in certain other parts; in Durbhunga low lands are under water and the crops thereon are said to have been spoilt; in Purneah it is said that the rivers are rising rapidly on account of a cyclone; general agricultural prospects however have been much improved by the rain; in Behar sowing of autumn crops is in fair progress; early rice is still being sown in some places, but for the most part the sowing has been finished; this crop, jute, sugarcane, and indigo are generally in good condition; ploughing for *amun* crop is generally proceeding, and in some places sowing is being carried on; the rain has also generally improved the state of public health, though cholera is still very severe in a few localities. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week under report. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **N. W. Provinces and Oudh—** | | |
| Benares (June 19th) | 4·0; Chandausi, 3·7, Gangapur, 2·6. | Weather seasonable; no sickness; prices falling; ploughing for *khari* harvest begun. |
| Allahabad ( „ 20th) | 1·1 in all tahsils except Sirathu. | Heat still considerable; ploughing begun; cholera still in four tahsils; prices mostly unchanged. |
| Gorakhpur ( „ 18th) | ·60 | Rain set in on 13th, sky cloudy; a little sporadic cholera and some cattle-disease; labour in demand; prices steady. |
| Jhánsi ( „ „ ) | ·7 Mau; ·2 Jhánsi; ·2 Moth | Weather cloudy and stormy; ploughing for *kharif* commenced; prices stationary; health good; no cattle-disease. |
| Agra ( „ 19th) | Rain in all parganas, from ·80 to 2·1. | Fever in three and small-pox in one pargana; sporadic cholera in two parganas; prices steady. |
| Bareilly ( „ „ ) | Partial slight shower | Weather hot; prices stationary; health good. |
| Meerut ( „ „ ) | Occasional drizzle | Weather very hot; frequent duststorms; health good; agricultural operations active; prices show a tendency to rise. |
| Kumaun ( „ „ ) | Occasional showers | Weather very hot; health fair; *kharif* operations going on; cattle-disease continues; prices stationary. |
| Lucknow ( „ „ ) | ·4; Mohanlalganj, ·5; Malihabad, slight shower. | Weather sultry; prices rising owing to large exports; occasional reports of cholera in the city; general health good. |
| Partabgarh ( „ „ ) | ..... | Prices falling; *judri* and *makra* being sown in Patti; a few cases of cholera reported; general health good. |
| Sitapur ( „ „ ) | ·3 in Sidauli | Small-pox still in Sitapur and Misrik; prices fluctuating. |
| Fyzabad ( „ „ ) | ·62 Sadr, ·50 tahsil Tanda, ·2 Akbarpur. | |
| Rae Bareli ( „ 18th) | 1·9 in tahsil Salon | Weather cloudy and intensely hot; cholera continues; prices almost stationary. |
| Cawnpore ( „ 19th) | ·5 in three parganas | Prospects of indigo good; a few cases of cholera reported; slight disease among cattle; prices stationary. |
| Farrukhabad ( „ „ ) | ..... | Weather close and hot, with occasional hot west winds; clear sky; health of people fair; rain eagerly expected. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Ploughing and sowing for the *kharif* begun; the weather, however, generally continues hot and sultry; the general health is good, but eight districts report cases of cholera; prices are falling in Benares, Partabgarh, and Saharanpur, are rising in Lucknow, and are stationary or nearly so in other districts. |
| **Punjab—(June 19th)** | | |
| Delhi ... | No rain | Health fair; prices fluctuating. |
| Hissar ... | ..... | No report received. |
| Umballa ... | ·2 | Health fair; preparations being made for sowing *kharif* and sugarcane crops; prices stationary. |
| Jullundur ... | ·4 | Health good; sugarcane crop being irrigated; prices steady. |
| Amritsar ... | No rain | Health good; prices stationary. |
| Sialkot ... | ..... | Health good; *rabi* crops garnered; prices stationary. |
| Ferozepore ... | No rain | Health good; slight fall in prices. |
| Lahore ... | No rain | Health good; slight rise in prices. |
| Rawalpindi ... | No rain | Slight fever in Kahuta tahsil; preparations being made for *kharif* sowings; prices fluctuating. |
| Mooltan ... | No rain | Health good; *kharif* sowings continue; prices fluctuating. |
| Dera Ismail Khan ... | No rain | Health good; harvesting in progress; prices steady. |
| Peshawar ... | ..... | Rain much wanted; health good; prices fluctuating. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Health generally good; *rabi* harvesting completed, except in the Dera Ismail Khan district; *kharif* sowings commenced in most districts. |
| **Central Provinces—** | | |
| Nagpur (June 20th) | 5·83 | Weather very wet; ploughing continues; cholera and small-pox slight; prices risen slightly. |
| Jubbulpore .. | 4·84 | Rain commenced on 14th; weather cloudy and cool; land under preparation for *kharif* sowings; cholera and small-pox prevalent; prices stationary. |
| Saugor (June 18th) | 1·60 | Weather hot at times; ploughing general; cotton sowings commenced; prices steady; small-pox declining. |
| Seoni ( „ 19th) | 5·87 | Monsoon burst on 13th; sowings in progress; 22 deaths from cholera; cattle-disease continues; wheat 23 and rice 15½ seers per rupee. |
| Hoshangabad ( „ „ ) | 2·63 | Weather hot and cloudy; ploughing continues; sowings commenced; small-pox prevalent; rice 10 and wheat 14 seers per rupee. |
| Khandwa .. | ·33 | Weather cloudy and close; sowings stopped for want of rain; 2 deaths from small-pox and 2 from cholera, prices steady. |
| Raipur .. | .. | No report received. |
| Sambalpur (June 14th) | 3·60 | Rain commenced on 11th; sugarcane suffering from heat; tanks generally dry; field operations actively carried on; health good; prices steady. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Rain general; weather cooler; cotton and rice sowings begun in places; cholera severe in Wardha; small-pox declining; prices steady. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week under report. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **British Burma—(June 20th)** | | |
| Akyab ... | 6·73 | Total rainfall to date 37·17; 11 deaths from small-pox, otherwise public health good; cattle-disease severe in one township; ploughing commenced slightly; 16 deaths from small-pox in district between 11th and 31st May now reported. |
| Rangoon ... | 3·00 | Total rainfall to date 18·00; 2 cases of small-pox, otherwise public health good; prices of *ngakyouk* paddy Rs. 88 per 100 baskets and of *ngatsain* Rs. 87 per 100 baskets. |
| Bassein ... | 5·51 | Total rainfall to date 20·10; 1 death from cholera, otherwise public health good; 2 deaths of cattle-disease in Bassein, 13 in Thaboung, and 6 in Laymyethna townships; ploughing commenced in different parts of the district. |
| Prome ... | 2·39 | Total rainfall to date 13·00; public health good; slight cattle-disease in Padoung and Shavaglay. |
| Amherst (Moulmein) .. | 7·04 | Total rainfall to date 37·74; public health in Moulmein and district good; cattle-disease in three townships; health of cattle in Moulmein good; about 20 per cent. fields ploughed in the Amherst district and 2,000 acres in Moulmein; ploughing and sowing progressing in Moulmein; good deal of land tilled by hand in Amherst; health of plough cattle good. |
| Toungoo .. | 4·29 | Total rainfall to date 18·39; 2 deaths from small-pox in town, otherwise public health good. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Public health good; slight cattle-disease in most districts, but nowhere severe except in one township of Akyab; ploughing generally commenced; price of paddy shows still a downward tendency, but very gradual; monsoon general, but the rainfall in parts less than at same period last year. |
| **Assam—(June 20th)** | | |
| Gauhati ... | 5·71 | Weather sultry; fever at Barpeta; cholera and cattle-disease in the interior; prospects of *aus* paddy good, unless there is a sudden inundation. |
| Sylhet ... | 8·53 | Crop prospects good in the south of the district; flood damages being elsewhere repaired as rapidly as possible by fresh cultivation; public health still indifferent. |
| Cachar (Silchar) .. | 8·67 | Weather hot; cultivation for *sali* and *aus* crops continues; common rice 16 seers per rupee; small-pox abating; general health good. |
| Dibrugarh ... | 6·24 | Weather warm; ploughing for *sali dhan*; prospects of *ahu* crop good; cholera abating. |
| **Mysore and Coorg—(June 20th)** | | |
| Bangalore ... | ·11 | Rain needed for standing crops and agricultural operations; public health good; prospects favourable. |
| Mysore ... | ..... | Rain needed for standing crops and agricultural operations; public health good; prospects favourable. |
| Mercara ... | 2·85 | Weather favourable for agricultural operations; ploughing for rice fields progressing; rice nurseries and *ragi* crop doing well; bored trees are being removed on coffee estates; labour coming in slowly; public health good; prices pressing. |
| | | *General Remarks*—No rain in the districts except Shimoga and Kadur; standing crops in good condition; prospects fair; public health generally good; no material change in prices. |
| **Berar & Hyderabad—(June 20th)** | | |
| Amráoti ... | 3·68 | Cotton sowing continues; wheat 16 and *juari* 26 seers per rupee. |
| Akola ... | 1·21 | Cotton sowing progressing. |
| Hyderabad (June 16th) | 1·07 | Total rainfall from 1st January 4·32, it rained nearly 2 inches in one taluk in a day, and some of the small tanks have received a supply of water sufficient for drinking purposes; preparations for coming *kharif* crops continue; cholera and small-pox prevail in four taluks; prices—wheat 16, coarse rice 10, white *juari* 27, yellow *juari* 30, and *tur* two seers per current sicca rupee. |
| **Central India States—(June 20th)** | | |
| Indore ... | 2·02 | Weather close and more rain apparently impending; health good; agricultural prospects favourable; prices have a downward tendency. |
| Morar (Gwalior) ... | ·10; showers in district | Health good; weather sultry; ploughing commenced. |
| Sutna ... | ·36; a few showers only | Weather continues hot. |
| Rutlam ... | ..... | No report received. |
| Neemuch ... | 1·34 | Weather seasonable; public health good. |
| Goona .. | 2·06 | Weather cloudy; health good; wheat 24 seers 8 chittacks per rupee. |
| Bhopal ... | ..... | No report received. |
| Agar ... | 2·97 | Weather hot; public health good; land being prepared for *kharif*. |
| Sehore ... | 2·38 | Weather cloudy; crops and public health good. |
| Nowgong ... | ·46 | Weather hot and cloudy; health good. |
| Manpur ... | ..... | No report received. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week under report. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Rajputana—** | | |
| Abu (June 20th) | 1·18 | Weather cloudy but regular; monsoon not set in. |
| Sirohi ( „ 17th) | ..... | Fair amount of water in tanks and wells; health good; ploughing begun for *kharif* crops; heat not excessive; weather damp and cloudy. |
| Marwar ( „ 15th) | ·09 | A month's water in tanks; health good; ploughing commenced; sky overcast, close, and sultry, indications of rain; prices rising. |
| Meywar ( „ 17th) | 0·71 | Wells and tanks getting low; health very good. |
| Harowti ( „ 16th) | Deoli, 1·35; Tonk, ·29; Kotah, 1·37; Shapura, 1·0. | Weather cloudy; heat great; *kharif* sowings commenced; health good. |
| Jhallawar ( „ 13th) | 1·05 | *Makka* sowings commenced; health good. |
| Ajmere ( „ 19th) | ·95 | High winds; *kharif* sowing proceeding; health good. |
| Jeypore ( „ „ ) | 1·95 | Ploughing active; health fair; prices nearly stationary. |
| Bhurtpore ... | ..... | No report received. |
| Ulwur (June 19th) | ·41 | Health good; no deaths from cholera. |
| **Nepal—(June 14th)** | | |
| Katmandu ... | ·99 | Prospects good; sky overcast, occasional showers; weather fairly cool. |

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SUPPLEMENT TO

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## OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

## HOME DEPARTMENT.

### EFFICACY OF PERCHLORIDE OF MERCURY IN PRESERVING BOOKS, &c., FROM THE ATTACKS OF WHITE-ANTS AND OTHER INSECTS.

No. 14—475-81, dated Simla, the 9th April 1883.

From—A. MACKENZIE, Esq., C.S., Secy. to the Govt. of India, HOME DEPT.,
To—The Local Governments and Administrations.

In continuation of Home Department Circular Nos. 67—2007-15, dated the 13th December 1881, I am directed to say that the results of experiments which have since been tried for preserving books, &c., from the attacks of white-ants and other insects show that a simple solution of perchloride of mercury (corrosive sublimate) in the proportion of one part by weight of the drug to 141 parts of water is quite as efficacious as any other preparation, while at the same time it is very cheap.

No. 1961, dated Bombay Castle, the 6th June 1883.

From—J. MONTEATH, Esq., C.S., Actg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bombay, GENL. DEPT.,
To—The Secretary to the Government of India, HOME DEPT.

With reference to Mr. Officiating Under-Secretary Forbes' Memorandum No. 483 of the 9th April last, I am directed to forward, for the information of the Government of India, the accompanying copy of a letter* from the Engineer-in-Chief, West Deccan State Railway, reporting the results of certain experiments made by him with a solution of bi-chloride of mercury as a means for the protection of tent dhurries (poles), ceilings of roofs, &c., from the attack of white-ants.

* No. 334, dated 11th May 1883.

*Letter from the Engineer-in-Chief, West Deccan State Railway, No. 334, dated 11th May 1883.*

"Adverting to Government Resolution No. 835 of 1882, also Nos. 708 and 786 of 1883, where the result of any experiments in the use of a solution of bi-chloride of mercury as a protection against white-ants was ordered to be reported, I have the honor to state that, during the last season, I used the preparation to protect tent dhurries, &c., and found it answer perfectly.

"2. I would also report an experiment on a much larger scale that was at the time considered successful. The ceiling of the roof of the Trichinopoly Station, South Indian Railway, was made with American deal boards soaked in a solution of corrosive sublimate. This was done about 17 years ago. I cannot now remember what the exact cost to the whole roof was, but it was so little as to make the cost of the deal boards come to considerably less than would have been the cost of using teak boarding for the purpose.

"3. I report this under the belief that it is worth the attention of all officers in the Department to consider the small cost that would be necessary to protect timber of all kinds in this way from being destroyed by white-ants, as compared with what would be the cost of renewal, and especially in places where the failure of the timber might lead to serious result."

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

## SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2nd HALF OF MAY 1883, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1220, 1221, 1224, 1225, 1226, 1227, 1228 AND 1229 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 23rd JUNE 1883.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

| Prov No's. | Districts. | Wheat. Present fortnight. | Wheat. Past fortnight. | Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of last year. | Barley. Present fortnight. | Barley. Past fortnight. | Barley. Corresponding fortnight of last year. | Rice. Best sort. Present fortnight. | Rice. Best sort. Past fortnight. | Rice. Best sort. Corresponding fortnight of last year. | Rice. Common. Present fortnight. | Rice. Common. Past fortnight. | Rice. Common. Corresponding fortnight of last year. | Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight. | Great Millet. Past fortnight. | Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of last year. | Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight. | Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight. | Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of last year. | Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum*, *Eleusine Coracana*, &c. Present fortnight. | Lesser Millets. Past fortnight. | Lesser Millets. Corresponding fortnight of last year. | Gram. Present fortnight. | Gram. Past fortnight. | Gram. Corresponding fortnight of last year. | Firewood. Present fortnight. | Firewood. Past fortnight. | Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of last year. | Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight. | Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight. | Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of last year. | Salt. Retail. Present fortnight. | Salt. Retail. Past fortnight. | Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of last year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | S. C | S. C | S. C | S. C. | S. C. | S. C | S. C | S. C | S. C | S. C | S. C. | S. C | S. C. | S. C | S. C | S. C. | S. C | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C | S. C | S. C | S. C | S. C. | S. C | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C | S. C. |
| Bombay | Bombay | 10 3 | 10 9 | 10 7 | 23 8 | 23 8 | 16 14 | 7 8 | 7 9 | 7 10 | 13 1 | 13 2 | 12 2 | 18 14 | 19 4 | 17 13 | 15 15 | 15 3 | 14 10 | 16 3 | 18 10 | 14 1 | 15 12 | 15 12 | 16 9 | 62 6 | 62 6 | 61 7 | 16 12 | 16 12 | 14 5 | 14 6 | 14 5 |
| | Ahmedabad | 11 8 | 12 0 | 13 8 | 17 0 | 32 0 | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 6 8 | 13 0 | 14 8 | 8 0 | 17 8 | 18 8 | 17 0 | 15 0 | 15 8 | 14 8 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 17 0 | 20 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 16 8 | 16 8 | 16 8 | 16 0 | 16 0 |
| | Kaira | 11 7 | 11 7 | 11 7 | 21 5 | 22 14 | 20 0 | 9 11 | 10 0 | 9 2 | 14 4 | 14 9 | 14 9 | 17 12 | 17 13 | 16 0 | 14 4 | 14 9 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 14 | 20 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 |
| | Surat | 11 6 | 11 6 | 13 6 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 5 6 | 7 9 | 7 10 | 7 7 | 8 7 | 8 7 | 8 5 | 19 1 | 19 2 | 15 9 | 14 3 | 14 3 | 11 13 | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 14 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 13 9 | 13 9 | 13 10 | 13 9 | 13 10 |
| | Broach | 12 10 | 12 10 | 12 5 | ... | ... | ... | 10 14 | 10 14 | 9 6½ | 13 7 | 13 7 | 12 9 | 17 9 | 17 9 | 15 4 | 14 1 | 14 1 | 15 4 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 106 0 | 106 0 | 106 0 | 15 9 | 15 9 | 15 4 | 15 1 | 15 4 |
| | Tanna (Salsette) | 9 12 | 9 12 | 10 5 | ... | ... | ... | 8 2 | 8 2 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 11 4 | 18 10 | 18 10 | 18 10 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 16 6 | 25 11 | 25 11 | 28 0 | 13 4 | 13 4 | 14 1 | 71 1 | 71 1 | 71 1 | 14 5 | 14 5 | 14 5 | 13 4 | 13 4 |
| | Colába (Alibág) | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 7 8 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 15 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 |
| | Khandesh (Dhulia) | 15 12 | 15 12 | 14 9 | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 4 | 7 4 | 12 10 | 10 12 | 10 15 | 18 9 | 16 7 | 24 10½ | 16 0 | 14 11 | 20 4 | ... | ... | ... | 18 0 | 16 8 | 15 14 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 15 0 | 15 14 | 15 14 |
| | Násik | 14 4 | 14 4 | 15 8 | ... | ... | ... | 7 7 | 7 7 | 7 7 | 13 6 | 13 6 | 12 0 | 22 6 | 22 6 | .. | 15 5 | 17 0 | 21 3 | 23 0 | 28 6 | 30 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 18 0 | 128 0 | 128 0 | 128 0 | 15 8 | 14 14 | 14 6 | 15 5 | 14 13 |
| | Ahmednagar | 13 2 | 13 2 | 14 4 | ... | ... | ... | 9 3 | 9 3 | 9 11 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 13 6 | 21 14 | 22 8 | 26 4 | 17 3 | 17 12 | 23 4 | ... | ... | ... | 18 2 | 17 12 | 20 9 | 79 12 | 79 12 | 91 5 | 14 14 | 14 14 | 15 2 | 14 10 | 14 1 |
| | Poona | 12 10 | 13 13 | 12 10 | 9 4 | 9 4 | ... | 9 13 | 10 7 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 10 | 12 4 | 19 7 | 21 12 | 23 15 | 16 2 | 17 4 | 18 6 | 15 6 | 15 6 | ... | 16 2 | 16 2 | 18 6 | 68 0 | 68 0 | 76 0 | 14 11 | 14 11 | 13 10 | 14 7 | 14 7 |
| | Sholápur | 14 8 | 14 8 | 13 2 | ... | ... | ... | 10 7 | 10 7 | 11 6 | 11 5 | 11 5 | 12 1 | 26 12 | 26 12 | 32 12 | 22 1 | 24 13 | 23 6 | ... | ... | ... | 21 0 | 21 14 | 21 14 | 91 0 | 106 11 | 98 0 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 13 12 | 13 4 | 13 8 |
| | Kaládgi (Bagalkot) | 20 0 | 20 8 | 21 0 | 17 8 | 17 8 | 15 0 | 6 12 | 6 12 | 8 8 | 12 0 | 12 8 | 9 12 | 29 0 | 31 0 | 33 0 | 27 0 | 29 8 | 31 0 | ... | ... | ... | 19 8 | 19 8 | 16 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 110 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 12 | 11 12 |
| | Satara | 12 1 | 13 6 | 12 1 | ... | ... | ... | 8 14 | 8 14 | 9 11 | 11 7 | 11 7 | 11 7 | 16 5 | 18 10 | 25 5 | 15 8 | 18 2 | 22 0 | .. | ... | ... | 16 14 | 16 14 | 15 10 | 122 10 | 122 10 | 137 1 | 13 13 | 13 13 | 13 13 | 13 2 | 13 2 |
| | Belgaum | 18 13 | 19 5 | 19 0 | 14 0 | 14 4 | 11 8 | 11 10 | 11 13 | 10 8 | 12 2 | 12 5 | 11 8 | 20 4 | 21 5 | 25 0 | 21 0 | 22 3 | 24 0 | 20 4 | 23 4 | 35 0 | 16 8 | 16 13 | 16 8 | 65 0 | 65 0 | 80 0 | 13 0 | 12 12 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 12 4 |
| | Dharwar (Hubli) | 24 0 | 23 0 | 21 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 10 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 11 0 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 23 0 | 26 0 | 27 0 | 23 0 | 33 0 | 35 0 | 28 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 13 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 10 3 | 10 3 | 9 8 | 10 0 | 9 0 |
| | Ratnágiri | 10 9 | 10 9 | 10 9 | ... | ... | ... | 8 9 | 8 9 | 8 9 | 14 2 | 15 9 | 14 2 | 20 13 | 20 13 | 20 13 | 14 11 | 14 11 | 14 11 | 21 2 | 21 2 | 21 2 | 14 0 | 14 11 | 14 0 | 150 0 | 150 0 | 150 0 | 14 6 | 14 6 | 11 13 | 14 4 | 11 10 |
| | Kanara (Karwar) | 13 0 | 13 0 | 12 8 | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | 18 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 22 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 213 5 | 213 5 | 213 5 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 13 4 | 13 0 | 13 0 |
| | Pánch Maháls (Godhra) | 11 6 | 11 6 | 11 6 | ... | ... | ... | 11 6 | 11 6 | 11 6 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 22 13 | 22 13 | 26 10 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 26 10 | 26 10 | 23 0 | 22 13 | 22 13 | 26 10 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 15 4 | 15 4 |
| | Aden | 9 5 | 9 5 | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | 6 3 | 6 3 | 6 3 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 12 7 | 12 7 | 11 3 | 11 3 | 11 3 | 9 5 | ... | ... | ... | 9 5 | 9 5 | 9 5 | 65 5 | 65 5 | 65 5 | ... | ... | .. | 32 0 | 32 0 |
| | Asirgarh | 15 0 | 14 12 | 14 6 | ... | ... | ... | 12 7 | 11 12 | 11 0 | 15 0 | 14 0 | 12 6 | 18 8 | 18 9 | 24 13 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 25 5 | ... | ... | ... | 17 12 | 18 3 | 20 2 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 14 | 12 0 | 12 0 |
| | Baroda | 10 5 | 10 0 | 10 7 | 14 0 | 17 2 | 13 13½ | 8 3 | 8 14 | 8 12 | 11 10 | 11 2 | 11 10½ | 14 0 | 14 14 | 16 14½ | 13 6 | 13 11 | 14 9½ | ... | ... | ... | 15 2 | 15 12 | 16 14½ | ... | 80 0 | 93 2 | 14 9 | 14 15 | 15 6 | 14 9 | 15 2½ |
| | Disa | 13 15 | 14 0 | 15 8 | ... | ... | ... | 6 14 | 6 14 | 6 6 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 8 11 | 19 3 | 19 8 | 18 8 | 18 3 | 18 8 | 17 8 | ... | ... | ... | 17 8 | 17 8 | 18 8 | 137 8 | 137 8 | 137 8 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 13 8 | 12 0 | 12 0 |
| | Nimach | 15 0 | 15 0 | 13 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 16 8 | 9 4 | 9 4 | 8 8 | 10 0 | 10 4 | 10 0 | 18 8 | 19 0 | 17 0 | 12 0 | 16 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 20 8 | 17 8 | 160 8 | 160 8 | 160 0 | . | ... | .. | 3 0 | 13 0 |
| | [illegible] | 16 8 | 16 6½ | 16 15½ | 24 3½ | 24 8 | 22 13 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 23 8 | 23 8 | 27 0 | 18 1¾ | 18 12 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | 25 0 | 24 15½ | 23 3 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 86 9 | 16 2 | 16 2 | 16 6½ | 15 9½ | 15 12 |
| | [illegible] | 14 0 | 13 14 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | 6 8 | 6 8 | 6 0 | 11 4 | 11 8 | 11 0 | 17 10 | 17 14 | 14 4 | 14 0 | 14 2 | 12 4 | ... | ... | ... | 16 2 | 17 6 | 15 12 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 80 0 | 65 0 | 60 0 | 55 0 | 50 0 | 50 0 |
| | Syfbet | 13 4 | 13 4 | 13 0 | ... | ... | . | 14 0 | 10 8 | 17 0 | 17 8 | 14 0 | 35 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | 8 6 | 8 6 | 13 8 | 108 0 | 108 0 | 108 0 | Ra. p. per maund. 3 6 0 | Ra. p. 3 6 0 | Ra. p. 3 8 0 | 11 12 | 11 13 | 11 0 |
| | Cachar | 10 0 | 5 5 | 10 10 | 16 0 | 13 5 | 12 13 | 12 13 | 8 0 | 16 0 | 13 5 | 10 10 | 21 5 | .... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | 9 2 | 8 0 | 12 13 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 3 8 0 | 3 8 0 | 3 6 0 | 10 10 | 10 10 | 10 |
| | Goálpárá | 22 0 | 20 0 | 26 11 | ... | ... | . | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 5 | 17 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | .. | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | . | 16 0 | 18 0 | 16 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 3 6 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 8 0 | 11 0 | 13 0 | 10 2 |

| | | |

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

## RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. VIII OF 1883.

### APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

| Latest return received. | Railways. | Total mean length open. | Receipts for week ending 4th March 1882 | | Total mean length open. | Receipts for week ending 3rd March 1883. | | Total Receipts from 1st April 1881 to 4th March 1882. | | Total Receipts from 1st April 1882 to 3rd March 1883. | | Total Increase in 1882-83. | Total Decrease in 1882-83. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Total. | Per mile open. | | Total. | Per mile open. | Total. | Per mile open per week. | Total. | Per mile open per week | | |
| | *Guaranteed.* | | R | R | | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| 26th May 1883 | Eastern Bengal | 172 | 84,762 | 493 | 193 | 1,19,566 | 619 | 49,43,895 | 595 | 55,22,401 | 637 | 5,78,506 | ... |
| 26th ditto | Oudh and Rohilkhund | 547 | 1,15,081 | 210 | 547 | 95,877 | 175 | 48,73,226 | 176 | 45,10,209 | 171 | ... | 3,63,017 |
| 19th ditto | Sind, Punjab & Delhi | 676 | 1,94,923 | 288 | 676 | 2,83,693 | 420 | 87,97,494 | 269 | 92,51,474 | 284 | 4,53,980 | ... |
| 19th ditto | Madras | 858 | 1,25,361 | 146 | 861 | 1,21,222 | 141 | 58,50,465 | 141 | 63,33,567 | 153 | 4,83,102 | ... |
| 19th ditto | South Indian | 655 | 64,657 | 99 | 655 | 72,362 | 110 | 34,35,374 | 109 | 34,90,444 | 111 | 55,070 | ... |
| 19th ditto | Great Indian Peninsula | 1,447 | 8,41,376 | 581 | 1,458 | 8,26,315 | 567 | 3,17,23,289 | 454 | 3,13,67,298 | 448 | ... | 3,55,991 |
| 19th ditto | Bombay, Baroda and Central India | 461 | 1,95,240 | 424 | 461 | 2,64,126 | 573 | 87,64,684 | 407 | 93,60,098 | 421 | 5,95,414 | ... |
| | TOTAL | 4,816 | 16,21,400 | 337 | 4,851 | 17,83,161 | 368 | 6,83,88,427 | 295 | 6,98,35,491 | 299 | 14,47,064 | ... |
| | *State.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 19th May 1883 | East Indian | 1,507 | 9,81,620 | 651 | 1,507 | 9,98,301 | 662 | 4,34,51,036 | 597 | 4,17,44,881 | 575 | ... | 17,06,155 |
| 26th ditto | Calcutta and South-Eastern | 28 | 3,630 | 130 | 43 | 4,911 | 114 | 1,44,129 | 106 | 2,06,981 | 126 | 62,852 | ... |
| 26th ditto | Nalhati | 27 | 1,503 | 56 | 27 | 1,776 | 66 | 62,181 | 48 | 66,959 | 51 | 4,778 | ... |
| 26th ditto | Northern Bengal | 233 | 41,888 | 180 | 230 | 51,672 | 225 | 17,76,778 | 148 | 20,70,019 | 187 | 2,93,241 | ... |
| 26th ditto | Tirhoot | 85 | 18,549 | 218 | 159 | 17,488 | 110 | 5,56,980 | 142 | 6,17,705 | 144 | 60,725 | ... |
| 26th ditto | Patna-Gya | 57 | 12,690 | 223 | ... | (a) | ... | 4,95,940 | 176 | (a) | ... | ... | ... |
| 19th ditto | Muttra-Hathras | 29 | 2,626 | 91 | 29 | 2,305 | 79 | 1,21,154 | 86 | 1,13,852 | 81 | ... | 7,302 |
| 19th ditto | Cawnpore-Furrakhabad | 87 | 7,649 | 88 | 87 | 8,691 | 100 | 3,17,898 | 76 | 3,26,995 | 78 | 9,097 | ... |
| 19th ditto | Dildarnagar-Ghazipur | 12 | 845 | 70 | 12 | 1,140 | 95 | 37,872 | 65 | 43,141 | 74 | 5,269 | ... |
| 19th ditto | Rajputana-Malwa | 1,117 | 2,45,535 | 220 | 1,116 | 2,74,894 | 246 | 91,78,745 | 170 | 98,94,618 | 184 | 7,15,873 | ... |
| 26th ditto | Wardha Coal | 45 | 11,173 | 248 | 45 | 14,811 | 329 | 4,86,963 | 224 | 5,75,040 | 265 | 88,137 | ... |
| 26th ditto | Nagpur & Chhattisgarh | 98 | 19,215 | 196 | 149 | 33,635 | 226 | 3,55,289 | 105 | 7,08,891 | 131 | 3,53,602 | ... |
| 19th ditto | Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley | 161 | 86,839 | 353 | 161 | 46,893 | 291 | 13,20,224 | 169 | 14,15,182 | 183 | 94,958 | ... |
| 19th ditto | Sindia | 75 | 7,894 | 105 | 75 | 7,912 | 105 | 2,99,456 | 83 | 2,88,619 | 80 | ... | 10,837 |
| 19th ditto | Punjab Northern | 368 | 64,169 | 174 | 422 | 65,704 | 156 | 28,77,477 | 164 | 27,10,959 | 137 | ... | 1,66,518 |
| 19th ditto | Indus Valley and Kandahar | 660 | 75,071 | 114 | 660 | 2,26,045 | 342 | 47,92,953 | 150 | 50,01,891 | 157 | 2,08,938 | ... |
| 19th ditto | Muttra-Achnera | 23 | 1,229 | 53 | 23 | 1,380 | 60 | (b) 17,444 | 47 | 62,285 | 56 | 44,841 | ... |
| 26th ditto | Kaunia-Dharla | 32 | 2,661 | 83 | 32 | 3,036 | 95 | (c) 54,811 | 73 | 96,191 | 62 | 41,380 | ... |
| | TOTAL | 3,137 | 5,73,166 | 183 | 3,270 | 7,62,293 | 233 | 2,28,96,234 | 153 | 2,41,99,328 | 160 | (d) 17,99,034 | ... |
| | *Native States.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 19th May 1883 | Bhavnagar-Goudal | 194 | 15,373 | 79 | 193 | 18,127 | 94 | 5,29,039 | 88 | 7,53,535 | 81 | 24,496 | ... |
| 12th ditto | Nizam's | 121 | 15,766 | 130 | 121 | 15,860 | 131 | 7,21,684 | 123 | 8,03,606 | 138 | 81,922 | ... |
| 12th ditto | Mysore | 86 | 5,097 | 59 | 86 | 4,751 | 55 | 1,41,765 | 50 | 2,75,833 | 67 | 1,34,068 | ... |
| 26th ditto | Jodhpore | ... | ... | ... | 19 | 997 | 52 | ... | ... | (e) 23,048 | 33 | 23,048 | ... |
| | TOTAL | 401 | 35,236 | 90 | 419 | 39,735 | 95 | 15,92,488 | 93 | 18,56,022 | 92 | 2,63,534 | ... |
| | GRAND TOTAL | 9,861 | 32,12,422 | 326 | 10,047 | 35,83,490 | 357 | 13,63,28,185 | 289 | 13,76,35,722 | 288 | (d) 18,03,477 | .. |
| | GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6,78,52,042 | 144 | 6,60,36,069 | 138 | ... | ... |
| | NET RECEIPTS | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6,84,76,143 | 145 | 7,15,99,653 | 150 | (d) 36,19,450 | ... |

(a) Returns for 1883 have not been received.
(b) Total receipts from 12th November 1881 to 4th March 1882.
(c) Total receipts from 9th July 1881 to 4th March 1882.
(d) Excluding Patna-Gya Railway figures
(e) Total receipts from 24th June 1882 to 3rd March 1883.

R. A. SARGEAUNT, *Major, R.E.,*
*Offg. Under-Secretary.*

SIMLA,
*The 11th June 1883.*

## No. IX OF 1883.

### APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

| Latest Return received. | Railways. | Total mean length open. | Receipts for week ending 11th March 1882. Total. | Per mile open. | Total mean length open. | Receipts for week ending 10th March 1883. Total. | Per mile open. | Total Receipts from 1st April 1881 to 11th March 1882. Total. | Per mile open per week. | Total Receipts from 1st April 1882 to 10th March 1883. Total. | Per mile open per week. | Total Increase in 1882-83. | Total Decrease in 1882-83. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Guaranteed.* | | R | R | | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| May 1883 | Eastern Bengal . . | 172 | 68,106 | 396 | 193 | 1,11,946 | 580 | 50,12,001 | 591 | 56,34,347 | 636 | 6,22,346 | ... |
| ditto . | Oudh and Rohilkhund | 547 | 97,814 | 179 | 547 | 96,541 | 176 | 49,71,040 | 184 | 46,06,750 | 171 | ... | 3,64,290 |
| ditto . | Sind, Punjab and Delhi | 676 | 2,08,337 | 308 | 676 | 2,84,863 | 421 | 90,05,831 | 270 | 95,36,337 | 287 | 5,30,506 | ... |
| ditto . | Madras . . . | 858 | 1,26,961 | 148 | 861 | 1,20,394 | 140 | 59,77,426 | 141 | 64,53,961 | 152 | 4,76,535 | ... |
| ditto . | South Indian . . | 655 | 64,445 | 98 | 655 | 63,091 | 96 | 34,19,819 | 108 | 35,53,535 | 110 | 53,716 | ... |
| ditto . | Great Indian Peninsula | 1,447 | 7,43,669 | 514 | 1,458 | 8,64,189 | 593 | 3,24,66,958 | 455 | 3,22,31,487 | 451 | ... | 2,35,471 |
| ditto . | Bombay, Baroda and Central India . . | 461 | 1,93,198 | 419 | 461 | 2,68,016 | 581 | 89,57,882 | 408 | 96,28,114 | 425 | 6,70,232 | ... |
| | TOTAL . | 4,816 | 15,02,530 | 312 | 4,851 | 18,09,040 | 373 | 6,98,90,957 | 295 | 7,16,44,531 | 302 | 17,53,574 | ... |
| | *State.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| May 1883 | East Indian . . | 1,507 | 8,39,443 | 557 | 1,507 | 10,21,950 | 678 | 4,42,90,479 | 596 | 4,27,66,831 | 577 | ... | 15,23,648 |
| ditto . | Calcutta and South-Eastern . . . | 28 | 3,461 | 124 | 43 | 4,463 | 104 | 1,47,590 | 106 | 2,11,444 | 123 | 63,854 | ... |
| ditto . | Nalhati . . . | 27 | 1,237 | 46 | 27 | 1,945 | 72 | 63,418 | 48 | 68,904 | 52 | 5,486 | ... |
| ditto . | Northern Bengal. . | 233 | 34,968 | 150 | 230 | 51,189 | 223 | 18,11,746 | 158 | 21,21,208 | 188 | 3,09,462 | ... |
| ditto . | Tirhoot . . . | 85 | 12,845 | 151 | 159 | 18,207 | 115 | 5,69,825 | 142 | 6,35,912 | 145 | 66,087 | ... |
| ditto . | Patna-Gya . . . | 57 | 11,405 | 200 | ... | ...(a) | ... | 5,07,345 | 180 | ...(a) | ... | ... | ... |
| ditto . | Muttra-Hathras . . | 29 | 2,954 | 102 | 29 | 2,896 | 100 | 1,24,108 | 87 | 1,16,748 | 82 | ... | 7,360 |
| ditto . | Cawnpore-Furrakhabad | 87 | 4,990 | 57 | 87 | 8,815 | 101 | 3,22,888 | 75 | 3,35,810 | 78 | 12,922 | ... |
| ditto . | Dildarnagar-Ghazipur | 12 | 672 | 56 | 12 | 1,190 | 99 | 38,544 | 65 | 44,331 | 75 | 5,787 | ... |
| ditto . | Rajputana-Malwa . | 1,117 | 2,47,668 | 222 | 1,116 | 2,83,787 | 254 | 94,26,413 | 171 | 1,01,78,405 | 186 | 7,51,992 | ... |
| ditto . | Wardha Coal . | 45 | 8,225 | 183 | 45 | 19,253 | 428 | 4,95,128 | 223 | 5,94,293 | 268 | 99,165 | ... |
| ditto . | Nagpur and Chhattisgarh . . . | 98 | 15,392 | 157 | 149 | 37,753 | 253 | 3,70,681 | 107 | 7,46,614 | 135 | 3,75,963 | ... |
| ditto . | Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley . . . | 161 | 55,053 | 342 | 161 | 50,855 | 316 | 13,75,277 | 173 | 14,66,037 | 185 | 90,760 | ... |
| ditto . | Sindia . . . | 75 | 4,838 | 65 | 75 | 7,434 | 99 | 3,04,294 | 82 | 2,96,053 | 80 | ... | 8,241 |
| ditto . | Punjab Northern . | 368 | 67,000 | 182 | 422 | 65,225 | 155 | 29,44,477 | 165 | 27,76,184 | 138 | ... | 1,68,293 |
| ditto . | Indus Valley and Kandahar . . . | 660 | 77,611 | 118 | 660 | 1,81,626 | 275 | 48,70,564 | 149 | 51,83,517 | 160 | 3,12,953 | ... |
| ditto . | Muttra-Achnera . . | 23 | 1,024 | 45 | 23 | 2,089 | 91 | (b) 18,468 | 46 | 64,374 | 57 | 45,906 | ... |
| ditto . | Kaunia-Dharla . . | 32 | 2,225 | 69 | 32 | 3,306 | 103 | (c) 57,036 | 74 | 99,497 | 63 | 42,461 | ... |
| | TOTAL . | 3,137 | 5,51,568 | 176 | 3,270 | 7,40,033 | 226 | 2,34,47,802 | 155 | 2,49,39,361 | 162 | (d) 19,98,904 | ... |
| | *Native States.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| May 1883 | Bhavnagar-Gondal . | 194 | 17,606 | 91 | 193 | 22,806 | 118 | 7,46,645 | 88 | 7,76,341 | 81 | 29,696 | ... |
| ditto . | Nizam's . . . | 121 | 17,555 | 145 | 121 | 14,613 | 121 | 7,39,239 | 124 | 8,18,219 | 137 | 78,980 | ... |
| ditto . | Mysore . . . | 86 | 4,580 | 53 | 86 | 4,964 | 58 | 1,46,345 | 50 | 2,80,797 | 66 | 1,34,452 | ... |
| ditto . | Jodhpore . . . | ... | ... | ... | 19 | 713 | 38 | ... | ... | (e) 23,761 | 34 | 23,761 | ... |
| | TOTAL . | 401 | 39,741 | 99 | 419 | 43,096 | 103 | 16,32,229 | 94 | 18,99,118 | 92 | 2,66,889 | ... |
| | GRAND TOTAL . | 9,861 | 29,33,282 | 298 | 10,047 | 36,14,119 | 320 | 13,92,61,467 | 290 | 14,12,49,841 | 290 | (d) 24,95,719 | ... |
| | GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6,92,01,353 | 144 | 6,77,05,516 | 139 | ... | ... |
| | NET RECEIPTS . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7,00,60,114 | 146 | 7,35,44,325 | 151 | (d) 39,91,556 | ... |

(a) Returns for 1883 have not been received.
(b) Total Receipts from 12th November 1881 to 11th March 1882.
(c) Total Receipts from 9th July 1881 to 11th March 1882.
(d) Excluding Patna-Gya Railway figures.
(e) Total Receipts from 24th June 1882 to 10th March 1883.

SIMLA,
*the 11th June 1883.*

R. A. SARGEAUNT, *Major, R.E.,*
*Offg. Under-Secretary.*

## No. X of 1883.

## APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

| Latest Return received. | Railways. | Total mean length open. | Receipts for week ending 18th March 1882. Total. | Receipts for week ending 18th March 1882. Per mile open. | Total mean length open. | Receipts for week ending 17th March 1883. Total. | Receipts for week ending 17th March 1883. Per mile open. | Total Receipts from 1st April 1881 to 18th March 1882. Total. | Total Receipts from 1st April 1881 to 18th March 1882. Per mile open per week. | Total Receipts from 1st April 1882 to 17th March 1883. Total. | Total Receipts from 1st April 1882 to 17th March 1883. Per mile open per week | Total Increase in 1882-83. | Total Decrease in 1882-83. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Guaranteed.* | | R | R | | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| 26th May 1883 | Eastern Bengal | 172 | 72,391 | 420 | 193 | 1,14,580 | 594 | 50,84,392 | 588 | 57,48,927 | 634 | 6,64,535 | ... |
| 26th ditto | Oudh and Rohilkhund | 547 | 94,575 | 173 | 547 | 98,547 | 180 | 50,65,615 | 181 | 47,05,297 | 172 | ... | 3,60,318 |
| 26th ditto | Sind, Punjab and Delhi | 676 | 2,55,709 | 378 | 676 | 2,92,638 | 433 | 92,61,540 | 272 | 98,28,975 | 290 | 5,67,435 | . |
| 26th ditto | Madras | 858 | 1,34,295 | 156 | 861 | 1,27,040 | 148 | 61,11,721 | 141 | 65,81,001 | 153 | 4,69,280 | ... |
| 19th ditto | South Indian | 655 | 63,068 | 96 | 655 | 69,990 | 107 | 35,62,887 | 108 | 36,23,525 | 111 | 60,638 | ... |
| 26th ditto | Great Indian Peninsula | 1,447 | 9,07,094 | 627 | 1,458 | 9,48,306 | 650 | 3,33,74,052 | 459 | 3,31,79,793 | 455 | ... | 1,94,259 |
| 19th ditto | Bombay, Baroda and Central India | 461 | 2,27,877 | 494 | 461 | 2,83,945 | 616 | 91,85,759 | 410 | 99,12,059 | 428 | 7,26,300 | ... |
| | TOTAL | 4,816 | 17,55,009 | 364 | 4,851 | 19,35,046 | 399 | 7,16,45,966 | 295 | 7,35,79,577 | 304 | 19,33,611 | ... |
| | *State.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 26th May 1883 | East Indian | 1,507 | 9,21,509 | 611 | 1,507 | 9,74,996 | 647 | 4,52,11,988 | 598 | 4,37,41,827 | 579 | ... | 14,70,161 |
| 26th ditto | Calcutta and South-Eastern | 28 | 3,268 | 117 | 43 | 4,474 | 104 | 1,50,858 | 107 | 2,15,918 | 123 | 65,060 | ... |
| 26th ditto | Nalhati | 27 | 1,531 | 57 | 27 | 1,762 | 65 | 64,949 | 48 | 70,666 | 52 | 5,717 | ... |
| 26th ditto | Northern Bengal | 233 | 37,339 | 160 | 230 | 47,706 | 207 | 18,49,085 | 158 | 21,68,914 | 188 | 3,19,829 | |
| 26th ditto | Tirhoot | 85 | 15,082 | 177 | 159 | 16,422 | 103 | 5,84,907 | 143 | 6,52,334 | 141 | 67,427 | |
| 26th ditto | Patna-Gya | 57 | 12,505 | 219 | ... | (a) | ... | 5,19,850 | 181 | (a) | ... | ... | . |
| 26th ditto | Muttra-Hathras | 29 | 3,741 | 129 | 29 | 3,099 | 107 | 1,27,849 | 87 | 1,19,847 | 83 | ... | 8,002 |
| 26th ditto | Cawnpore-Furrakhabad | 87 | 4,450 | 51 | 87 | 8,198 | 94 | 3,27,338 | 75 | 3,44,008 | 79 | 16,670 | . |
| 26th ditto | Dildarnagar-Ghazipur | 12 | 796 | 66 | 12 | 899 | 75 | 39,340 | 65 | 45,230 | 75 | 5,890 | ... |
| 26th ditto | Rajputana-Malwa | 1,117 | 2,37,217 | 212 | 1,116 | 2,75,533 | 247 | 96,63,630 | 172 | 1,04,53,938 | 187 | 7,90,308 | ... |
| 26th ditto | Wardha Coal | 45 | 12,298 | 273 | 45 | 18,499 | 411 | 5,07,426 | 224 | 6,12,792 | 272 | 1,05,366 | . |
| 26th ditto | Nagpore and Chhattisgarh | 98 | 13,747 | 140 | 149 | 37,529 | 252 | 3,84,428 | 108 | 7,84,173 | 139 | 3,99,745 | ... |
| 26th ditto | Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley | 161 | 56,957 | 354 | 161 | 39,924 | 248 | 14,32,234 | 177 | 15,05,961 | 186 | 73,727 | ... |
| 26th ditto | Sindia | 75 | 6,566 | 88 | 75 | 7,432 | 99 | 3,10,860 | 82 | 3,03,485 | 81 | ... | 7,375 |
| 26th ditto | Punjab Northern | 368 | 81,125 | 220 | 422 | 59,637 | 141 | 30,25,602 | 166 | 28,35,821 | 134 | ... | 1,89,781 |
| 26th ditto | Indus Valley and Kandahar | 660 | 88,871 | 135 | 660 | 1,78,353 | 270 | 49,59,435 | 149 | 53,61,870 | 162 | 4,02,435 | ... |
| 26th ditto | Muttra-Achnera | 23 | 1,799 | 78 | 23 | 1,771 | 77 | (b)20,267 | 49 | 66,145 | 57 | 45,878 | ... |
| 26th ditto | Kaunia-Dharla | 32 | 1,581 | 49 | 32 | 2,859 | 89 | (c)58,617 | 73 | 1,02,357 | 64 | 43,739 | ... |
| | TOTAL | 3,137 | 5,78,873 | 184 | 3,270 | 7,04,097 | 215 | 2,40,26,675 | 155 | 2,56,43,458 | 16 2 | (d)21,36,633 | .. |
| | *Native States.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 19th May 1883 | Bhavnagar-Gondal | 194 | 22,413 | 116 | 193 | 20,185 | 105 | 7,69,058 | 89 | 7,96,526 | 83 | 27,468 | ... |
| 19th ditto | Nizam's | 121 | 20,436 | 169 | 121 | 15,892 | 131 | 7,59,675 | 125 | 8,34,111 | 137 | 74,436 | . |
| 12th ditto | Mysore | 86 | 4,627 | 54 | 86 | 6,437 | 75 | 1,50,972 | 50 | 2,87,234 | 66 | 1,36,262 | . |
| 26th ditto | Jodhpur | ... | ... | ... | 19 | 834 | 44 | ... | ... | (e) 24,595 | 34 | 24,595 | ... |
| | TOTAL | 401 | 47,476 | 118 | 419 | 43,348 | 103 | 16,79,705 | 93 | 19,12,466 | 93 | 2,62,761 | ... |
| | GRAND TOTAL | 9,861 | 33,02,867 | 335 | 10,047 | 36,57,487 | 364 | 14,25,64,334 | 291 | 14,49,07,328 | 292 | (d 28,62,841 | ... |
| | GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | 7,07,20,672 | 144 | 6,93,81,008 | 140 | ... | ... |
| | NET RECEIPTS | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7,18,43,662 | 147 | 7,55,26,320 | 152 | (d)42,02,508 | ... |

(a) Returns for 1883 have not been received.
(b) Total receipts from 12th November 1881 to 18th March 1882.
(c) Total receipts from 9th July 1881 to 18th March 1882.
(d) Excluding Patna-Gya Railway figures.
(e) Total receipts from 24th June 1882 to 17th March 1883.

R. A. SARGEAUNT, *Major, R E.,*
*Offg. Under-Secretary.*

SIMLA,
*The 11th June 1883.*

## No. XI OF 1883.

### APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

| Latest Return received. | Railways. | Total mean length open. | Receipts for week ending 25th March 1882. Total. | Per mile open. | Total mean length open. | Receipts for week ending 24th March 1883. Total. | Per mile open. | Total receipts from 1st April 1881 to 25th March 1882. Total. | Per mile open per week. | Total receipts from 1st April 1882 to 24th March 1883. Total. | Per mile open per week. | Total Increase in 1882-83. | Total Decrease in 1882-83. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Guaranteed.* | | R | R | | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| 2nd June 1883 | Eastern Bengal . . | 172 | 75,604 | 440 | 193 | 1,07,622 | 558 | 51,59,996 | 585 | 58,56,549 | 633 | 6,96,553 | ... |
| 2nd ditto . | Oudh and Rohilkhund . | 547 | 1,06,150 | 194 | 547 | 1,07,133 | 196 | 51,71,765 | 184 | 48,12,430 | 172 | ... | 3,59,335 |
| 2nd ditto . | Sind, Punjab and Delhi | 676 | 2,30,288 | 341 | 676 | 2,67,392 | 396 | 94,91,828 | 274 | 1,00,96,367 | 292 | 6,04,539 | ... |
| 2nd ditto . | Madras . . . | 858 | 1,17,306 | 137 | 861 | 1,28,774 | 150 | 62,29,027 | 141 | 67,09,775 | 153 | 4,80,748 | ... |
| 2nd ditto . | South Indian . . | 655 | 80,306 | 123 | 655 | 75,239 | 115 | 36,43,193 | 109 | 36,98,764 | 111 | 55,571 | ... |
| 2nd ditto . | Great Indian Peninsula | 1,447 | 9,28,234 | 641 | 1,458 | 8,60,638 | 591 | 3,43,02,286 | 462 | 3,40,40,431 | 458 | ... | 2,61,855 |
| 26th May 1883 | Bombay, Baroda and Central India . . | 461 | 2,45,448 | 532 | 461 | 2,59,976 | 564 | 94,31,207 | 413 | 1,01,72,035 | 431 | 7,40,828 | ... |
| | TOTAL . | 4,816 | 17,83,336 | 370 | 4,851 | 18,06,774 | 372 | 7,34,29,302 | 298 | 7,53,86,351 | 305 | 19,57,049 | ... |
| | *State.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2nd June 1883 | East Indian . . | 1,507 | 10,04,805 | 667 | 1,507 | 9,19,238 | 610 | 4,62,16,793 | 599 | 4,46,61,064 | 580 | ... | 15,55,729 |
| 2nd ditto . | Calcutta and South-Eastern . . . | 28 | 6,365 | 227 | 43 | 5,260 | 122 | 1,57,223 | 109 | 2,21,178 | 124 | 63,955 | ... |
| 2nd ditto . | Nalhati . . . | 27 | 1,468 | 54 | 27 | 1,854 | 69 | 66,417 | 48 | 72,520 | 52 | 6,103 | ... |
| 2nd ditto . | Northern Bengal . | 233 | 41,202 | 177 | 230 | 49,365 | 215 | 18,90,287 | 158 | 22,18,279 | 188 | 3,27,992 | ... |
| 2nd ditto . | Tirhoot . . . | 85 | 13,433 | 158 | 159 | 15,785 | 99 | 5,98,340 | 144 | 6,68,119 | 139 | 69,779 | ... |
| 12th May 18[illegible] | Patna-Gya . . . | 57 | 15,922 | 279 | 57 | 11,459 | 201 | 5,35,772 | 183 | 4,99,348 | 171 | ... | 36,424 |
| 2nd June 1883 | Muttra-Hathras . . | 29 | 2,178 | 75 | 29 | 2,960 | 102 | 1,30,027 | 87 | 1,22,807 | 83 | ... | 7,220 |
| 2nd ditto . | Cawnpore-Furrakhabad | 87 | 5,079 | 58 | 87 | 6,341 | 73 | 3,32,417 | 74 | 3,50,349 | 78 | 17,932 | ... |
| 2nd ditto . | Dildarnagar-Ghazipur . | 12 | 881 | 73 | 12 | 1,269 | 106 | 40,221 | 65 | 47,204 | 76 | 6,983 | ... |
| 2nd ditto . | Rajputana-Malwa . | 1,117 | 2,27,723 | 204 | 1,116 | 2,86,511 | 256 | 98,91,353 | 173 | 1,07,40,449 | 188 | 8,49,096 | ... |
| 2nd ditto | Wardha Coal | 45 | 23,418 | 520 | 45 | 16,986 | 377 | 5,30,844 | 230 | 6,29,778 | 274 | 98,934 | ... |
| 2nd ditto . | Nagpur and Chhattisgarh . . . | 98 | 19,552 | 200 | 149 | 35,864 | 241 | 4,03,980 | 111 | 8,20,037 | 141 | 4,16,057 | ... |
| 2nd ditto . | Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley . . . | 161 | 53,577 | 333 | 161 | 35,222 | 219 | 14,85,811 | 180 | 15,41,183 | 187 | 55,372 | ... |
| 2nd ditto . | Sindia . . . . | 75 | 5,713 | 76 | 75 | 9,399 | 125 | 3,16,578 | 83 | 3,12,884 | 82 | .. | 3,689 |
| 2nd ditto . | Punjab Northern . | 368 | 78,411 | 213 | 422 | 53,852 | 128 | 31,04,013 | 167 | 28,89,673 | 138 | ... | 2,14,340 |
| 2nd ditto . | Indus Valley and Kandahar . . . | 660 | 1,63,080 | 247 | 660 | 1,37,620 | 209 | 51,22,515 | 151 | 54,99,490 | 163 | 3,76,975 | ... |
| 2nd ditto . | Muttra-Achnera . . | 23 | 1,393 | 61 | 23 | 1,990 | 87 | (a) 21,660 | 49 | 68,135 | 58 | 46,475 | ... |
| 2nd ditto . | Kaunia-Dhurla . . | 32 | 1,918 | 60 | 32 | 3,089 | 97 | (b) 60,535 | 73 | 1,05,445 | 64 | 44,910 | ... |
| 2nd ditto . | Rewari Ferozepore . | ... | ... | ... | 80 | (c) 2,184 | 25 | ... | ... | (c) 2,184 | 25 | 2,184 | ... |
| | TOTAL . | 3,137 | 6,61,313 | 211 | 3,416 | 6,77,010 | 198 | 2,46,87,988 | 157 | 2,68,09,062 | 163 | 21,21,074 | ... |
| | *Native States.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2nd June 1883 | Bhavnagar-Goudal . | 194 | 23,373 | 121 | 193 | 19,507 | 101 | 7,92,431 | 89 | 8,16,033 | 83 | 23,602 | ... |
| 2nd ditto . | Nizam's . . . | 121 | 18,319 | 151 | 121 | 16,463 | 136 | 7,77,994 | 125 | 8,50,574 | 137 | 72,580 | ... |
| 26th May 1883 | Mysore . . . | 86 | 4,447 | 52 | 86 | 5,596 | 65 | 1,55,419 | 50 | 2,92,830 | 66 | 1,37,411 | ... |
| 2nd June 1883 | Jodhpur . . | ... | ... | ... | 19 | 1,180 | 62 | ... | ... | (d) 25,775 | 35 | 25,775 | ... |
| | TOTAL . | 401 | 46,139 | 115 | 419 | 42,746 | 102 | 17,25,844 | 94 | 19,85,212 | 96 | 2,59,368 | ... |
| | GRAND TOTAL . | 9,861 | 34,95,593 | 354 | 10,193 | 34,45,763 | 338 | 14,60,59,927 | 293 | 14,88,41,689 | 293 | 27,81,762 | ... |
| | GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7,23,28,645 | 145 | 7,11,90,814 | 140 | ... | ... |
| | NET RECEIPTS . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7,37,31,282 | 148 | 7,76,50,875 | 153 | 39,19,593 | ... |

(a) Total receipts from 12th November 1881 to 25th March 1882.
(b) Total receipts from 9th July 1881 to 25th March 1882.
(c) Total receipts for 5 days from 20th, the date of opening, to 24th March 1883.
(d) Total receipts from 24th June 1882 to 24th March 1883.

R. A. SARGEAUNT, *Major, R.E.,*
*Offg. Under-Secretary.*

SIMLA,
*The 22nd June 1883.*

## No. XII of 1883.

## APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

| Latest Return received. | Railways. | Total mean length open. | Receipts for the last 6 days of March 1882. Total. | Per mile open. | Total mean length open. | Receipts for week ending 31st March 1883. Total. | Per mile open | Total Receipts from 1st April 1881 to 31st March 1882. Total. | Per mile open per week. | Total Receipts from 1st April 1882 to 31st March 1883. Total. | Per mile open per week. | Total Increase in 1882-83. | Total Decrease in 1882-83. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Guaranteed.* | | R | R | | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| 2nd June 1883 | Eastern Bengal. | 172 | 64,851 | 377 | 193 | 1,12,088 | 581 | 52,24,847 | 582 | 59,68,637 | 629 | 7,43,790 | ... |
| 2nd ditto | Oudh and Rohilkhund. | 547 | 1,08,043 | 198 | 547 | 1,05,701 | 193 | 52,79,808 | 185 | 49,18,131 | 172 | ... | 3,61,677 |
| 2nd ditto | Sind, Punjab and Delhi | 676 | 1,97,362 | 292 | 676 | 2,86,004 | 423 | 96,89,190 | 275 | 1,03,82,370 | 295 | 6,93,180 | ... |
| 2nd ditto | Madras | 858 | 1,57,864 | 184 | 861 | 1,80,638 | 210 | 63,86,891 | 142 | 68,90,413 | 153 | 5,03,522 | ... |
| 2nd ditto | South Indian | 655 | 61,652 | 94 | 655 | 80,409 | 123 | 37,04,845 | 109 | 37,79,173 | 111 | 74,328 | ... |
| 2nd ditto | Great Indian Peninsula | 1,447 | 8,63,226 | 596 | 1,458 | 8,41,439 | 577 | 3,51,65,512 | 465 | 3,48,81,870 | 460 | ... | 2,83,642 |
| 26th May 1883 | Bombay, Baroda and Central India | 461 | 2,51,517 | 546 | 461 | 2,65,984 | 577 | 96,82,754 | 417 | 1,04,38,019 | 434 | 7,55,265 | ... |
| | TOTAL | 4,816 | 17,04,545 | 354 | 4,851 | 18,72,263 | 386 | 7,51,33,847 | 300 | 7,72,58,613 | 306 | 21,24,766 | ... |
| | *State.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2nd June 1883 | East India | 1,507 | 8,79,625 | 584 | 1,507 | 8,98,345 | 596 | 4,70,96,418 | 600 | 4,55,59,408 | 580 | ... | 15,37,010 |
| 2nd ditto | Calcutta and South-Eastern | 28 | 2,698 | 96 | 43 | 14,993 | 349 | 1,59,921 | 109 | 2,36,171 | 130 | 76,250 | ... |
| 2nd ditto | Nalhati | 27 | 1,160 | 43 | 27 | 1,941 | 7 | 67,577 | 48 | 74,461 | 53 | 6,884 | ... |
| 2nd ditto | Northern Bengal | 233 | 38,394 | 165 | 230 | 59,295 | 258 | 19,28,681 | 159 | 22,77,574 | 189 | 3,48,893 | ... |
| 2nd ditto | Tirhoot | 85 | 13,019 | 153 | 159 | 16,484 | 104 | 6,11,359 | 145 | 6,84,603 | 138 | 73,244 | ... |
| 12th May 1883 | Patna-Gya | 57 | 11,160 | 196 | 57 | 12,724 | 223 | 5,46,932 | 184 | 5,12,072 | 172 | ... | 34,860 |
| 2nd June 1883 | Muttra-Hathras | 29 | 2,055 | 71 | 29 | 2,851 | 98 | 1,32,082 | 87 | 1,25,658 | 83 | ... | 6,424 |
| 2nd ditto | Cawnpore-Furrukhabad | 87 | 4,783 | 55 | 87 | 5,282 | 61 | 3,37,200 | 74 | 3,55,631 | 78 | 18,431 | ... |
| 2nd ditto | Dildarnagar-Ghazipur | 12 | 909 | 76 | 12 | 1,257 | 104 | 41,130 | 66 | 48,461 | 78 | 7,331 | ... |
| 2nd ditto | Rajputana-Malwa | 1,117 | 2,46,832 | 221 | 1,116 | 2,80,798 | 252 | 1,01,38,185 | 174 | 1,10,21,247 | 190 | 8,83,062 | ... |
| 2nd ditto | Wardha Coal | 45 | 10,001 | 222 | 45 | 32,726 | 727 | 5,40,645 | 230 | 6,62,504 | [illegible] | 1,21,859 | ... |
| 2nd ditto | Nagpur and Chhattisgarh | 98 | 16,266 | 166 | 149 | 42,042 | 282 | 4,20,246 | 112 | 8,62,079 | 143 | 4,41,833 | ... |
| 2nd ditto | Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley | 161 | 43,587 | 271 | 161 | 35,297 | 219 | 15,29,398 | 182 | 15,76,480 | 188 | 47,082 | ... |
| 2nd ditto | Sindhia | 75 | 8,579 | 114 | 75 | 7,248 | 97 | 3,25,152 | 83 | 3,20,132 | 82 | ... | 5,020 |
| 2nd ditto | Punjab Northern | 368 | 77,974 | 212 | 422 | 68,640 | 163 | 31,81,987 | 168 | 29,58,313 | 138 | ... | 2,23,674 |
| 2nd ditto | Indus Valley and Kandahar | 660 | 99,819 | 151 | 660 | 1,71,860 | 260 | 52,22,334 | 152 | 56,71,350 | 164 | 4,49,016 | ... |
| 2nd ditto | Muttra-Achnera | 23 | 895 | 39 | 23 | 3,243 | 141 | (a)22,555 | 49 | 71,378 | 59 | 48,823 | ... |
| 2nd ditto | Kaunia-Dhurla | 32 | 1,934 | 60 | 32 | 2,355 | 74 | (b)62,469 | 73 | 1,07,800 | 64 | 45,331 | ... |
| 2nd ditto | Rewari-Ferozepore | ... | ... | ... | 89 | 1,407 | 16 | ... | ... | (c)3,591 | 24 | 3,591 | ... |
| | TOTAL | 3,137 | 5,80,065 | 185 | 3,416 | 7,60,443 | 223 | 2,52,68,053 | 157 | 2,75,69,505 | 164 | 23,01,452 | ... |
| | *Native States.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2nd ditto | Bhawnagar-Gondal | 194 | 22,939 | 118 | 193 | 22,767 | 118 | 8,15,370 | 90 | 8,38,800 | 83 | 23,430 | ... |
| 2nd ditto | Nizam's | 121 | 15,522 | 131 | 121 | 21,566 | 178 | 7,93,816 | 126 | 8,72,140 | 138 | 78,324 | ... |
| 26th May 1883 | Mysore | 86 | 18,570 | 216 | 86 | 5,466 | 64 | 1,73,989 | 55 | 2,98,296 | 66 | 1,24,307 | ... |
| 2nd June 1883 | Jodhpur | ... | ... | ... | 19 | 806 | 42 | ... | ... | (d)26,581 | 35 | 26,581 | ... |
| | TOTAL | 401 | 57,331 | 143 | 419 | 50,605 | 121 | 17,83,175 | 96 | 20,35,817 | 97 | 2,52,642 | ... |
| | GRAND TOTAL | 9,861 | 32,21,566 | 327 | 10,193 | 35,81,656 | 351 | 14,92,81,493 | 294 | 15,24,23,343 | 293 | 31,41,850 | ... |
| | GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | 7,38,10,565 | 146 | 7,28,38,375 | 140 | ... | ... |
| | NET RECEIPTS | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7,54,70,928 | 148 | 7,95,84,968 | 153 | 41,14,040 | ... |

(a) Total receipts from 12th November 1881 to 31st March 1882.
(b) Total receipts from 9th July 1881 to 31st March 1882.
(c) Total receipts from 20th to 31st March 1883.
(d) Total receipts from 24th June 1882 to 31st March 1883.

R. A. SARGEAUNT, *Major, R. E.,*
*Officiating Under-Secretary*

SIMLA,
*The 22nd June 1883.*

## No. XIII of 1883.

## APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

| Latest return received | Railways. | Total mean length open. | Receipts for the first 8 days of April 1882. Total. | Per mile open | Total mean length open | Receipts for week ending 7th April 1883. Total | Per mile open | Total receipts from 1st to 8th April 1882 Total. | Per mile open per week | Total receipts from 1st to 7th April 1883 Total. | Per mile open per week | Total Increase in 1883-84. | Total Decrease in 1883-84. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Guaranteed.* | | R | R | | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| 2nd June 1883 | Eastern Bengal . . | 172 | 84,138 | 189 | 207 | 1,15,454 | 558 | 84,138 | 428 | 1,15,454 | 558 | 31,316 | |
| 2nd ditto . | Oudh and Rohilkhund | 547 | 1,29,680 | 237 | 547 | 1,13,971 | 208 | 1,29,680 | 207 | 1,13,971 | 208 | ... | 15,709 |
| 2nd ditto . | Sind, Punjab and Delhi | 676 | 2,78,945 | 413 | 725 | 2,73,722 | 378 | 2,78,945 | 361 | 2,73,722 | 378 | ... | 5,223 |
| 2nd ditto . | Madras . . . | 858 | 1,63,416 | 190 | 861 | 1,44,493 | 168 | 1,63,416 | 167 | 1,44,493 | 168 | ... | 18,923 |
| 2nd ditto . | South Indian . . | 655 | 80,247 | 123 | 655 | 72,452 | 111 | 80,247 | 107 | 72,452 | 111 | ... | 7,795 |
| 2nd ditto . | Great Indian Peninsula | 1,447 | 10,87,120 | 751 | 1,458 | 9,96,523 | 683 | 10,87,120 | 657 | 9,96,523 | 683 | ... | 90,597 |
| 26th May 1883 | Bombay, Baroda and Central India . | 461 | 2,91,659 | 633 | 461 | 2,75,991 | 599 | 2,91,659 | 554 | 2,75,991 | 599 | .. | 15,668 |
| | TOTAL | 4,816 | 21,15,205 | 439 | 4,914 | 19,92,606 | 406 | 21,15,205 | 384 | 19,92,606 | 406 | ... | 1,22,599 |
| | *State.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2nd June 1883 | East Indian . . . | 1,507 | 10,44,314 | 693 | 1,507 | 10,03,737 | 666 | 10,44,314 | 606 | 10,03,737 | 666 | ... | 40,577 |
| 2nd ditto . | Calcutta and South-Eastern . . . | 28 | 3,146 | 112 | 43 | 5,834 | 136 | 3,146 | 98 | 5,834 | 136 | 2,688 | ... |
| 2nd ditto . | Nalhati . . . | 27 | 1,576 | 58 | 27 | 1,808 | 67 | 1,576 | 51 | 1,808 | 67 | 232 | ... |
| 2nd ditto . | Northern Bengal. . | 233 | 44,835 | 192 | 230 | 48,110 | 209 | 44,835 | 168 | 48,110 | 209 | 3,275 | ... |
| 2nd ditto . | Tirhoot . . . | 85 | 15,558 | 183 | 157 | 18,634 | 119 | 15,558 | 160 | 18,634 | 119 | 3,076 | . |
| 12th May 1883 | Patna-Gya . . . | 57 | 15,993 | 281 | 57 | 14,659 | 257 | 15,993 | 245 | 14,659 | 257 | ... | 1,334 |
| 2nd June 1883 | Muttra-Hathras . . | 29 | 2,800 | 97 | 29 | 3,209 | 111 | 2,800 | 85 | 3,209 | 111 | 409 | ... |
| 2nd ditto . | Cawnpore-Furrukhabad | 87 | 7,777 | 89 | 87 | 4,943 | 57 | 7,777 | 78 | 4,943 | 57 | ... | 2,834 |
| 2nd ditto . | Dildarnagar-Ghazipur . | 12 | 1,162 | 97 | 12 | 1,266 | 105 | 1,162 | 85 | 1,266 | 105 | 104 | ... |
| 2nd ditto . | Rajputana Malwa . | 1,117 | 2,74,038 | 245 | 1,116 | 2,58,859 | 232 | 2,74,038 | 214 | 2,58,859 | 232 | ... | 15,179 |
| 2nd ditto . | Wardha Coal . . | 45 | 14,768 | 328 | 45 | 16,068 | 357 | 14,768 | 287 | 16,068 | 357 | 1,300 | .. |
| 2nd ditto . | Nagpur and Chhattisgarh . . . | 98 | 21,448 | 219 | 149 | 47,391 | 318 | 21,448 | 192 | 47,391 | 318 | 25,943 | .. |
| 2nd ditto . | Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley . . . | 161 | 54,977 | 341 | 161 | 40,186 | 250 | 54,977 | 298 | 40,186 | 250 | ... | 14,791 |
| 2nd ditto . | Sindia. . . . | 75 | 8,659 | 115 | 75 | 6,826 | 91 | 8,659 | 101 | 6,826 | 91 | . | 1,833 |
| 2nd ditto . | Punjab Northern. . | 368 | 93,951 | 255 | 422 | 77,463 | 184 | 93,951 | 224 | 77,463 | 184 | ... | 16,488 |
| 2nd ditto . | Indus Valley and Kandahar . . | 660 | 88,453 | 134 | 660 | 1,35,878 | 206 | 88,453 | 117 | 1,35,878 | 206 | 47,425 | ... |
| 2nd ditto . | Muttra-Achnera . . | 23 | 1,160 | 50 | 23 | 2,416 | 105 | 1,160 | 44 | 2,416 | 105 | 1,256 | ... |
| 2nd ditto . | Kaunia-Dhuila . . | 32 | 2,105 | 75 | 32 | 2,181 | 68 | 2,105 | 66 | 2,181 | 68 | ... | 224 |
| 2nd ditto . | Rewari-Ferozepore . | ... | ... | . | 89 | 2,256 | 25 | ... | ... | 2,256 | 25 | 2,256 | ... |
| | TOTAL . | 3,137 | 6,52,706 | 208 | 3,414 | 6,87,987 | 201 | 6,52,706 | 182 | 6,87,987 | 201 | 35,281 | ... |
| | *Native States.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2nd ditto . | Bhavnagar-Gondal . | 194 | 31,525 | 162 | 193 | 30,133 | 156 | 31,525 | 142 | 30,133 | 156 | ... | 1,392 |
| 2nd ditto . | Nizam's . . . | 121 | 16,000 | 132 | 121 | 13,736 | 113 | 16,000 | 116 | 13,736 | 113 | ... | 2,264 |
| 26th May 1883 | Mysore . . . | 86 | 6,067 | 71 | 86 | 6,761 | 79 | 6,067 | 62 | 6,761 | 79 | 694 | |
| 2nd June 1883 | Jodhpore . . . | ... | ... | | 19 | 922 | 49 | ... | ... | 922 | 49 | 922 | ... |
| | TOTAL . | 401 | 53,592 | 134 | 419 | 51,552 | 123 | 53,592 | 117 | 51,552 | 123 | ... | 2,040 |
| | GRAND TOTAL . | 9,861 | 38,65,817 | 392 | 10,254 | 37,35,882 | 364 | 38,65,817 | 343 | 37,35,882 | 364 | ... | 1,29,935 |
| | GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES . | ... | ... | | ... | ... | .. | 17,78,277 | 157 | 17,93,223 | 175 | ... | ... |
| | NET RECEIPTS . | . | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | 20,87,541 | 186 | 19,42,659 | 189 | ... | 1,44,882 |

R. A. SARGEAUNT, *Major, R. E.,*
*Offg. Under-Secretary.*

SIMLA,
*The 22nd June 1883.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

*Comparative Statement of the Nett Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first two months of the official year 1883-84, and of the twelve preceding years.*

(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.)

| YEAR. | FOR THE TWO MONTHS, APRIL AND MAY. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | YEAR. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | BENGAL. | | | | BOMBAY. | | | | SINDH. | | | | MADRAS. | | | | BRITISH BURMA. | | | | TOTAL BRITISH INDIA. | | | | | |
| | On Imports of Liquors. | On other Imports. | On Exports. | Total Revenue. | On Imports of Liquors. | On other Imports. | On Exports. | Total Revenue. | On Imports of Liquors. | On other Imports. | On Exports. | Total Revenue. | On Imports of Liquors. | On other Imports. | On Exports. | Total Revenue. | On Imports of Liquors. | On other Imports. | On Exports. | Total Revenue. | On Imports of Liquors. | On other Imports. | Total Import Revenue. | Export Revenue. | Total Revenue. | |
| 1871-72 | 1,66 | 11.62 | 3,51 | 16,79 | 1,46 | 4,93 | 88 | 7,27 | 18 | 15 | 24 | 57 | 57 | 2,06 | 2,88 | 5,51 | 25 | 73 | 6,01 | 6,99 | 4,12 | 19,49 | 23,61 | 13,52 | 37,13 | 1871-72. |
| 1872-73 | 2,17 | 9,94 | 4,21 | 16,32 | 91 | 7,09 | 98 | 8,98 | 18 | 16 | 72 | 1,06 | 66 | 2,19 | 2,23 | 5,08 | 67 | 87 | 8,22 | 9,76 | 4,59 | 20,25 | 24,84 | 16,36 | 41,20 | 1872-73. |
| 1873-74 | 1,57 | 9,48 | 2,67 | 13,72 | 98 | 5,94 | 86 | 7,78 | 15 | 9 | 22 | 46 | 78 | 2.11 | 2,71 | 5,60 | 62 | 80 | 9,04 | 10,46 | 4,10 | 18,42 | 22,52 | 15,50 | 38,02 | 1873-74. |
| 1874-75 | 1,64 | 10,45 | 2,21 | 14,30 | 1,16 | 5,08 | 88 | 7,12 | 22 | 8 | 22 | 52 | 56 | 2,39 | 2,08 | 5,03 | 74 | 1,10 | 6,95 | 8,79 | 4,32 | 19,10 | 23,42 | 12,34 | 35,76 | 1874-75. |
| 1875-76 | 1,67 | 12,73 | 2,95 | 17,35 | 1,23 | 6,50 | 2,31 | 10,04 | 18 | 20 | 54 | 92 | 63 | 233 | 2,79 | 5,75 | 79 | 71 | 11,94 | 13,44 | 4,50 | 22,47 | 26,97 | 20,53 | 47,50 | 1875-76. |
| 1876-77 | 2,28 | 10,83 | 1,73 | 14,34 | 1,41 | 6,75 | 38 | 8,54 | 23 | 9 | 7 | 39 | 95 | 213 | 1,31 | 4,39 | 97 | 92 | 8,50 | 10,39 | 5,84 | 20,22 | 26,06 | 11,99 | 38,05 | 1876-77. |
| 1877-78 | 2,61 | 12,61 | 2,20 | 17,42 | 1,89 | 8,17 | 43 | 10,49 | 45 | 15 | 12 | 72 | 92 | 1,41 | 34 | 2,67 | 98 | 1,08 | 7,14 | 9,20 | 6,85 | 23,42 | 30,27 | 10,23 | 40,50 | 1877-78. |
| 1878-79 | 2,31 | 12,38 | 1,98 | 16,67 | 1,55 | 7,80 | 49 | 9,84 | 39 | 9 | 8 | 56 | 1,02 | 185 | 82 | 3,69 | 1,45 | 1,21 | 7,94 | 10,60 | 6,72 | 23,33 | 30,05 | 11,31 | 41,36 | 1878-79. |
| 1879-80 | 1,75 | 11,13 | 1,37 | 14,25 | 1,75 | 6,38 | 55 | 8,68 | 46 | 11 | 7 | 64 | 85 | 138 | 73 | 2,96 | 1,31 | 94 | 9,82 | 12,07 | 6,12 | 19,94 | 26,06 | 12,54 | 38,60 | 1879-80. |
| 1880-81 | 2,26 | 8,39 | 1,02 | 11,67 | 1,68 | 7,60 | 44 | 9,72 | 58 | 16 | 7 | 1,11 | 95 | 167 | 1,68 | 4,30 | 85 | 1,29 | 9,10 | 11,24 | 6,62 | 19,11 | 25,73 | 12,31 | 38,04 | 1880-81. |
| 1881-82 | 2,52 | 9,27 | 1,97 | 13,76 | 1,89 | 7,56 | 51 | 9,96 | 84 | 22 | 10 | 1,16 | 75 | 164 | 1,55 | 3,94 | 1,30 | 1,30 | 11,24 | 13,84 | 7,30 | 19,99 | 27,29 | 15,37 | 42,66 | 1881-82. |
| 1882-83 | 2,55 | 4 | 2,26 | 4,85 | 2,07 | —36* | 45 | 2,16 | 62 | 2 | 16 | 80 | 86 | ... | 67 | 1,53 | 1,80 | 1 | 13.64 | 15,45 | 7,90 | —29* | 7,61 | 17,18 | 24,7. | 1882-83. |
| 1883-84 | 2.51 | ... | 3,09 | 5,60 | 1,99 | 12 | 29 | 2,40 | 74 | ... | 12 | 86 | 84 | ... | 1,00 | 1,84 | 1,65 | 4 | 13,54 | 15,23 | 7,73 | 16 | 7,89 | 18,04 | 25,93 | 1883-84. |

* The amount refunded is greater than the duty collected.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
STATISTICAL BRANCH;
*Calcutta, 25th June 1883.*

D. BARBOUR,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

## REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 26th JUNE 1883.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Rain has fallen during the past week all over the Madras Presidency, but except along the Malabar Coast and in Coorg the fall has been comparatively slight. There has been no rain again in Sind; elsewhere in the Bombay Presidency it has been general, but more is reported to be urgently wanted in some places. The Berars and Hyderabad have received a fair quantity during the week, and showers have fallen throughout the Central India States and Rajputana, but more is also wanted in these tracts.

No report has been received from Burma. In Assam the districts of Lakhimpur and Sylhet have received heavy rains, and in the latter district portions of the recently flooded lands have again been submerged.

In Bengal and the Central Provinces the fall has been general and sufficient, and in Behar it has been excessive. Rain has held off in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Punjab, and the heat has been intense. Latest reports show that in the former Province wet weather has now set in, but the Punjab as yet is practically rainless.

Agricultural prospects remain unchanged in Madras. *Kharif* operations are being actively carried on everywhere; sowings have been completed in parts of Bombay, and have commenced in parts of the Punjab; elsewhere they are in active progress. Heavy rain has injured the jute and rice crops on low lands in Behar, otherwise the prospects in Bengal are very favourable.

Locusts have appeared in parts of Rajputana, and continue to be a source of danger to the coming crops in Bombay. Cattle-disease of a mild type is generally prevalent.

Prices remain stationary, except in the North-Western Provinces where they show a tendency to rise.

The public health is improving on the whole, but the mortality from cholera has been severe in Poona and Ahmednagar and is increasing in Nagpur.

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week under report. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Madras—(June 27th)** | | |
| Bellary ... | ·38 (average of five stations). | Standing crops generally good; harvest paddy, yield average. |
| Kurnool ... | 2·5 (average of nine stations). | Prospects improved; small-pox and cattle-disease in parts. |
| Ganjam ... | 1·08 (average of sixteen stations). | Fever and small-pox decreasing; cholera and cattle-disease slight. |
| Kistna ... | 2·37 (average of twelve stations). | Small-pox general; fever, guinea-worm, and cattle-disease slight. |
| Chingleput (Madras) ... | 1·7 (average of eleven stations). | Standing crops good where water available; *kar* paddy harvested, yield half; small-pox and cattle-disease slight in parts. |
| Coimbatore ... | ·63 (average of ten stations). | Standing crops good, except *cholum*, in parts; harvest paddy, *cholum*, and *cumboo* in parts, outturn above average; cholera, small-pox, and fever in parts. |
| Tanjore ... | 2·52 (average of twelve stations). | Standing crops generally good; harvest flax, yield below average; cholera slight in parts. |
| Madura ... | 1·12 (average of seven stations). | Standing crops fair; harvest *cholum* in parts; fever slight in parts of one taluk. |
| Malabar | 3·57 (average of fourteen stations). | First crops progressing in all taluks; small-pox in all taluks; fever and cattle-disease continue in parts. |
| Travancore ... | 3·015 | Paddy growing well; fever prevails. *General Remarks.*—General prospects good. |
| **Bombay—(June 27th)** | | |
| Kurrachee ... | *Nil* | 1 case of small-pox now remaining in Bagdadi lines, Karachi, total 485 cases, 120 deaths; disease in nine villages in districts, 19 fresh cases, no deaths, 14 remaining sick; river at Kotri on 25th 12 feet, against 15 feet 9 inches on same date last year; Bughar commenced to flow on 15th; fever in five talukas; cattle-disease in Mirpur Botoro; wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Karachi 26, 32 and 36, in Manjhand 28, 32 and 48, in Tatta 24 and 28, and in Jati 20, 31 and 38 lbs. per rupee respectively. |
| Hyderabad ... | ..... | River low; weather sultry, rain expected; small-pox in seven, fever in one, and cattle-disease in four talukas; wheat 25, *bajri* 39, *juari* 48, red rice 28, and white rice 22 lbs. per rupee. |
| Ahmedabad ... | ·35 | Total rainfall 4·06; preparations for *kharif* continue; wheat 26½ and *bajri* 29½ lbs. per rupee. |
| Baroda ... | ·90 | Total rainfall 2·65; locusts have appeared in Naosari division; public health good; *bajri* 27 and rice 23 lbs. per rupee. |
| Surat ... | 1·44 | Total rainfall 5·51; sowing operations continue; *juari* 42½ and *nagli* 43 lbs. per rupee. |
| Násik ... | Good rain in Násik and Igatpuri. | More rain urgently wanted elsewhere; transplanting of rice and *nagli* and sowing of *kharif* crops commenced, but owing to fear of locusts not vigorously growing on; in places locusts have damaged *nagli* and rice plants and *khonde* crops; cholera throughout the district except Peint, but abating; wheat 28, *bajri* 28, and rice 22 lbs. per rupee. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week under report. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Bombay**—*contd.* | | |
| Colaba (Bombay) ... | Rain on 22nd, 23rd, 25th and 26th; heavy on 26th; total of week 2·80. | Total rainfall to date 11·74, being 7·10 below average; abnormal temperature fell from 2° warm on 20th to 4° cool on 26th; vapour in air normal, abnormal wind gradually veered from north-north-east on 20th to south-west on 26th; gale from 24th to 26th. |
| Poona ... | Rain throughout the district, maximum 3·18 at Mawal. | Sowing operations in progress; cholera cases 1,217, fatal 456; *bajri* 37 and *juari* 44 lbs. per rupee, in Poona *bajri* 32 and *juari* 30 lbs. per rupee. |
| Ahmednagar ... | 3·07 in Rahuri; 3·05, in Karjat; 2·06 in Parner; and ·64 in Akola; in other talukas above an inch. | Sowing of *kharif* in progress in Rahuri and Jamkhed, and also of *tashar* crops in all talukas except Newasa and Kopargaon; cholera in all talukas, 1,352 attacks, 633 deaths, *bajri*—maximum 51 lbs. per rupee in Jamkhed, minimum 33 lbs in Akola; *juari*—maximum 66 lbs. in Jamkhed, minimum 36 in Akola. |
| Sholapur ... | 1·74 | Total rainfall 10·84; *kharif* sowings in progress; *juari* 57 and *bajri* 50 lbs. per rupee; cholera cases 86, deaths 38. |
| Dharwar ... | Rain very slight; maximum in Haugal, ·81. | Rain wanted everywhere; rice sowings almost completed and young rice crop fair; sowing of *juari*, *sawan*, *ragi*, and other early crops in progress in some places, and elsewhere ground being prepared; public health good; *juari* 56 and rice 29 lbs. per rupee. |
| Kanara ... | Karwar, 9·78; Kumpta, 3·11; Hallial, ·97 and Sirsi 2·53. | Sowing and transplanting operations continue; rice plants healthy; sugarcane and cardamom plants thriving; small-pox in Karwar, 1 death, and is also prevalent in Akola, Kumpta and Sirsi talukas; slight fever throughout the district; common rice in Karwar 12¼ seers per rupee; in district average 13¼ seers. |
| Rajkot ... | ..... | General health good; weather very hot and oppressive; cholera continues in Dhrol and in seven villages of Navanagar and eight of Morvi; *bajri* 29 and *juari* 36 lbs. per rupee. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Rain general in the Presidency but more urgently wanted in some places, none in Sind; sowing completed in Colaba, in progress in other districts; locusts in Násik, Khandesh, Satara, Ratnagiri, and Colaba; cholera in Násik, Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur, Tanna, and Belgaum; small-pox, fever, and cattle-disease in a few places. |
| **Bengal**—(June 27th) | | |
| Chittagong ... | 7·52 | Weather seasonable; prospects of crops good; sowing of *aus* rice in progress; prices stationary; cholera and fever still continue; cattle-disease on the decrease. |
| Dacca ... | ·51 | Sowing of *amun* rice going on; jute, sugarcane and *aus* rice promising; *aus* paddy being harvested in two stations; harvesting of *sesamum* and chillies going on. |
| 24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta) | 1·11 | Prospects good; jute and early rice seedlings doing well; transplanting of *amun* rice going on; in some parts of the district high lands being prepared; price of common rice stationary; public health generally good. |
| Moorshedabad ... | 1·98 | Young *bhadoi* rice plants doing well; *amun* rice being still sown; public health generally good. |
| Rajshahye ... | 3·89 | Sufficient rain; rivers rising fast; crops doing well; *amun* being transplanted in places. |
| Burdwan ... | 3·81 | Prospects of crops generally good; some damage to paddy seedlings and sugarcane by excessive rain in Raneegunge sub-division; public health fair. |
| Rungpore ... | 5·81 | Prospects of crops good; *keon*, millet, and *aus* rice being cut; cholera still somewhat prevalent. |
| Bhagálpur ... | 5·07 | *Bhadoi* sowings going on rapidly; in north heavy floods have done some injury to young seedlings and to indigo, in south rain has done good to indigo; prospects are generally good. |
| Purneah ... | 3·85 | Crops on lower lands still submerged; rivers threatening to overflow; public health fair. |
| Patna ... | 11·53 | Prospects of crops good; sowing and ploughing going on everywhere; public health good. |
| Durbhunga ... | 2·72 | Continuous rain has damaged *moong* pulse, and paddy on low lands under water, also indigo on lower levels; good for all other crops; prices rising slightly; cholera subsiding. |
| Hazáribágh ... | ·76 | Weather warm, with passing rain; good rain throughout district; sowing of rice and *bhadoi* crops progressing favourably; general health good. |
| Cuttack ... | ·87 | Weather hot and cloudy; sowing of rice crops in progress; public health good; rivers rising. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Rain has been general again this week and enough for all present agricultural purposes; the fall in Behar, however, has been excessive for the past two weeks and has caused more or less damage to the crops on low lands in certain parts; in parts of Jalpaiguri and Cooch Behar also early rice and jute are not favourably reported on owing to excessive rain, elsewhere prospects are reported to be very favourable; early rice, jute, and sugarcane are promising and cultivation of *amun* rice is proceeding well; in Behar and other places sowing of *bhadoi* crops is still being carried on; rain has also generally improved the public health; cholera is said to have abated in Jalpaiguri, Cooch Behar, and other places, where it was so prevalent before. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week under report. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **N. W. Provinces and Oudh—** | | |
| Benares (June 26th) | No rain | Some *kharif* crops planted; sugarcane doing well; no sickness of men or cattle; prices of food-grains slightly fluctuating. |
| Allahabad | 1·1 | Cholera decreasing, 19 deaths; prices slightly rising. |
| Gorakhpur (June 25th) | Some rain in south | Weather cloudy throughout week; *kharif* sowings begun; some few cases of cholera and some cattle-disease; prices slightly rising. |
| Jhánsi ( „ „ ) | ·1; ·9 in Moth; ·5 in Garotha. | Ploughing for *kharif* commenced; prices rising; health good; no cattle-disease. |
| Agra ( „ 26th) | ·1 and ·3 in two parganas; | Fever in one and small-pox in two parganas; sporadic cholera in two parganas; prices steady. |
| Bareilly ( „ „ ) | Stray slight showers | Weather cooler; some early sowings begun; prices nearly stationary; health remains good. |
| Meerut ... | ..... | Heavy storm on night of 24th over south of district, but since clear and excessively hot, wind east; health good; prices inclined to rise. |
| Kumaun ... | Showery and very threatening at times. | Weather hot; health fair; *kharif* operations nearly completed; cattle-disease still prevalent; prices stationary. |
| Farukhabad ... | ..... | No report received. |
| Lucknow (June 26th) | ·1 Maliabad; ·2 Mohanlalganj. | Sky cloudy, east wind; prices rising; cholera in city, but not severe |
| Partabgarh ( „ „ ) | No rain | Prices almost stationary; general health good. |
| Sitapur ( „ „ ) | ·5 | The cultivators are not calling for rain; prices stationary. |
| Fyzabad ( „ „ ) | 3·2; 1·7 Akbarpur; ·5 Bekapur; 1·5 Tanda. | Health good; cattle disease in parts of district; sowing of *kodo* commenced. |
| Rae Bareli ( „ 25th) | Rain at Sadr, 1·5 | More rain wanted; weather cloudy and close; cholera continues; prices stationary. |
| Cawnpore ( „ 26th) | No rain | A few cases of cholera reported; prospects of extra crops good; slight cattle-disease; prices slightly risen. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Rain has fallen in a considerable number of districts in several parts of the province, but the fall has generally been slight, the highest amount recorded is 3·2 at Fyzabad and Roorkee; the heat in several places is reported to be intense; the general health, however, remains good, and cholera which is reported from Gorakhpur, Lucknow, Rae Bareli, Allahabad, Cawnpore, Agra, and Aligarh does not seem to be spreading; the *kharif* sowings are progressing; prices show a tendency to rise. |
| **Punjab (June 26th)** | | |
| Delhi ... | No rain | Health fair; prices fluctuating. |
| Hissar ... | No rain | Health good; prices stationary. |
| Umballa ... | No rain | Health fair; *kharif* ploughing in progress; prices stationary. |
| Jullundur ... | No rain | Health good; prices steady. |
| Amritsar ... | No rain | Health good; prices almost stationary. |
| Sialkot ... | No rain | Health good; prices stationary. |
| Ferozepore ... | Slight rain | Health good; *kharif* ploughing commenced; prices almost stationary. |
| Lahore ... | No rain | Health good; prices steady. |
| Rawalpindi ... | No rain | Fever in Kahuta tahsil continues; preparations for *kharif* sowings in progress; rise in prices. |
| Mooltan ... | No rain | Health good; *kharif* sowings continue; prices fluctuating. |
| Dera Ismail Khan ... | No rain | Health good; harvesting nearly completed; prices steady. |
| Peshawar ... | No rain | Health good; prices fluctuating. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Slight rain in the Ferozepore district; health in the Delhi, Umballa, and Rawalpindi districts fair, in other districts good; *rabi* harvesting almost completed; *kharif* sowings commenced in most districts. |
| **Central Provinces—** | | |
| Nagpur ... | 1·40 | Weather showery; sowings commenced; cholera increasing, 82 deaths; small-pox declining; prices steady. |
| Jubbulpore ... | ·88 | Weather cloudy and close; sowings commenced; small-pox prevalent; wheat 21 and rice 15 seers per rupee. |
| Saugor (June 25th) | 2·58 | Weather seasonable; sowings commenced; cotton sowings continue; prices steady; health good. |
| Seoni ( „ 26th) | 3·02 | Weather showery and close; sowings progressing; 30 deaths from cholera; prices stationary. |
| Hoshangabad ( „ „ ) | Heavy showers occasionally; 5·48. | Weather hot and cloudy; sowings commenced; small-pox is prevalent; wheat 14 and rice 10 seers per rupee. |
| Khandwa ( „ „ ) | 4.55 | Weather cloudy and close; sowings in progress; small-pox and cholera slight; prices stationary. |
| Raipur ( „ 23rd) | 2·16 | Ploughing progressing; rice sowings commenced; health good; prices steady. |
| Sambalpur ( „ „ ) | 2·98 | No rain since 18th, weather close; rice sowing in progress; sugarcane reviving; health good; prices rising. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Rain general, 11·70 in Chindwara, weather cloudy and close; sowings in general progress; cholera still severe in Wardha, increasing in Nagpur; small-pox declining; prices steady. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week under report. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Assam—(June 27th)** | | |
| Gauhati ... | 2·27 | Weather sultry; public health indifferent; fever at Barpetta; cholera and cattle-disease in the interior, river rising, reaping of *ahu* paddy in progress. |
| Sylhet .. | 5·17 | Land cultivated since the May floods has been again submerged in parts, much depends on weather of next week or two; cattle fodder scarce in places. |
| Cachar .. | 3·16 | Weather very warm; cultivation for *aus* and *sali* crops in progress; transplanting *aus* crops commenced; common rice 16 seers per rupee; small-pox dying out, general health good. |
| Dibrugarh .. | 6·22; heavy rains on Sunday and Monday. | Weather particularly cloudy; rivers full; ploughing for *sali* dhan; public health improved. |
| **Mysore and Coorg—(June 27th)** | | |
| Bangalore ... | ·36 | More rain wanted for agricultural operations; weather cloudy; standing crops in good condition. |
| Mysore .. | 20; rain general all over the district. | Standing crops and health good; prospects favourable. |
| Mercara .. | 5·95 | Monsoon again burst; all crops doing well; pitting for supplying vacancies commenced on coffee estates; fever rather prevalent in Mercara and Nanjarajapatna taluks; price of food-grains stationary. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Rain more or less in all districts, standing crops in good condition, prospects favourable; public health generally good; no material change in prices. |
| **Berar & Hyderabad—(June 27th)** | | |
| Amráoti .. | 2·79 | *Kharif* sowings continue; wheat 16 and *juari* 26 seers per rupee. |
| Akola .. | 4·61 | *Kharif* sowings progressing. |
| Hyderabad (June 17th) | ·28 | Total from 1st January 1·60; preparation for *kharif* sowings continues; small-pox and cholera still prevail in some talukas, cattle-disease in one taluka, prices—wheat 16, coarse rice 10, white *juari* 23½, yellow *juari* 27½, and *tur* 24 seers per current sicca rupee. |
| Hyderabad ( „ 28th) | 2·51 | Total rainfall from 1st January 7·11; ploughing continues in four talukas and sowing commenced in one, in two talukas tanks and wells have received a little water; cholera prevails in one taluka; no cattle-disease; prices—wheat 15½, coarse rice 11, white *juari* 25½, yellow *juari* 28, and *tur* 24 seers per current sicca rupee. |
| **Central India States—(June 27th)** | | |
| Indore .. | 1·88 | Monsoon has set in mildly, but enough rain has fallen to justify hopes of a good *kharif*; health good. |
| Morar (Gwalior) .. | *Nil* | Weather hot and cloudy; health good. |
| Sutna .. | 1·97 | Thunderstorm during week; weather still hot; health good. |
| Rutlam .. | ..... | No report received. |
| Neemuch .. | ·16 | Weather seasonable; public health good. |
| Goona .. | 1·35 | Weather cloudy; health good; wheat 29 seers 8 chittaks per rupee. |
| Sehore .. | 3·26 | Weather cloudy; ploughing for *kharif* begun; public health good. |
| Agar .. | 2·02 | A few cases of cholera at Mandsaur, otherwise public health good; prices stationary. |
| Nowgong ... | ·71 | Weather hot and cloudy; health good. |
| Manpur ... | ..... | No report received. |
| **Rajputana—** | | |
| Abu (June 27th) | Showery, 2·01 | Weather cloudy, but no regular monsoon. |
| Sirohi ( „ 24th) | No rain | Water in wells fair; health good; cloudy warm weather. |
| Marwar ( „ 22nd) | No rain | Tanks almost dry; water obtained from wells, health good; ploughing continues, sky overcast, weather very warm, close, and sultry, indications of rain; prices stationary; rains needed for crops sown. |
| Meywar ( „ 24th) | One shower during week, ·23 | Wells and tanks getting low; health very good; ploughing commenced; weather cloudy. |
| Harowti ( „ 23rd) | Tonk, ·24; Kotah, 1·08; Shapura, ·09. | Weather cloudy and heat great; *Kharif* operations in full progress; health good. |
| Jhallawar ( „ 22nd) | ·96 | Weather cloudy, with cool south-west breeze; locusts reported in some districts. |
| Ajmere ( „ 25th) | ·05 | Weather cloudy; health good. |
| Jeypore ( „ 26th) | ·20 | Preparing for *kharif* sowings; health fair; prices about stationary |
| Bhurtpore | ..... | No report received. |
| Ulwur (June 26th) | No rain | *Kharif* sowings continue; price of *bajri* and *juari* receding, cholera has reappeared and is reported from six tahsils. |
| **Nepal—(June 21st)** | | |
| Katmandu ... | Showery, 1·48 | Prospects good; weather cool; rice being transplanted. |

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